Historical Society

THE SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862. NUMBER 6.

THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.
MACDONALD & BRO. Publishers & Proprietors.
Office in Kerlinger's Building Second Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTON.

One copy for one year, ... $1,50, in Advance
" Six months, ... 0,75 " "
" Three months, ... 50 " "

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square one insertion, ... $1,00.
Each additional insertion, ... 50,
1 square three weeks, ... 5,00
3 squares six weeks, ... 7,00
1 square three months, ... 4,00
" six months, ... 7,00
" twelve months, ... 10,00
¼ of a column one year, ... 20,00
½ of a column one year, ... 40,00
1 column one year, ... 70,00

Business notices in editorial columns, ten cents per line.
Legal notices and advertisements in double columns, 50 per cent extra.
Legal advertisements at usual rates.
Death records free.
Business Cards of six lines, five dollars a year.
Job Printing neatly executed on reasonable terms. In Advance.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand, or printed to order.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, SALMON A. BUELL.
CHATFIELD & BUELL.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PETER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State, and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of taxes, investigation of titles, &c.; make collections, and do conveyancing promptly and accurately. Office in the Saint Peter Company office building.
A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent in attendance upon terms of Court. [v1:1:tf.]

J. D. STORER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
Office one door west of the Post Office, First Street.

J. A. SARGENT. W. B. GRISWOLD.
SARGENT & GRISWOLD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walnut Street,
CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY
MINNESOTA. v1:tf.

J. H. TIBBITS,
WATCH MAKER
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
AND
FANCY GOODS
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - MINNESOTA
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS Accurately Tuned. Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "Tibbits' Jona" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.
Books and Stationary at at Paul Prices.
v1, 33tf.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,
(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN

This new, large and commodious three-story House has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.
It is now be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.
Attention is particularly directed to the
ROOMS & FURNITURE.
than which nothing in any Hotel out-side of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.
The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.
LIVERY STABLE
In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1:tf.

National Hotel.
SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA
R. KENNEDY Proprietor.
This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Resteaurant,
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON.
The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly
National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billiard
SALOON.
WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1:n1:tf.)

Belle Plaine House,
M. HANFT, Proprietor.
Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.
The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
(v1:n1,1y) M. HANFT.

MILINERY & DRY GOODS.
C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. [v1:n1,1y

ANTHON MITCHELL
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
Holmes Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee. (v1:n1:tf.)

POET'S CORNER.

The Soldier's Mother.

By the low west window dreaming,
With the lingering sunlight gleaming
Softly on her saintly brow—
Of her boy to battle marching,
Heat and thirst the loved lips parching,
Dreams she in twilight now.

Yet with rapid fingers knitting,
In the ancient arm-chair sitting,
Musing of her solder son—
Pausing in her thoughts of sorrow
Wond'ring if upon the morrow
She can have the blue socks done.

Thinking of the soldiers standing
As she saw them on on the landing,
Thinking how they sternly drill them—
Back and forth the needles going
From the socks. God only knowing
If or not his feet shall fill them.

But a sound her quiet ear greeting,
Starts her frightened heart to beating
With a troubled throb and surge,
For she hears the church-bells tolling
And the solemn muffled rolling
Of slow music like a dirge.

Heeds she not the stitches falling,
As with eager accents calling
Some one passing by the door,
All her wild forebodings masking,
And with lips unfaltering asking
Whom this mournful dirge is for!

But she strives her grief to smother,
'Tis not meet a soldier's mother
Thus should yield to sorrow vain.
Are there not a hundred mothers,
Sticken, desolate mothers,
Weeping for their brave ones slain?

For their country still are bleeding
Soldiers brave who will be needing
Warm socks for their valient feet—
Feet which ne'er before the traitors,
Like the feet of some bold praters,
Beat a cowardly retreat

Other days have waned to twilight
Since the eve when such sad heart-blight
Came down on that lonely one;
Yet beside the window sitting,
With her aged fingers knitting,
Dreams she still at set of sun.

On her brow a shadow resting,
And the sunset glory cresting
Like a crown the silver hair.
Back and forth the needles going,
Inch by inch the socks are growing,
And the tears her eyes overflowing
Are now wrought with silent prayer.

Could men see as see the angels,
These dumb socks, like sweet evangels,
Would to woe'rous tale unfold;
Every stitch would tell its story,
And each seam would wear a glory
Fairer than refiner's gold.

SELECT STORIES.

From the Literary Companion.

THE MIDSHIPMAN'S PRIZE.

A TALE OF
THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

BY LIEUT. CHAS. P. MORGAN, U. S. N.

CHAPTER I.

The great naval expedition! An easy sentence to utter, yet one more vast and magnificent to appreciate has never before been written in the annals of our country's history. But the existence of such an expedition, and the great results that have already followed from its gigantic effects, is a part, a grand and glorious part of the sad and sanguine story of our present time, when rampant rebellion hurls bold defiance at the best and most righteous system of government the world has ever yet produced.

Months have passed since the rebellion commenced, and the fortune of war has seemed more than once to turn in its favor; but at length the mighty resources of the North have been put in efficient requisition—its grand armada has successfully boarded the rebellion in his den, and caused the beginning of the end to be distinctly seen. For this the heart of our nation throbs with honest and exultant pride, as it knows that a peaceful consummation of its great trouble, though perhaps distant, is sure to come.

With these general remarks upon the great expedition and its favorable results, we proceed to speak particularly of a large sailing vessel belonging to this great fleet, called the Ocean Express. She was, or rather is, a clipper-built ship, rated A 1, well calculated for swiftness in her model and rig, and by extreme breadth of beam and depth of hold, for purposes of transportation. On account of these and other essential qualifications, she was chartered for government service, early in October, and consequently was one of the large fleet of vessels that sailed from Hampton Roads, on the 29th of the same eventful month.

Farly in the evening of the same day, an old weather beaten tar, who hailed as Tom Hobson, whilst going from the main-deck of the ship in question to the forecastle, stopped short as he got abreast of the fore-rigging, and addressing an individual who was holding on to the foretopmast backstay, spoke as follows:

"Won't that backstay stand without your holdin' it up shipmate?"

"The backstay, as you call it, is holdin' me up," was the reply uttered by a tall, athletic personage, with sandy hair, and a serio-comic expression of countenance, wherein humor, common-sense and good nature appeared to be blended in in equal parts.

"So I see," rejoined Hobson. "Aint you got your sea-legs on?"

"When I grabbed this rope, I didn't know as I had any legs on," returned our hero of the backstay. "If your humble servant, Joel Hutchins, had known when he 'listed in the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers, that he was so soon to be made a sea-elephant of, he would a darned sight sooner have staid on his dad's farm in old Boscawen, and took care of the cattle durin' the winter."

"You're a soger, then, are you?" rejoined Hobson. I thought so, by the cut of your jib. Where's your toggery?"

"My what-ery inquired Joel.

"Why, your uniform, you bloody greenhorn!"

"On my back, most of it," returned Hutching.

"That blue shirt of yours looks like part of a sailor-rig," resumed Hobson, "and your gray trousers look as though they was cut for a marine, not so tall as you by a head and shoulders. Look here, Jack," he continued, speaking to another sailor younger than himself, "and see this six footer of a soger, standin' up here for a preventer backstay."

"O, I've seen him afore," replied the younger seaman, "and know him to be a devilish good sort of a fellow."

"No sailor, though," responded Hobson. "Not much of a one, that's a fact," rejoined the other. "But you ought to hear him talk fight. He's bitter death on the rebels, and no mistake. See that lady comin for'ard now from the cabin. I'll bet she's goin to hail him."

"She has brought to close under his lee, anyway," said Hobson, as a handsome, matronaly-looking woman, apparently about thirty years of age, walked as steadily as the motion of the vessel would permit, close to where Joel was still standing, and addressed him thus:

"I perceive, brother Joel, that you have not as yet got used to our ship's unsteady motion.

"No, and I'll be darned if I calculate I should get used to it, if I staid abooard a thousand years. The tarnal thing seemed stiddy enough when she first started, but arter she'd been out a short time she appeared a little drunk, and as the wind rises she appeared a little drunk, and as the wind rises she seems to grow drunker, so that I expect afore soon that she'll loose her balance altogether and capsize the whole bunch of us into the drink."

"I don't hardly think our good vessel will behave quite so bad as that," returned the female, laughingly, although I must confess that she rolls and pitches about more than is quite comfortable for any of us—more especially for those who have never been at sea before; but only think, brother Joel, how much better off you are, than most of the poor-landsmen, who are lying sea-sick about the decks Come with me now into the cabin. I wish to talk with you about old times, old faces, and our dear old parents at the homestead.

"That last seems to be that queen's sister,' whispered Hobson to his younger shipmate.

"She's wife to one of the big-hugs too," replied Jack.

"How big a bug?" inquired Hobson.

"As big as a naval commander."

"Isn't abord of this craft, is he?"

"No," returned the young seamen, "he is at present in charge of one of the war steamers connected with this fleet."

"Twig, what a figure greeny ents walking, or rather surging aft like a muz d dolphin."

"He's anything but green," rejoined the younger seamen, except about a ship, where he is about the same as you would be on a farm."

"All hands shorten sail!" shouted the officer of the deck.

The necessity of executing this order effectually shortened the dialogue between our two seamen, who each went to their respective stations, whilst Joel accompanied his sister to her state-room, where the latter spoke as follows:

"You can't imagine, brother Joel, how glad I am to find you here where I can talk with you without restraint."

"I was darn'd glad to see you too when I first came on board," returned Joel, "though I didn't know but you'd be too proud to know me."

"Why, Joel, how could you think so meanly of your sister?"

"It's the way of the world, sister Ellen, mean or not. For instance, there's Walter Corwine, that used to go to the 'cademy with me, and afterwards went into the navy and got to be a midshipman."

"Do you mean the young man who it is rumored is engaged to Marion Blake?"

"The same identical critter," replied Joel.

"I do wish, brother Joel, you would learn to make use of better language."

"I calculate," responded Joel, "that my language is good enough for private Joel Hutchins, although it is not sich as suits Misses Commander Harrison or Mister Midshipman Corwine. It's good edough for dad and marm, too."

"Say mother and father, Joel."

"Get out, Nell. That would be like calling good plain squash and potatoes extremely excellent and extensive esculatory vegetables."

"Atter that," replied the sister, laughing, "I'll say no more about language. What was you going to say about Mr. Corwine?"

"Nothing, only he come down to our place jest arter he got his commission, and strutted around there as proud as Lucifer. Arter stayin' a spell he went away, and when he'd been gone a year or two he came back with another paper that called him 'passed.' If it ment past speakin' to and makin' free with his homespun and homely old shoolmaster, it was jest al ont right."

"Officers you know, brother Joel, are obliged to maintain a certain dignity, that—"

"Gracious, Nell," interupted Joel, "if you'd seen Corwine paradin' into the old Boscawen meetin'-house, you'd have thought he had to maintain the whole State of New Hampshire. That letter about Marion Blake, though, brought his pride down several feet, and riz his cheek up at the same time."

"To what letter do you allude?" inquired his sister.

"Well, one that was received in Boscawen the first of last May. I s'pose you know that Marion has been keepin' school out South there, in Charleston, I believe, for the last two years."

"I know she went there for that purpose, under the auspices of Mr. Barnwell."

"A relation of hers wasn't he?"

"Yes, an uncle."

"Well, as I said afore," continued Joel, "some of her folks had a letter, statin' that she had been arrested for utterin' treasonable language ag'inst the rebel government—was confined in prison, kept on bread and water, and was likely to be tarred and whipped and feathered, if not hung, unless she backed down. Now when Corwine heard that he was mad as fire, and so was everybody else, for all who had ever known Marion liked her first rate; and she was the handsomest critter of the kind, too, in old Boscawen."

"And as good as she was handsome," continued Mrs. Harrison.

"That's a fact," responded Joel. "Well, they held a war meetin' in our town soon arter that letter got there, and Walter Corwine made a speech chock full of fire and fury and patriotism, and arter he got through I made another I talked like this—I said:

"'Friends and feller citizerzens—if you expect anything of the hifalutin lingo, you'll be awfully disapp'inted. Accordin' to the latest news, a darter old New Hampshire is cooped up in South Carolina prison, like a toad under a harrer. Shall we stand it or shall we, young men, the bone and sinnurs (meaning, possibly, sinews), of Boscawen, 'list' in the army and go take her out? I say, take her out; and I want all in favor of that agreeable process to say amen.' And the whole audience riz like one man, and all said amen except Seth Martin, and he said selah, which I believe amounts to about the same thing. Anyhow, Seth went off with Corwine and 'listed in the navy.'

"And you enlisted in the army?" said Mrs. Harrison.

"Not jest then, because I had to help dad through plantin' and hayin'. Then he didn't want me leave home, but I got so riled about poor Marion Blake, and the rebels ginerally, that I concluded I must go and have a shot at some on 'em, at any rate. I don't like this rollin' and pitchin' way of gettin' at a fight, but, Lord help the rebels, when I do come across a chance, for I shall pepper 'em right and left, front and rear, to the best of my abili y. Now, Nell, I'm glad I've found you not too proud to speak to me; and as I feel a little tired and squamish at the stummuck, I'll bid you good night and go to my quarters."

"Good night, Joel," said Mrs. Harrison, "and if Providence leads you to the battle field, let your arm be nerved to deeds of noble daring by the sad fate of sweet Marion Blake, the best and prettiest girl ever raised in the old Granite State."

"Marion Blake is my watchword, sis, now and forever, world without end—amen!"

So saying, Joel left the cabin.

Meanwhile the wind, which in the outset was nearly fair, had worked round ahead and risen gradually until its increased violence made it necessary for the captain of the Ocean Express to have one sail after another taken in, until the ship laid to under a close-reefed main-topsail, main spencer and fore-topmaststaysail.

After this all was quiet on board till after the middle watch was set, when a large white sail was descried by the lookout and the officer of the deck at the same moment.

"What is it?" exclaimed the latter, as he rushed towards the forecastle.

"Looks like a fore-and aft schooner, sir, with all sail set, and close aboard of us."

"He ought to see our light, whoever he is," muttered the officer.

"He don't keep off any, if he does," observed the lookout.

"Hard up with your helm, there!" shouted the officer.

"Hard up it is, sir," replied the helmsman, and as the main-yard was squared in, and the ship fell off a little from the wind, the strange vessel came rushing on so near that a collision appeared inevitable. Just at this critical moment, however, the stranger hauled his wind a little and passed swiftly on, almost directly athwart the ship's bow. Then a wild, unearthly shriek, as if from a female in distress, was heard, that startled the whole ship's company from their slumbers, and brought most of them in wondering disorder to her decks.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Eccentric Hospitality.

During the American war of 1812, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, being distitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish f rmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick—And who the devil are you, now?
Soldier—My name is Mr. John Wilson.
Patrick—And where the devil are you going from John Wilson?
Soldier—From the American army at Erie, sir.
Patrick—And what do you want here?
Soldier—Will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep there to-night?
Patrick—Devil take me if I do, John Wilson.'
Soldier—On your kitchen floor, sir?
Patrick—Not I, by the Hill o Howth.
Soldier—In your stable, then?
Patrick—I will be hanged if I do that, either.
Soldier—I'm dying with hunger. Give me a bone and a crust; I will ask no more.
Patrick—Devil blow me if I do, sir.
Soldier—Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.
Batrick—Beg and be hanged; I'll do no such thing.
Soldier—Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you now enjoy; can you so inhospitably reject me from your home!
Patrick—Reject! Who the devil talked about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spulpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or my stable. Now, by the powers! d'ye think I'd do that, when I have a dozen soft beds all empty? Now, by the Hill o' Howth, John, that I won't. In the second place you told me you were dying of hunger, and wanted a bone and a crust to eat. Now, honey, d'ye think I'd feed a hungry man on bones and crust when my yard is full of pullets, and turkeys and pigs! No, by the powers! not I, that's flat. In the third place you ask me for some simple water to quench your thirst. Now, as my water is none of the best, I never offer it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine. Come into my house, honey; devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my arm can supply; you shall drink as much water as you like, provided you mix it with plenty of wine. It shall never be said that I treated a man scurvily who has been fighting for the dear country which gave me a free home.

Making Love.

A book ought to be written on this subject: under the tittle of "Every Man his own Idiot; or, Twenty-seven Methods of being a genuine Donkey." Certain it is that people make love quite as irregular as the Vermonters make maple sugar—every man on his own hook, and in a manner peculiar to himself. There is a straightforward business style, in which real estate and bank accounts are enumerated and fitted up, with a declaration that his worldly possession and himself are submitted by the subscriber. There is the style poetical, which delights in rhyming "kisses" with "blisses," and in boring trees, brooks, flowers, moonbeams, etc. There is the style sentimental, in which rope-ladders, stern parents, pistols and daggers, and other variations of dull life figure. There is the style bashful, in which the parties meet in dad's orchard or mam's kitchen, seat themselves at twelve or twenty feet distance, speaking no words whatever, only occasionally "sighing wofully," and "hitching up" towards each other with downcast eyes, at the rate of three quarters of an inch per hour. We have always thought this bashful and worldless kind of courtship the most interesting, especially when the parties thereto hardly know "what ails 'em!" But of all methods of making love, that common one of meaning nothing serious is the stupidest and meanest; and any man who will take up the time and attention of an eligible young minor with that idea in his head, ought to be provided with an armor of asinine cuticle and sent to fight the Amazons of Dahomey. It would serve him right.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Fremont's Expenditures.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes an abstract of the report of the Congressional Committee which was appointed to investigate the expenditures in Fremont's Department. The committee was composed of the following members: Hon. Chas. Van Wick, of New York, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of Indiana, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, Hon. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Hon. Wm. G. Steele, of New Jersey, and Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky. Hon. Edward M. Bull, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, accompanied the committee, and T. T. Andrews, Esq., Stenographer, as chief clerk. A part of the committee—Messrs. Washburne, Holman, Dawes and Steele, with the Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk—repaired to St. Louis to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Department of the West. They were in session in that city from the 16th of October—fourteen days—working twelve hours each day, and examining one hundred and twenty-three witnesses. The manuscript of evidence, on legal cap, numbers 3,480 pages.

The Committee closed its labors last week, and the *Enquirer* claims to have received an authentic summary of the evidence which was elicited during the investigation. The points are as follows:

A SERVICE OF PLATE.

The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brigadier-General McKinstry, on the 20 of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost $3000 and upward, and, being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in government contracts, among whom were Major Selover, Leonidos Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard of California, and others. Gen. McKinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department, by appointment of Major-General J. C. Fremont, and, as such Quartermaster-General, controlled the horse and mule, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The Committee, in their report, say: "The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous, and have been clearly proven, and extend through all branches of his control and supervision.

PURCHASE OF HORSES.

The testimony shows that the horses purchased for the army, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have broken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept, thus purchased, numerous dead carcasses have been found.—Omnibus and stage horses have been jotted out, "full of bran and peppered," by contractors, who received $115 to $130 for each horse they furnished. One of the recent reports of Boards of Surveys will suffice in giving the character of horses Government furnished to regiments upon the requisition of their commanding officer. Other similar reports the Committee have on file:

"CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, Oct. 21, '61.

"To Col. WILLIAM BISHOP: The undersigned having been summoned, as a Board of Survey, to examine and inspect the condition of horses forwarded to this regiment from St. Louis, and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully report that we have examined said horses, and find seventy-six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) under-sized and under aged, stifled, ringboned, spavined, and *incurably* unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

"Very respectfully,
"DAVID MCKEE, Major.
"GEORGE ROCKWELL, Captain.
"JOHN SCHEE, Lieutenant."

The Committee also have in evidence that United States District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being at $119 50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for $5000, payable in bankable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payments on horses Messrs. Thompson and Jones had furnished, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the $5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thomp on and Jons, none of the money could be paid." The $5000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and Jones.

HAY.

The Committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk in hay contracts.—The Quartermaster paid $17 50 per tun for hay in bales, which on examination is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality. The cost of transportation between St. Louis and Sedalia is about $8 per tun, or $2 per tun delivered at Sadalia. The Committee have accumulative evidence that fresh hay from the stacks, and in abundance along the entire route to Warsaw, can be obtained at $6 to $8 per tun.

THE ST. LOUIS FORTIFICATIONS.

On the 15th of August, Col. Hassendenbel, by order of Gen. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis, for the erection of eleven forts. Under Major H.'s superintendence, five were built directly for the government, without any intervening contractor. The wages of the laborers were sixty cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed $10,000. On the 25 of September, when Gen. Fremont knew that the forts, completed, cost $10,000 each, Quartermaster McKinstry, per order of Gen. Fremont, made a contract with I. E. Beard, of California, to build six additional forts for the government, similar in all respects to the five constructed by Col. Hassendenbel.

The total cost of the six fortifications figures upward of $300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received $170,000. An additional payment of an order for $60,000 from Gen. Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War in St. Louis. The evidence set forth that, notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government offices for their pay. The items of the costs of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of master mechanics, put the figures, viz: ten cents per cubic yard for excavations and embankments; puddling earth, 30 cents; paving, &c., 40 cents; cisterns, &c., 3 cents; lumber and timber, $40a$50 per 1,000 feet; facinrs and breastworks, $35a40; roogng $2a $2 50, and total cost of six fortifications not over $60,000. The contract for fortifications was drawn up per order of Gen. Fremont.

The contract is regarded by the Committee as irregular and informal, except that it provides that "No Member of Congress shall be interested in said contract." The contract is in part irregular, for the reason that according to the regulations of the Department the Quartermaster can only make contracts.

HOUSE RENT.

The fourth act of fraud is the house-rent, first in the mansion of Mrs. Colonel Brant, cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to Gen. Fremont for headquarters of Major-General, his Private Secretary and Chief of the Staff, at the rate of $6,000 per annum. Other mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff.

BARRACKS.

Large and expensive barracks have been built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters for the Fremont body-guard, numbering 600 men. The barracks will accommodate 2,500 men. The cost of these barracks and Benton barracks, capacious enough to accommodate 40,000 men, will be about $150,000, double the amount necessary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings, which is upward of 5,000 squares of superficial feet, the Committee have discovered much fraud.

The contract provides that the roof shall be three-ply, and put on with felt and soaked in hot tar, and in a substantial and durable manner. The Committee have evidence that the superintendent and architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of $700 on Gen. McKinstry from Clapp & Co., provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was $3 50 per square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on McKinstry for $1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for $3 35 per square.

To each of these Ogden promised the contract. The work was awarded to Almen Thompson at $3 50, but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The Committee find that Thompson sold the contract for an advance of $3,000, and that the party doing the work only put one-ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there were only two-plys. The facts were obtained by cutting into the roof at various points. It is also in testimony that there were responsible bids at $2 for this same work.

These are specimens of the charges. The *Enquirer* adds:

"The Committee could have continued their investigations further, but they believe they have sufficient evidence, and have gone to Cairo to examine a few witnesses there. They will then visit Louisville and Cincinnati, and take evidence of any frauds existing in the departments of those cities."

Longevity of Soldiers.

We find the following statistic in an old copy of a newspaper. We publish it, just now, as evidence that—where the constitution is strong—the hardships of camp life do not tend to shorten life. "Many soldiers and officers of the revolutionary war die at an advanced age. The hardships they underwent in that contest gave them iron constitutions. John Lask, who died in Tennessee in 1818, at the age of one hundred and four years, had been a soldier in the old French war, and was at the battle of Abraham's Plains, Quebec, where General Wolfe died victorious. He also went through the Continental War. James Sanford, at Alenton, New Jersey, aged one hundred and two. He was a midshipman in the Alliance frigate. Anthony Van Pelt, who died in New York city, in 1830, was, beyond doubt, the oldest person dying in that year. He was in the hundred and thirtieth year of his age. Aaron Burr died at an advanced age, and many other revolutionary heroes whom it is needless to mention." Gen. Scott, the hero of many battles, is in his seventy-sixth year.

A NEW KIND OF DRESS GOODS.—A pleasant Paris letter in the *Courier des Etats Unis* tells this story:—

"A paper manufacturer has just invented a kind of impermeable paper suitable for dress-goods. Its manner of employment is both simply and ingenious. It consists in replacing by small frames the hoops upon which are ballooned the petticoats of our ladies. These new fangled engines are covered with packing canvass, upon which you have only to glue, as on a common screeen, the newly invented paper.

"Thanks to this invention, when a lady wants a new dress, her husband has no longer to distress himself with the disbursement of five or six hundred frances for twenty yards of velvet or thirty of moire antique; all he will have to do will be to buy five or six rolls of twelve-sous paper and send for the glue man. This is as simply as all grand ideas.

"The father about to marry his daughter, will not be obliged a long time beforehand to bother himself about her *trousseau*, he will limit herself to asking his wife on the day before the wedding:—"What paper shall we glue on to our Emily?"

"*Mon Dieu*, my love,' the mother will reply, 'do whatever you think proper—it seems to me that some twenty-two cent paper—with a pretty border, you know—"

"Then a man will take a wife without dower—and the marriage contracts will stipulate that the father-in-law engages to paper-hang his daughter—(*faire tappisser la fille*) for the first three years."

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKES.—The first steamboat ever built on the lakes is said to have been built by the Canadians at Brookville, in the year 1816. She made several trips on Lake Ontario during that year, but her principal business was trading on the St. Lawrence River. In the following year another boat was built on Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbor, intending to ply weekly between Lewiston and Ogdensburgh. But after a trial of six months, the undertaking was found to be either unprofitable or too much for the powers of the vessel to accomplish, and she afterwards employed ten days in making the round trip of six hundred miles. She was 110 feet long and 24 feet wide, measuring 246 tons. The boilers were 17 feet long and 3½ feet in diameter, with a cylinder 20 inches in diamter and 3 feet stroke. The wheels were about 11 feet in diameter, and the capacity of the engines 21 horse power. In 1818 the celebrated Walk-in-the-Water was built at Black Rock.

THE FEET IN COLD WEATHER.—No person can be well long, whose feet are habitually cold; while securing for them dryness and warmth, is the certain means of removing a variety of annoying ailments.

The feet of some are kept more comfortable in winter, if cotton is worn, white woolen suit others better. The wise course, therefore, is for each one to observe for himself, and act accordingly.

Scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the healthful warmth of the feet; hence all, especially those who walk a good deal out of doors during the day in cold weather, should make it a point to dip both feet in cold water every morning, and let them remain half a minute at a time, then rub and wipe dry, dress and move about briskly to warm them up. To such as cannot well adopt this course from any cause, the next best plan is to wash them in warm water every night just before going to bed, taking the precaution to dry them by the fire most thoroughly before retiring; this, besides keeping the feet clean, preserves a natural softness to the skin, and has a tendency to prevent and cure corns. Many a troublesome throat affection, and many an annoying headache will be cured if the feet are kept clean, warm, soft and dry.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous defection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, "that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion." The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame, about what the world says of us, as to be always looking in the face of others for approval, to be anxious about the effect of what we do or say, to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own vices.—*Longfellow.*

☞ A negro untertook to commit a rape on a white woman in Massillon, O., on last Thursday evening. Her screams brought her aid, when the darkie received a good pounding. A committee of vigilance was immediately formed, composed of the best citizens of the place; and the negroes all commanded to leave the place within 30 days. Massillon is in the Stark county—Salem one of the vilest negro loving holes in the State is in the Stark county—Canton, where a Democratic press was thrown into the streets and burnt, is in Stark county. Stark county is begining to reap the fruits of the seed which her citizens have sown and so industriously cultivated.—Fremont [Ohio] *Messenger.*

GIVE THE CHILDREN FRESH AIR.—Some parents make the great mistake of keeping their children in doors during cold weather. Such a practice is pernacious in many respects. If enfeebles the bodies of children, and renders them peculiarly liable to be attacked by colds and coughs. A child should have its feet well shod with socks and boots, its body well wrapped in warm clothing, its head and ears securely protected from the cold, and then be let loose to play in the keen, bracing winter air. By this means its body will become robust, and its spirits be kept bright and cheerful; whereas, if a child be shut up in the house, it will become fretful and feverish, and perhaps wind up with a severe attack of illness.

WHITE VS. BLACK.—There is active sympathy for the fugitive slaves in Washington jail, who are at least properly fed and sheltered, but we hear of none for the invalid soldiers from Gen. Bank's division, who were brought down last week on a canal-boat and deposited in the Mansion House hospital, Alexandria, where *from neglect and want of proper care*, two died. For some days they had nothing to eat, or drink but a few crackers and water. Some of these poor, sick, neglected soldiers were Massachusetts men. They were no objects of Senators' attention, however, while a black article was about, and suffered and died unheeded. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who relates this afflicting occurrence, says "an investigation is needed." We should think there was; less negro and less political pseudo-philanthropy also.—*Boston Post.*

A young bachelor who had been appointed deputy sheriff, was called upon to serve an attachment against a beautiful young widow.—He according called upon her and said:

"Madam I have an attacment for you."

The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him that the attachment was reciprocated.

"You do not understand me; you must proceed to court."

"I know it is leap yeir, but I wish you would do the courting."

"Mrs. P. this is no time for trifling, for the Justice is waiting."

If you want to gain any man's good opinion, take particular care how you behave, the first time you are in company with him. The light you appear in at first, to one who is neither inclinable to think well or ill of you, will strongly prejudice him either for or against you.

I can truly affirm of myself, says Coleridge that my studies have been profitable and availing to me, only so far as I have endeavored to use all my other knowledge as a glass, enabling me to receive more light in a wider field of vision from the Word of God.

There is scarcely any error on the subject of religion which may not be traced to ignorance or forgetfulness of the great truth that God's thoughts and ways are infinitely higher than those of man.

The furniture of the late Senator Douglas brought fair prices, or about two-thirds its cost. A gallery containing about fifty pictures, with busts of himself, Gen. Jackson and the Empress Josephine, have been reserved.

As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhrle their odor every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

A writer thinks that much might be gained if speakers in prayer and conference meetings would observe the miller's creed—"always shut the gate when the grist is out."

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience: the most ignorant by necessity; and the beast by nature.

Wisdom is a nut, which, if not chosen with judgment, may cost you a tooth, and pay you with but a worm.

The gunboats and floating batteries which have been built at St. Louis during the summer and fall, are just coming into play.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, [illegible] 1861.

Our Next County Board.

As we enter upon the new year, we deem it but a simple act of justice to our readers to give them a little information, with reference to our county officers. We will, therefore, briefly notice the gentlemen who compose our next Board of County Commissioners; knowing that there are but few persons in the county who are acquainted with each member.

The Commissioner from District number One, is Mr. J. B. Sly, of Belle Plaine—the Chairman of the last Board—who has been re-elected by the people of is town; thus giving us a proof of his popularity, and the satisfaction of his constituents at his past conduct.

In District Number Two, Mr. H. H. Strunk of Shakopee, has been elected. Mr. Strunk was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners under the State government. His re-election, is of itself, a sufficient proof of the position he holds in the estimation of his neighbors. Mr. Strunk is fully competent to faithfully and properly discharge the duties of his office.

In District Number Three, we find that our friend, the Hon. L. R. Hawkins, of Spring Lake, has been elected. Mr. Hawkins was a member of our first State Legislature, in which position he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his sovereigns. He is a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and will be found a valuable acquisition to the County Board.

From District Number Four, we have our friend from Credit River, John White. The unanimous manner in which he was presented in convention by the delegates from his district, showed plainly that he, too, has the confidence of his constituents, and is fully competent to look after the affairs of the County.

With the member from the Fifth District, Mr. Peter Rader, of Helena we are but little acquainted. He is an intelligent German, and having resided in Wisconsin several years, where he took an active part in politics, he brings to his aid the experience of the past to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

We have thus briefly noticed the incoming Board. They are each and all of them staunch Democrats, and will administer the affairs of the County in a proper manner. No office in the county has a greater responsibility attached to it, and the citizens of the county will be pleased to learn that they have the right men for the place.

The Craven Cry of Arming the Slaves.

We commend to the attention of those Abolition-Republicans, who are in favor of arming the slaves, the following extract from the New York *World*, of Dec. 12th. The *World* being the leading Republican paper of New York city, and regarded as the organ of the Administration, the article will undoubtedly command attention. Here it is:

The secesh are upon us. Ho, niggers, to the rescue! Can it be believed that there are American freemen dastardly enough to raise a cry like that? There is not a day we do not hear it. It is bawled at every point of the compass, and comes down to us from even the sacred walls of the capitol. They demand emancipation as a military necessity. In effect, we are told that twenty millions of the North are no match for six millions of the South—that we are doomed to defeat, unless we get the help of the black man. They do not like to put it just in that style, but it amounts to exactly that. Short of that their military necessity would be a misnomer, and their claim to abolitionize under the war power the boldest pretext. We say that a viler insult was never dealt upon the Northern name. The worst libel ever utter by Southern slave-drivers does not equal it. If it be true that, with such numerical odds in our favor, and with the noblest cause that ever appealed to man, we must crave the succor of slaves; if we must look to the poor, blind, creeping African to help vindicate our birthright and stay us up in our extremity, then let it be recorded we are "mudsills indeed. There is no word of scorn too low for us. We cannot court the alliance of slaves without proving that we are ourselves fit to be slaves. It is our heritage that is assailed, not theirs; and if our own good right arms, with all the advantage they have, cannot protect it, we may as well at once advertise our degeneracy to the world, and prepare to take our place as underlings. Emancipation as a military necessity! A *military necessity*? If emancipation must come, for the honor of our fathers, for our own independence, for the prospects of our children, for the good name of free government, and for the dignity of the white race, let it take any shape but that.

Spirit of the Jack Tars.

The following letter from the sailors and marines on the United States steam frigate Mississippi, to Commodore McKean, asking permission to participate in the attack on Pensacola, will be read with much gratification, as it shows the patriotic spirit which prevail in the Navy.

U. S. S. Mississippi, }
Off Pensacola, Nov. 17, 1861. }

SIR—We, the undersigned, petty officers, crew, and marine guard of this ship, beg leave most respectfully to express our most earnest desire to participate in an attack upon Pensacola. We entered the service with the expectation of active duty, and with a trusting hope of maintaining the reputation of this good old ship and the honor of the glorious stars and stripes. We have done good service in blockading duty, we presume; we hope not too much in being allowed to remain, or to return in time. We shall most cheerfully abide your decision. Signed by Chas. Smith, chief boatswain's mate, and 178 other. All hands would have done so, but were prevented for want of time.

To Flag Officer, Wm. W. McKean,
Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Approved. Capt. T. O. Selfridge,
U. S. S. Mississippi.

Commodore McKean was compelled to refuse the request, because the "Richmond," owing to her light draft of water, would, in the event of an attack be able to take a position which rendered her entire broadside effective, while the Mississippi could only use her pivot gun.

Mason and Slidell.

Since our last the news has arrived that Mason and Slidell have been delivered up to England. We have anticipated this for some time, and felt that we would have to submit to the humiliation of seeing our Government succumb to the insolent demands of England. It may be the best policy; but we fear that ere long the British Lion—thus emboldened—will soon find another reason to growl.—However

"When the Bull of England is Proved,
The Abram's ram is allowed."

Ready for War.

We make the following extract from the Dublin *Nation* of November 30th. It will be seen from it that England will not be likely to get much sympathy in that quarter if she goes to war with America:

War! That war! What does it mean—what does it mean for Ireland? The Irish nation, too, has its instincts, and these have told it something that fires the eye and stirs the blood of youth and sire all over the land. Never since the shout of American Independence woke an echo in the Church of Dungannon, has news so momentous startled Ireland. No prophet's voice is needed to foretell what all foresee. Yes, it may be that God has heeded our long-suffering and heard our fervent prayers. It may be that at last the day is dawning "our fathers' eyes were not to see." War between England and America!—between England and the Irish abroad; between England and millions of our nearest and dearest kindred—our own very flesh and blood.—There are one hundred thousand armed and disciplined Irish soldiers in America—there are the banished Celts whom the *Times* proclaimed were "gone with a vengeance." Not "on the slopes of St. Antoine" did "the Irish troops" of King Louis leap more wildly with excitement than would those vengeful Celts across the western ocean, on the news that England drew the sword against America.—In that hour the bitter memories of a lifetime—memories the most terrible that ever exiles bore—would find vent in the cry for vengeance on their heart's exterminator—the extermination that exulted over their expatriation, laughed at their sorrows and mocked at their distress. Yes, if England has cause to start in high excitement at the news we chronicle to-day, Ireland has cause deeper still. The clash of arms in America brought her freedom once before. She needs but the same firmness, unanimity, patriotism now, to grasp it once more.

Officers of the Minnesota First.

So many changes have occurred among the officers of this regiment, since its organization, that it is a matter of some difficulty to tell who they all are. The following list, prepared by an army correspondent, is believed to be correct:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, N. J. T. Dana.
Lieut Colonel, Stephen Miller.
Major, George. N. Morgan.
Surgeon, J. W. Stewart.
Assistant Surgeon, C. W. LeBontellier.
Chaplain, Edward D. Neill.
Adjutant, Wm. B. Leach.
Quartermaster, M. A. Hoyt.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A, H. C. Coates, Captain; Charles Zimmburg, 1st Lieut.; J. R. King, 2d Lieut.

Company B, Mark W. Downie, Captain; Louis Muller, 1st. Lieut.; Thomas Sinclair, 2d Lieut.

Company C, W. B. Farrell, Captain; Samuel Raguet, 1st Lieut.; Charles Larned, 2d Lieut.

Company D, D. C. Smith, Captain; S. L. Hammond, 2d Lieut.; vacancy in the 1st.

Company E, Geo. Pomeroy, Captain; J. N. Chase, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Shipley, 2d Lieut.

Company F, J. Colville, Jr., Captain; A. E. Welch, 1st Lieut; M. A. Hoyt, 2d Lieut.

Company G, N. S. Messick, Captain; J. J. McCullum, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Spencer, 2d Lieut.

Company H, C. P. Adams, Captain; W. B. Leach, 1st Lieut.; H. Hoover, 2d Lieut.

Company I, J. H. Pell, Captain; J. Harley, 1st Lieut.; C. C. Davis, 2d Lieut.

Company K, G. Holzborn, Captain; J. Perian, 1st Lieut.; J. Ball, 2d Lieut.

NON-COMMISSIONAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major, John Pelker.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, Aaron Greenward.
Commissary Sergeant, Jacob Marty, jr.
Hospital Steward, ——— Kirkman, (temporary.)
Drum Major, ——— Kettle (temporary.)
Postmaster, H. A. C. Hines.
Sattler, O. King.

Missouri.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from St. Louis, says:

I venture to prophesy that within six weeks from this date we shall not have one organized rebel regiment or squadron of cavalry north of the Osage river at Warsaw.—General Halleck's preparations every moment tightening the string round the throat of insurrection, (so far as Missouri is concerned,) giving not only promise but absolute assurance of an advance in irresistable force against the traitors, in whatever place they may be north of the Arkansas boundary.

In this plan of offensive operations, it is but justice to say that Major General Hunter entertained precisely the same ideas; and would doubtless have carried them out to the full satisfaction of the country, had it been the pleasure of the administration to have continued him in his brief temporary command as, General Fremont's successor. The most cordial relations subsist between Gens. Hunter and Halleck, each appreciating the other at his full worth as a soldier and patriot, and mutually co-operating for the pacification of Missouri's old-time "Border Ruffians" of Platte and other counties.

WHAT THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER SIGNIFIES.—The following description of the significance of the different parts of the American flag, will be interesting to many of our readers. It was written by a member of the committee of the Continental Congress appointed to design a flag for the young Republic, when the matter was before that body, and recently reproduced by A. B. Street, Esq., in a lecture on the Battle of Saratoga:

The stars of the new flag represents the new constellation of States rising in the West.—The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hand of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanter's banner in Scotland, significant of the league covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed of in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union: the ring like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equally among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag—viz: the red flag of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denotes daring; and the white, purity.

From Mexico.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that the Spaniards had taken possession of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans evacuated without firing a gun.

MINNESOTIANS RELEASED.—We find in the *Pioneer* the following list of released prisoners of war, that have arrived at Fortress Monroe. It cannot but be gratifying to their friends in this State, some of whom reside in this county:

John Anderson, of Company K.
W. H. H. Dooley, of Company A.
James Keefer, of Company A.
G. G. Nellis, of Company B.
Eugene Wilmer, of Company C.
J. H. Williams, of Company C.
Julius Smith, of Company G.

We agree with the *Pioneer* in the belief that the name of "G. G. Nellis" is that of J. R. McNelly, of this county, who was in Company C, and among the wounded who were taken prisoners at Manassas; there being no G. G. Nellis among the missing of Company B.

THE IRISH NATION VS. ENGLAND.—The Boston Pilot, which is a genuine reflector of Irish feeling, after predicting that England would not go to war about the Trent affair, thus graphically portrays the depts of merited Irish resentment:

"For Irish liberty, we rather wish hostilities to be declared. We wish it for the satisfaction of the universe too. Britain is the detested of nations. The powers of the earth would attend her funeral in exultation. May we all live to see that procession! What a length it would have! And what a tumult of deep curses, maledictions and execrations would rise splitting the air at it! France would bless it with joy; Spain would attend it with gratitude to God; Portugal would be there with the same sentiment; Russia would hasten down to it from the North with all its might; Austria would attempt to have the first place in the retinue; distant India would have a triumphant mock funeral on the banks of the Ganges; America would be no kindlier than other nations; the Scotch would be in the line in memory of Robert Bruce; and the ancient Kingdom of Ireland would hail the interment as the resurrection of its independence."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, apologizing for his lack of information as to the purposes of the Administration, says:

There has not been in Washington of late years an administration so provokingly reticent as the one that now holds counsel in the President's room. In the bad old days when James was President and the reporters of the New York *Herald* attended Cabinet meetings, there was some comfort in being a newspaper man. Able and enterprising correspondents would stroll unabashed into the very presence of republican royalty, and confidently demand an item, or win with quite dignity in their parlors until heads of departments should come to traffic latest advices for puffs, well seasoned and peppery. But our new President, who is too busy to read about himself in the newspapers, and our Secretary of State, who has received puffs enough in the first half of his life to last for the rest of it, exhibits none of that craving for journalistic applause which is so charming to those who "write for it." They seem to consider inchoate action an improper subject for public discussion, and prefer to take the course which seems proper to them, uninfluenced by the myriad voices of those whose opinions, however sagacious, are not founded upon that basis of entire information necessary to a complete understanding of political movements.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.—The New York *World's* Paris correspondent, speaking of the feeling of France towards the United States, says:

Whether public opinion in England grow better or not, in France there is no doubt that it is daily becoming more opposed to the bad dog course of the English Cabinet in removing the Trent affair from the pale of discussion and threatening to destroy us in case of our refusal to yield unconditionally to its demands. The sentiment expressed by the writer in the *Independence*, will find an echo in all the liberal hearts of Europe. It is not for the interest of France that our navy and merchant marine should be swept from the sea," which the *Times* pompously threatens as the result unless we succumb. However lovingly the British lion and the French eagle may be cuddling together just at present, the far seeing statesman who occupies the Imperial throne of France, has no disposition to see swept from the ocean the ships of a nation which disputes with England the preponderance of the seas, and which may in some future time render France material aid. I am inclined to believe that there is some truth in the statement that the feeling between the French and English Governments is not very amiable on this affair.

THE WAR AND ITS IDEAS.—The N. Y. *Tribune*, in a column, enumerates what it deems these to be,—some of them just, but among them the following:

"Free Discussion, Free Schools, Free Labor—in short, HUMAN LIBERTY."

Very well—but Judge Flanders, of the Franklin (N. Y.) County Gazette, is now in Fort Lafayette for indulging in some of this "Free Discussion." Three or four other New York editors were there. If the Judge had been a "negro," the *habeas corpus* might be tried on him to bring him out, but as he is only a white man, the *habeas corpus* is not applicable just now. "Human Liberty" now has definitions not in Webster, nor Worchester, nor Dr. Johnson we suspect.

HOW TO DO IT.—We submit the following suggestions, as to how our citizens should sustain their local paper:

Subscribe and pay for it.
Send your printing and advertising to the office.
Help make the paper interesting by sending items of local interest to the editor.
Do not expect the editor to call attention to your business every week for nothing.
Come forward and pay your bills that are now due.—☞ If any of our readers consider these suggestions personal, we advise them to ease their consciences at once.☜

THE manner in which some of the Abolitionists argue that it is constitutional to own slaves, under the plea of "confiscation;" when they have heretofore denied property in slaves, puts us in mind of John Quincy Adams' ancient doggerel:

"If we cannot alter things,
By G—! we'll change their names, sir."

RETRIBUTION.—A letter from a private in the seventy ninth, Highlanders, discloses an instance of just retribution which fell on an earnest traitor who should have been hung months ago. It will be remembered that, in the early part of summer, a man, employed in the Washington Navy Yard, was discovered filling shells with sand instead of the proper material. This man had received a medical education, and on his escape within the rebel lines resumed the practice of his profession. When the seventyninth landed at Port Royal, the first sight which greeted them on entering the hospital was this man seated at a table, with a splendid case of surgical instruments before him, his left arm resting naturally upon the table and the position of his body indicating perfect ease, but, upon a closer examination, it was discovered the entire upper portion of his head had been cut away, from the crown to the back of his neck, by a cannon ball.—N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is said that circumstances have transpired within the last few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have derived their information within the last two months.

It is reported that Hunter with Breckinridge, had sailed from Halifax for Europe.

The Richmond papers of the 28th ult., say Charleston was fired in several places on Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of but small value were destroyed.

It is almost certain that the English will, if they have not already, occupy Manassas, with the design, it is feared, of opening commerce with the rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton and important contraband articles.

There is a well founded belief of serious disaffection to the rebel Government at Charleston, amounting almost to insurrection, by reason of the apparent abandonment of the South Carolina coast to national invasion and the immense destruction of property that owners have willingly condemned to the flames.—They have destroyed not less than $10,000,000 worth of cotton, which at last accounts they were deploring, as they supposed the blockade was about to be raised by England and they might have shipped and sold it. They were scolding Jeff. Davis responsible for these disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old Government was better than the new.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The destination of the expedition of General Burnside is as much a mystery now as that of General Sherman.

REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED.

BALTIMORE, Jan.—One of the released Union prisoners has an editorial from a Richmond paper which he cut out and secreted in his boot.

It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, the men are doing their time with cards.

Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes; one offered as high as $1,500.—The editor urges the Government to so something to remedy the evil. Such a demoralized condition of the army cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th, says that the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The prisoners say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels, especially their boots; many men offered as high as $25 a pair for them. Coffee sold in Richmond at $1 50 per pound.

News from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—The steamer Magdalene, from Southampton, 8th day, 11th December, has arrived here. She has 1,000 troops for Canada. News anticipated. It was reported on the London stock exchange that legal authorities at Washington had pronounced against the capture of Messrs Mason and Slidell, and that they were on their way to England.

Statements from the Paris *Patrie* of the number of French war vessels off New York, attracted attention, and was regarded with much satisfaction on London 'Change.

There is no news as yet of the steamer Parana. But all apprehensions in regard to her safety have subsided from the fact that she did not leave Southampton until the 20th of December.

From Washington.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK BEFORE GENERAL M'CLELLAN—RESIGNATION OF EIGHTY-NINE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS, AND DESERTION TO THE ENEMY OF TWO OTHERS.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 26.—The illness of Gen. McClellan has been more serious than has been intimated, but I am assured by his physicians that he is now getting better, and they hope that he will be able to be out to-morrow. His disorder was a severe cold, with, at one time, alarming symptoms. With admirable prudence, however, he put himself at once into the doctor's hands, thinking it better to lose three or four days altogether, and then be well, than to continue to expose himself for a week or two more, and then become incurably ill. The fact is no man has any idea of the immense amount of labor performed by General McClellan and of the great wear and tear upon his constitution. No General since the first Napoleon has ever had so vast a responsibility resting upon him. A certain class of frothy Congressmen and radical newspapers are continually jeering at him for not driving the Confederate army from their position in front of Washington, asserting that the army is greatly reduced in numbers; that it is suffering for want of clothing, shoes, and food; that its arms are defective; and that the men composing it are heartily sick of their attitude of rebellion, and have no more "stomach for a fight." The truth is, however, that Beauregard's army on the Potomac exceeds McClellan's in point of numbers, being fully 175,000 strong; that they are warmly and comfortably clothed; that they have abundance of food: that their arms are of the most effective kind; and that their defences on this side of Centreville alone are quite as formidable as those for the defence of Washington. All these things General McClellan knows. He knows, too, that an unsuccessful attempt on his part, to force Beauregard's position, would be followed by the defeat of the Union army. But he knows that with 150,000 troops trained as they should be, he would not fail in an attack. To this task, therefore, he is bending all the energies of his mind. He has already done much; but he believes, with Napoleon, that he has done nothing while something remains to be done. The great review of 70,000 men, composing 77 regiments of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, and 17 batteries of field artillery, appeared to an ordinary observer to be a review of regular troops, so great was the steadiness of the men, so admirable their discipline. But all through that day the practical eye of McClellan was taking in a *soldier's view* of the scene. He was more than satisfied with the improvement the troops had made. But he saw that they were not yet soldiers. We are now engaged in a *war*, and war cannot be brought to a successful issue without *soldiers*. Therefore it is that, in fair weather or in foul, in sunshine or in storm, General McClellan may be met on horseback miles from Washington, dashing along, now followed by a brilliant train of staff officers, now by a few only, and again by a single orderly. He sees to everything; he neglects nothing. He has the finest material in the world for an army, and army he is determined to have. He will succeed.

You are aware that during the past week no less than eighty nine volunteer officers in the Union army of the Potomac resigned their commissions. According to one of the articles of war, a resignation in the face of an opposing foe is equivalent to desertion; and such resignations are never accepted. Yet all of these resignations were accepted. The reason was that, with few exceptions, the persons who resigned were utterly unfit for the positions they occupied, and their departure is a positive benefit to the army. It were well if thrice eighty-nine more followed their example. It was only a few days ago that two officers deserted to the Confederates. Their names have already been made public. They were sharp intelligent fellows, and have no doubt communicated to Beauregard all the details of the strength, position, and defences of the Union army.

One Hundred Thousand Rifles from Germany.

Thurlow Weed writes from Paris to the Albany Evening Journal:

"In one most essential element of war we shall soon be relieved. The fact that the South intended war long before we supposed it possible, and not only rifled northern arsenals, but procured large supplies of arms from Europe, left us to open the campaign at great disadvantage. This disadvantage has both delayed action and exposed our troops to murderous fire before their inferior arms became effective. But this inequality will soon cease. Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler, the government agent, has completed his mission. He has obtained from the government arsenals in Austria and Saxony over one hundred thousand rifles equal to any in the world. These arms are now on their way to America.

Mr. Schuyler, though for a long time embarrassed and thwarted, and all the while encountering rivalries and complications, finally overcame them all, and goes home rewarded for his efficiency and fidelity, by complete success.

The knowledge that our government needed arms has sharpened the cupidity and wits of all who deal with them. The armorers of Europe are at work now, night and day, in patching up old muskets, and in counterfeiting new ones, in the hope of palming them upon our government. Europe abounds with inferior, discarded muskets, while new and reliable arms, in hand, are only obtained from government arsenals, and that, of course, with great difficulty."

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Directors of the Mint.

The report of Hon. James Pollock, on the operations of the Mint establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861 has been received. From the Report it appears that the amount of bullion received and coined at the Mint and branches, during the period embraced in the Report, largely exceeded that of any former year. This, it appears, was due mainly to the unprecedentedly large amount of bullion and coin imported into the United States from Europe. During the year, the amount of bullion operated on was as follows: —Gold, $116,970,092 66; silver, $4,624,961, 57; total, $121,594,964.23. This includes, however, re-deposits to the amount of $49,448,393.22, which, being deducted, makes the actual deposits $72,146,571.10. The coins struck amounted to $63,400,597, of which sum $49,597,071 was the work of the Mint at Philadelphia.

There was coined in the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, $12,421,0001 in gold, and $198,000 in silver.

At the Assay Office, New York, fine gold *bars* to the amount of $19,948,728.88 were made and stamped; also, $187,978,63 in silver bars.

The Branch Mints at New Orleans, Louisiana; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Dahlonega, Georgia, ceased to make the returns required by law early in the present year (1861) Their operations up to the time they were seized by the rebels, are embraced in the report of the Director, who has no information in relation to their operations or issue since they passed under insurrectionary control. Mr. Pollock refers, in severe but just terms, to the treachery and disloyalty which were displayed in wresting these institutions, by lawless violence, from the Federal Government.

In this report we have a confirmation of the gratifying fact, that the supply of the precious metals from the mines of the United States, particularly from the Kansas and Washoe regions, is increasing.

A General Suspension of Specie Payments Initiated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—At a conference of our city banks, Saturday evening, by a unanimous vote they resolved upon an immediate suspension of specie payment. The heavy drafts on their coin, caused by their large advance to the Government, rendered this step in their judgment necessary. We presume it will be quite generally followed in the large cities, though the drain upon our city banks results from causes which tend rather to strengthen than weaken the banks of the interior.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,027,952; a decrease in specie of $7,455,657; a decrease in circulation of $159,893; and a decrease in deposits of $8 425,603.

On Saturday evening the banks did not hold much over $23,000,0000 in specie. Many of the banks are paying specie as usual, while others are paying small sums to customers.—There is little demand, however. Arrangements have been made for an advance of specie to pay a portion of the State debt, and interest thereon till January 1st.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS SUSPEND.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments in consequence of the suspension in New York.

ADVERTISING.—Discontinuing to advertise, thoughtfully remarks the Troy Times is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as an evidence that something has gone wrong, which requires privacy for investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disasterous. Now we advise all of our readers who may have fallen into this common error of the season, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise as they did in the best times. While business creates advertising, it is equally true that advertising creates business. It creates talk and stir in business circles, and it reminds people that they have no right to be leading drones lives even though the times are dull.

THE ORIGIN OF THE REBELLION.—This rebellion *originated* twenty-five years ago:

1st. In English missionaries, English contributions, English lectures sent here, Members of Parliament even, like Thomson, to preach abolition, and thus to stir up civil and servile war.

2d. Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Giddings, Greeley & Co., who took captive the old Whig, conservative constitutional party, and coalescing at last with the Free Soil Democracy, *got up*, despite the Farwell Address of Washington, a mere Geographical Presidential party, the *virus* of which was abolitionism.

This is the real, historical origin of the rebellion.—*N. Y. Express.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—The following telegraphic dispatch, dated San Francisco, Wednesday, December 4, records the most wonderful feat in the annals of telegraphing. It says:

"The President's message in full was received here by telegraph, and published at 8 o'clock this morning."

So the people of San Francisco read the President's message as early as did those of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Is not that a marvel, even for this age?

LET THEM DO ONE THING OR THE OTHER.—The Abolition-Republicans being so extraordinarily anxious that arms shall be put into the hands of the slaves, perhaps Democrats had better step aside for a while and let the abolitionists and niggers carry on the war.—The abolitionists are just about as valiant as the niggers—when danger is not in immediate prospect; and the former having so much confidence that, with the help of the latter, they can, within about a week, march through all the South and put down the rebellion, suppose they make the sober proposition to try it.

If they will not do this, it is no more than fair that they and the niggers should step aside and leave the Democrats to carry on the war. The Democrats would rejoice at such an arrangement. They will not fight by the side of the niggers at any rate, and they would rather not by the side of the abolitionists. They comprise about two-thirds of the army now, and they can, if the abolitionists and niggers will step aside, swell the aggregate to any desired number, say a million. This would be an army of white men, and it would fight for white men's rights, upon the Douglas doctrine that this is a white man's government and a white man's war.

Now let the abolitionists do one or the other of these things, or forever hold their peace about putting arms into the hands of the slaves.—*Chicago Times.*

Irish News.

The following hit at England, from the Kerry *Star*, is too good to be left unpublished:

Courage, hungry peasants of Galway! there are good times coming. Starving labor from Connemara to Tonquin, cheer up! for the magnanimous British Government has found work for you. No more alms for the Irish—no more whining at the hard gates of British charity—no more begging for haggard and gaunt Irish peasants. For lo! you are risen in the market—no longer do Irish statesmen deside to your expulsion from your native land—no longer do they wish to supply your places with Short-horns and Leicesters—no longer do swedes and mangolds rank before you. No. You are wanted at home to avenge the insult offered to the British flag by your cousins in America. You are wanted at home to defend the flag under which a deadly shallow your country's heart has grown dead, and those winds of your name and kind have been laid in pauper famine graves. You are wanted to come forward and show your patriotism at the rate of one shilling a day—for which praise God and the great British Government—to slay your kinsmen and brothers in America. Doubtless all the blood left in your poor bones boils with indignation at the insult offered to the British flag. Your hearts are bursting to avenge the insult. Here is work worthy of your enthusiasm. For one shilling—pure British—you may avert starvation from all the "Yaugee" localities in Ireland, avenge the insult offered to the proud flag of England, and humiliate for ever those saucy Americans who have always snubbed and oppressed you.

On Monday, 24th ult., Mary Sullivan was found dead on the beach one of a poor cabin in Oughterard, where she sought refuge for the night—having lost her way coming over the hills with a few small sticks. An inquest was held over her remains, and a verdict of "death from exposure and want of food" returned. A short time since this poor creature was well-to-do, but the only near relative she had left in the country having been obliged to give up his little farm and emigrate, she became thrown on the world. For a time she struggled to maintain herself, hoping for a return from America, and left to cover the workhouse, but hard times coming at last she sought refuge from the night—only leaving over the hills with a few small sticks. An inquest was held over her remains, and a verdict of "death from exposure and want of food" returned. A short time since this poor creature was well-to-do, but the only near relative she had left in the country having been obliged to give up his little farm and emigrate, she became thrown on the world. For a time she struggled to maintain herself, hoping for a return from America, and left to cover the workhouse, but hard times coming at last she sought refuge.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

A woman named Margaret Smith, applied for admission into our work'house on Tuesday, Nov. 28. She is 101 years of age and in good health. This is the oldest person it is said, residing within very many miles of Drogheda, and certainly the oldest that ever received support at the workhouse.—*Drogheda Paper.*

The works on the extension line between the Kells terminus and the town of Oldcastle, a distance of twelve statute miles, are progressing most favorably.—*Ibid.*

The improvements which are now taking place in Kilrush harbor, under the superintendence of Major Knox, C. E., will shortly render it the finest harbor on the west coast of Ireland. The channel has been considerably deepened, and a steam dredge, hired from the Westport Harbor Commissioners, is still employed here every day.

A PACK OF CARDS SAVES A LIFE.—As an incident of the Bull Run fight, it is mentioned that a soldier of the First Connecticut regiment had a Bible in one pocket and a pack of cards in the other. A bullet struck the pack, and when half way through "begged" at the sight of an ace somewhere, thereby probably saving his life.

If you were obliged to swallow a man, whom would you prefer to swallow? A little London porter.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after being put to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. He was taken down at her log the minister announce his text, "My daughter grievously tormented with a devil."

WINTER RULES.—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into a cold air keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warm before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach, in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning a journey.

Never wear Indian rubber in cold, dry weather.

If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw a silk handkerchief over the face—its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easy chilled on going out of doors, should have some cotton batten attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at this point.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

ARGUS JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets,	*County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills	*Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders,	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE,
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

[v13n1-tf]

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (v12n2.)

THE LATEST DISCOVERY !!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, home-spun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A BOY OR GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture,	
Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Bontage,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Ribbons &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for wearing, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if operated by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS,
AGENT.

[v13n1y.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 14, 1862.

Our Next County Board.

As we enter upon the new year, we deem it but a simple act of justice to our readers to give them a little information, with reference to our county officers. We will, therefore, briefly notice the gentlemen who compose our next Board of County Commissioners: knowing that there are but few persons in the county who are acquainted with each member.

The Commissioner from District number One, is Mr. J. B. Sly, of Belle Plaine—the Chairman of the last Board—who has been re-elected by the people of is town; thus giving us a proof of his popularity, and the satisfaction of his constituents at his past conduct.

In District Number Two, Mr. H. H. Strunk of Shakopee, has been elected. Mr. Strunk was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners under the State government. His re-election, is of itself, a sufficient proof of the position he holds in the estimation of his neighbors. Mr. Strunk is fully competent to faithfully and properly discharge the duties of his office.

In District Number Three, we find that our friend, the Hon. L. R. Hawkins, of Spring Lake, has been elected. Mr. Hawkins was a member of our first State Legislature, in which position he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his "sovereigns." He is a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and will be found a valuable acquisition to the County Board.

From District Number Four, we have our friend from Credit River, John White. The unanimous manner in which he was presented in convention by the delegates from his district, showed plainly that he, too, has the confidence of his constituents, and is fully competent to look after the affairs of the County.

With the member from the Fifth District, Mr. Peter Rader, of Helena we are but little acquainted. He is an intelligent German; and having resided in Wisconsin several years, where he took an active part in politics, he brings to his aid the experience of the past to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

We have thus briefly noticed the incoming Board. They are each and all of them staunch Democrats, and will administer the affairs of the County in a proper manner. No office in the county has a greater responsibility attached to it, and the citizens of the county will be pleased to learn that they have the right men for the place.

The Craven Cry of Arming the Slaves.

We commend to the attention of those Abolition-Republicans, who are in favor of arming the slaves, the following extract from the New York *World*, of Dec. 12th. The *World* being the leading Republican paper of New York city, and regarded as the organ of the Administration, the article will undoubtedly command attention. Here it is;

The secesh are upon us. Ho, niggers, to the rescue! Can it be believed that there are American freemen dastardly enough to raise a cry like that? There is not a day we do not hear it. It is bawled at every point of the compass, and comes down to us from even the sacred walls of the capitol. They demand emancipation as a military necessity. In effect, we are told that twenty millions of the North are no match for six millions of the South—that we are doomed to defeat, unless we get the help of the black man. They do not like to put it just in that style, but it amounts to exactly that. Short of that their military necessity would be a misnomer, and their claim to abolitionize under the war power the boldest pretext. We say that a viler insult was never dealt upon the Northern name. The worst libel ever utter by Southern slave-drivers does not equal it. If it be true that, with such numerical odds in our favor, and with the noblest cause that ever appealed to man, we must crave the succor of slaves; if we must look to the poor, blind, creeping African to help vindicate our birthright and stay us up in our extremity, then let it be recorded we are "mudsills indeed. There is no word of scorn too low for us. We cannot court the alliance of slaves without proving that we are ourselves fit to be slaves. It is our heritage that is assailed, not theirs; and if our own good right arms, with all the advantage they have, cannot protect it, we may as well at once advertise our degeneracy to the world, and prepare to take our place as underlings. Emancipation as a military necessity! A *military necessity*? If emancipation must come, for the honor of our fathers, for our own independence, for the prospects of our children, for the good name of free government, and for the dignity of the white race, let it take any shape but that.

Spirit of the Jack Tars.

The following letter from the sailors and marines on the United States steam frigate Mississippi, to Commodore McKean, asking permission to participate in the attack on Pensacola, will be read with much gratification, as it shows the patriotic spirit which prevail in the Navy.

U. S. S. Mississippi. }
Off Pensacola, Nov. 17, 1861. }

SIR—We, the undersigned, petty officers, crew, and marine guard of this ship, beg leave most respectfully to express our most earnest desire to participate in an attack upon Pensacola. We entered the service with the expectation of active duty, and with a trusting hope of maintaining the reputation of this good old ship and the honor of the glorious stars and stripes. We have done good service in blockading duty, we presume; we hope not too much in being allowed to remain, or to return in time. We shall most cheerfully abide your decision. Signed by Chas. Smith, chief boatswain's mate, and 178 other. All hands would have done so, but were prevented for want of time.

To Flag Officer, Wm. W. McKEON.
Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Approved. Capt. T. O. SELFRIDGE,
U. S. S. Mississippi.

Commodore McKean was compelled to refuse the request, because the "Richmond," owing to her light draft of water, would, in the event of an attack be able to take a position which rendered her entire broadside effective, while the Mississippi could only use her pivot gun.

Mason and Slidell.

Since our last the news has arrived that Mason and Slidell have been delivered up to England. We have anticipated this for some time, and felt that we must have to submit to the humiliation of seeing our Government succumb to the insolent demands of England. It may be the best policy; but we fear that ere long the British Lion—thus emboldened—will soon find another reason to growl.—However.

"When the Ruler of England is Frowned,
The Atlantic cannot be Crossed."

Ready for War.

We make the following extract from the Dublin *Nation* of November 30th. It will be seen from it that England will not be likely to get much sympathy in that quarter if she goes to war with America:

War! That war! What does it mean—what does it mean for Ireland? The Irish nation, too, has its instincts, and these have told it something that fires the eye and stirs the blood of youth and sire all over the land. Never since the shout of American Independence woke an echo in the Church of Dungannon, has news so momentous startled Ireland. No prophet's voice is needed to foretell what all foresee. Yes; it may be that God has heeded our long-suffering and heard our fervent prayers. It may be that at last the day is dawning "our fathers' eyes were not to see." War between England and America!—between England and the Irish abroad; between England and millions of our nearest and dearest kindred—our own very flesh and blood.—There are one hundred thousand armed and disciplined Irish soldiers in America—they are the banished Celts whom the *Times* proclaimed were "gone with a vengeance." Not "on the slopes of St. Androbe" did the Irish troops of King Louis leap more wildly with excitement than would those vengeful Celts across the western ocean, on the news that England drew the sword against America.—Is that bear the bitter memories of a lifetime—memories the most terrible that ever evil's horn—would find vent in the cry for vengeance—on the relentless exterminator—the extirpator that exulted over their expatriation, laughed at their sorrows and mocked at their distress. Yes, if England has cause to start in high excitement at the news we chronicle to-day, Ireland has cause deeper still. The clash of arms in America brought her freedom once before. She needs but the same firmness, unanimity, patriotism now, to grasp it once more.

Officers of the Minnesota First.

So many changes have occurred among the officers of this regiment, since its organization, that it is a matter of some difficulty to tell who they all are. The following list, prepared by an army correspondent, is believed to be correct:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, N. J. T. Dana.
Lieut Colonel, Stephen Miller.
Major, George. N. Morgan.
Surgeon, J. W. Stewart.
Assistant Surgeon, C. W. LeBoutellier.
Chaplain, Edward D. Neill.
Adjutant, Wm H. Leach.
Quartermaster, M. A. Hoyt.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A, H. C. Coates, Captain; Charles Zimmberg, 1st Lieut.; J. B. King, 2d Lieut.

Company B, Mark W. Downie, Captain; Louis Muller, 1st. Lieut.; Thomas Sinclair, 2d Lieut.

Company C, W. B. Farrell, Captain; Samuel Raguet, 1st Lieut.; Charles Larned, 2d Lieut.

Company D, D. C. Smith, Captain; S. L. Hammond, 2d Lieut.; vacancy in the 1st.

Company E, Geo. Pomeroy, Captain; J. N. Chase, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Shipley, 2 Lieut.

Company F, J. Colville, Jr., Captain; A. E. Welch, 1st Lieut; M. A. Hoyt, 2d Lieut.

Company G, N. S. Messick, Captain; J. J. McCullum, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Spencer, 2d Lieut.

Company H, C. P. Adams, Captain; W. B. Leach, 1st Lieut.; H. Hoover, 2d Lieut.

Company I, J. H. Pell, Captain; J. Harley, 1st Lieut.; C. C. Davis, 2d Lieut.

Company K, G. Holzborn, Captain; J. Perium, 1st Lieut.; J. Ball, 2d Lieut.

NON-COMMISSIONAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major, John Peller.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, Aaron Greenward.
Commissary Sergeant, Jacob Marty, jr.
Hospital Steward, ——— Kirkman, (temporary.)
Drum Major, ——— Kettle (temporary.)
Postmaster, H. A. C. Hines.
Sattler, O. King.

Missouri.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from St. Louis, says;

"I venture to prophesy that within six weeks from this date we shall not have one organized rebel regiment or squadron of cavalry north of the Osage river at Warsaw.—General Halleck's preparations every moment tightening the string round the throat of insurrection, (so far as Missouri is concerned,) giving not only promise but absolute assurance of an advance in irresistable force against the traitors, in whatever place they may be north of the Arkansas boundary.

In this plan of offensive operations, it is but justice to say that Major General Hunter entertained precisely the same ideas; and would doubtless have carried them out to the full satisfaction of the country, had it been the pleasure of the administration to have continued him in his brief temporary command as, General Fremont's successor. The most cordial relations subsist between Gens. Hunter and Halleck, each appreciating the other at his full worth as a soldier and patriot, and mutually co-operating for the pacification of Missouri's old time "Border Ruffians" of Platte and other counties.

WHAT THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER SIGNIFIES.—The following description of the significance of the different parts of the American flag, will be interesting to many of our readers. It was written by a member of the committee of the Continental Congress appointed to design a flag for the young Republic, when the matter was before that body, and recently reproduced by A. B. Street, Esq., in a lecture on the Battle of Saratoga:

The stars of the new flag represents the new constellation of States rising in the West.—The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hand of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanters banner in Scotland, significant of the league covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed of in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union: the ring like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equally among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag—viz: the red flag of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denotes daring; and the white, purity.

From Mexico.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that the Spaniards had taken possession of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans evacuated without firing a gun.

MINNESOTIANS RELEASED.—We find in the *Pioneer* the following list of released prisoners of war, that have arrived at Fortress Monroe. It cannot but be gratifying to their friends in this State, some of whom reside in this county:

John Anderson, of Company K.
W. H. H. Dooley, of Company A.
James Keefer, of Company A.
G. G. Nellis of Company B.
Eugene Wilmer, of Company C.
J. H. Williams, of Company C.
Julius Smith, of Company C.

We agree with the *Pioneer* in the belief that the name of "G. G. Nellis" is that of J. R. McNelly, of this county, who was in Company C. and among the wounded who were taken prisoners at Manassas; there being no G. G. Nellis among the missing of Company B.

THE IRISH NATION VS. ENGLAND.—The Boston Pilot, which is a genuine reflector of Irish feeling, after predicting that England would not go to war about the Trent affair, thus graphically portrays the depth of merited Irish resentment:

"For Irish liberty, we rather wish hostilities to be declared. We wish it for the satisfaction of the universe too. Britain is the detested of nations. The powers of the earth would attend her funeral in exultation. May we all live to see that procession! What a length it would have! And what a chaunt of deep curses, maledictions and execrations would rise splitting the air at it! France would impress it with joy; Spain would attend it with gratitude to God; Portugal would be there with the same selfish cut; Russia would hasten down to it from the North with all its might; Austria would attempt to have the first place in the retinue; distant India would leave a tumultuous mock funeral on the banks of the Ganges; America would be no kindlier than other nations; the Scotch would be in the funeral company of Robert Bruce; and the ancient kingdom of Ireland would hail the interment as the resurrection of its independence."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, apologizing for his lack of information as to the purpose of the Administration, says:

There has not been in Washington of late years an administration so provokingly reticent as the one that now holds counsel in the President's room. In the bad old days when James was President and the reporters of the New York *Herald* attended Cabinet meetings, there was some comfort in being a newspaper man. Able and enterprising correspondents would stroll unabashed into the very presence of republican royalty, and confidently demand an item, or with spike dignity in their parlors until heads of departments should come to traffic latest advices for puff, well seasoned and peppery. But our new President, who is too busy to read about himself in the newspapers, and our Secretary of State, who has received puffs enough in the first half of his life to last for the rest of it, exhibits none of that craving for journalistic applause which is so charming to those who "write for it." They seem to consider inchoate action an improper subject for public discussion, and prefer to take the course which seems proper to them, uninfluenced by the myriad voices of those whose opinions, however sagacious, are not founded upon that basis of entire information necessary to a complete understanding of political movements.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.—The New York *World's* Paris correspondent, speaking of the feeling of France towards the United States, says:

Whether public opinion in England grows better or not, in France there is no doubt that it is daily becoming more opposed to the bullying course of the English Cabinet in removing the Trent affair from the pale of discussion and threatening to destroy us in case of our refusal to yield unconditionally to its demands. The sentiment expressed by the writer in the *Independence*, will find an echo in all the liberal hearts of Europe. It is not for the interest of France that our navy and merchant marine should be "swept from the sea," which the *Times* pompously threatens as the result unless we succumb. However lovingly the British lion and the French eagle may be embilling together just at present, the far seeing statesman who occupies the Imperial throne of France, has no disposition to see swept from the ocean the ships of a nation which disputes with England the preponderance of the seas, and which may in some future time render France material aid. I am inclined to believe that there is some truth in the statement that the feeling between the French and English Governments is not very amiable on this affair.

THE WAR AND ITS IDEAS.—The N. Y. *Tribune*, in a column, enumerates what it deems these to be,—some of them just, but among them the following:

"Free Discussion, Free Schools, Free Labor—in short, HUMAN LIBERTY."

Very well—but Judge Flanders, of the Franklin (N. Y.) County Gazette, is now in Fort Lafayette for indulging in some of this "Free Discussion." Three or four other New York editors were there. If the Judge had been a "negro," the *habeas corpus* might be tried on him to bring him out, but as he is only a white man, the *habeas corpus* is not applicable just now. "Human Liberty" now has definitions not in Webster, nor Worchester, nor Dr. Johnson we suspect.

HOW TO DO IT.—We submit the following suggestions, as to how our citizens should sustain their local paper:

Subscribe and pay for it.
Send your printing and advertising to the office.
Help make the paper interesting by sending items of local interest to the editor.
Do not expect the editor to call attention to your business every week for nothing.
Come forward and pay your bills that are now due.— If any of our readers consider these suggestions personal, we advise them to ease their consciences at once.

THE manner in which some of the Abolitionists argue that it is constitutional to own slaves, under the plea of "confiscation;" when they have heretofore denied property in slaves, puts us in mind of John Quincy Adams' ancient doggerel:

"If we cannot alter things,
By G—l we'll change their names, sir."

RETRIBUTION.—A letter from a private in the seventy ninth, Highlanders, discloses an instance of just retribution which fell on an earnest traitor who should have been hung months ago, It will be remembered that, in the early part of summer, a man, employed in the Washington Navy Yard, was discovered filling shells with sand instead of the proper material. This man had received a medical education, and on his escape within the rebel lines resumed the practice of his profession. When the seventyninth landed at Port Royal, the first sight which greeted them on entering the hospital was this man seated at a table, with a splendid case of surgical instruments before him, his left arm resting naturally upon the table and the position of his body indicating perfect ease, but, upon a closer examination, it was discovered the entire upper portion of his head had been cut away, from the crown to the back of his neck, by a cannon ball.—N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is said that circumstances have transpired within the last few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have derived their information within the last two months.

It is reported that Hunter with Breckinridge, had sailed from Halifax for Europe.

The Richmond papers of the 28th ult., say Charleston was fired in several places on Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of but small value were destroyed.

It is almost certain that the English will, if they have not already, occupy Matamoras, with the design, it is feared, of opening commerce with the rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton and important contraband articles.

There is a well founded belief of serious disaffection to the rebel Government at Charleston, amounting almost to insurrection, by reason of the apparent abandonment of the South Carolina coast to national invasion and the immense destruction of property that owners have willingly consigned to the flames.—They have destroyed not less than $10,000,000 worth of cotton, which at last accounts they were deploring, as they supposed the blockade was about to be raised by England and they might have shipped and sold it. They were reviling Jeff. Davis responsible for those disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old Government was better than the new.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The destination of the expedition of General Burnside is as much a mystery now as that of General Sherman.

REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED.

BALTIMORE, Jan.—One of the released Union prisoners has an editorial from a Richmond paper which he cut out and secreted in his boot.

It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, the men spending their time with cards.

Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes; one offered as high as $1,500.—The editor urges the Government to do something to remedy the evil. Such a demoralized condition of the army cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th, says that the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The prisoners say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels, especially their boots; many men offered as high as $25 a pair for them. Coffee is held in Richmond at $1 50 per pound.

News from Europe.

HALIFAX Jan. 4—The steamer Magdalene, from Southampton, Sunday, 14th December, has arrived here. She has 1,000 troops for Canada. News anticipated. It was reported on the London stock exchange that legal authorities at Washington had pronounced against the capture of Messrs Mason and Slidell, and that they were on their way to England.

Statements from the Paris *Patrie* of the number of French war vessels off New York, attracted attention, and was regarded with much satisfaction on London 'Change.

There is no news as yet of the steamer Parana. Her appointments in regard to her safety have subsided from the fact that she did not leave Southamp on until the 20th of December.

From Washington.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK BEFORE GENERAL M'CLELLAN—RESIGNATION OF EIGHTY-NINE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS, AND DESERTION TO THE ENEMY OF TWO OTHERS.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 26.—The illness of Gen. McClellan has been more serious than has been intimated, but I am assured by his physicians that he is now getting better, and they hope that he will be able to be out to-morrow. His disorder was a severe cold, with, at one time, alarming symptoms. With admirable prudence, however, he put himself at once into the doctor's hands, thinking it better to lose three or four days altogether, and then be well, than to continue to expose himself for a week or two more, and then become incurably ill. The fact is no man has any idea of the immense amount of labor performed by General McClellan and of the great wear and tear upon his constitution. No General since the first Napoleon has ever had so vast a responsibility resting upon him. A certain class of frothy Congressmen and radical newspapers are continually jeering at him for not driving the Confederate army from their position in front of Washington, asserting that the army is greatly reduced in numbers; that it is suffering for want of clothing, shoes, and food; that its arms are defective; and that the masses opposing it are heartily sick of their attitude of rebellion, and have no more "stomach for a fight." The truth is, however, that Beauregard's army on the Potomac exceeds McClellan's in point of numbers, being fully 175,000 strong; that they are warmly and comfortably clothed; that they have abundance of food: that their arms are of the most effective kind; and that their defences on this side of Centreville alone are quite as formidable as those for the defence of Washington. All these things General McClellan knows. He knows, too, that an unsuccessful attempt on his part, to force Beauregard's position, would be followed by the defeat of the Union army. But he knows that with 150,000 troops trained as they should be, he would not fail in an attack. To this task, therefore, he is bending all the energies of his mind. He has already done much; but he believes, with Napoleon, that he has done nothing while something remains to be done. The great review of 70,000 men, composing 77 regiments of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry and 17 batteries of field artillery, appeared to an ordinary observer to be a review of regular troops, so great was the steadiness of the men, so admirable their discipline. But all through that day the practical eye of McClellan was taking in a *soldier's view* of the scene. He was more than satisfied with the improvement the troops had made. But he saw that they were not yet soldiers. We are now engaged in a *war*, and war cannot be brought to a successful issue without *soldiers*. Therefore it is that, in fair weather or in foul, in sunshine or in storm, General McClellan may be met on horseback miles from Washington, dashing along, now followed by a brilliant train of staff officers, now by a few only, and again by a single orderly. He sees to everything; he neglects nothing. He has the finest material in the world for an army, and army he is determined to have. He will succeed.

You are aware that during the past week no less than eighty nine volunteer officers in the Union army of the Potomac resigned their commissions. According to one of the articles of war, a resignation in the face of an opposing foe is equivalent to desertion; and such resignations are never accepted. Yet all of these resignations were accepted. The reason was that, with few exceptions, the persons who resigned were utterly unfit for the positions they occupied, and their departure is a positive benefit to the army. It were well if thrice eighty-nine more followed their example. It was only a few days ago that two officers deserted to the Confederates. Their names have already been made public. They were sharp intelligent fellows, and have no doubt communicated to Beauregard all the details of the strength, position, and defences of the Union army.

One Hundred Thousand Rifles from Germany.

Thurlow Weed writes from Paris to the Albany Evening Journal:

"In one most essential element of war we shall soon be relieved. The fact that the South intended war long before we supposed it possible, and not only rifled northern arsenals, but procured large supplies of arms from Europe, left us to open the campaign at great disadvantage. This disadvantage has both delayed action and exposed our troops to murderous fire before their inferior arms became effective. But this inequality will soon cease. Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler, the government agent, has completed his mission. He has obtained from the government arsenals in Austria and Saxony over one hundred thousand rifles equal to any in the world. These arms are now on their way to America.

Mr. Schuyler, though for a long time embarrassed and thwarted, and all the while encountering rivalries and complications, finally overcame them all, and goes home rewarded for his efficiency and fidelity, by complete success.

The knowledge that our government needed arms has a surprised the cupidity and wits of all who deal with them. The armorers of Europe are at work now, night and day, in patching up old muskets, and in counterfeiting new ones, in the hope of palming them upon our government. Europe abounds with inferior, discarded muskets, while new and reliable arms, in hand, are only obtained from government arsenals, and that, of course, with great difficulty."

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Directors of the Mint.

THE report of Hon. James Pollick, on the operations of the Mint establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861 has been received. From the Report it appears that the amount of bullion received and coined at the Mint and branches, during the period embraced in the Report, largely exceeded that of any former year. This, it appears, was due mainly to the unprecedentedly large amount of bullion and coin imported into the United States from Europe. During the year, the amount of bullion operated on was as follows; —Gold, $116,970,492 66; silver, $4,624,961, 57; total, $121,594,964,23. This includes, however, re-deposits to the amount of $49,448,393,22, which, being deducted, makes the actual deposits $72,146,571,10. The coins struck amounted to $63,409,597, of which sum $49,597,071 was the work of the Mint at Philadelphia.

There was coined in the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, $12,421,000 in gold, and $198,000 in silver.

At the Assey Office, New York, fine gold *bars* to the amount of $19,948,728.88 were made and stamped; also, $187,978,63 in silver bars.

The Branch Mints at New Orleans, Louisiana; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Dahlonega, Georgia, ceased to make the returns required by law early in the present year (1861) Their operations up to the time they were seized by the rebels, are embraced in the report of the Director, who has no information in relation to their operations or loss since they passed under insurrectionary control. Mr. Pollock refers, in severe but just terms, to the treachery and disloyalty which were displayed in wresting these institutions, by lawless violence, from the Federal Government.

In this report we have a confirmation of the gratifying fact, that the supply of the precious metals from the mines of the United States, particularly from the Kansas and Washoe regions, is increasing.

A General Suspension of Specie Payments Initiated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—At a conference of our city banks, Saturday evening, by a unanimous vote they resolved upon an immediate suspension of specie payment. The heavy drafts on their coin, caused by their large advances to the Government, rendered this step in their judgement necessary. We presume it will be quite generally followed in the large cities, though the drain upon our city banks results from causes which tend rather to strengthen than weaken the banks of the interior.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,027,952; a decrease in specie of $7,455,637; a decrease in circulation of $159,893; and a decrease in deposits of $8 425,603.

On Saturday evening the banks did not hold much over $23,000,000 in specie. Many of the banks are paying specie as usual, while others are paying small sums to customers.—There is little demand, however. Arrangements have been made for an advance of specie to pay a portion of the State debt, and interest thereon till January 1st.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS SUSPEND.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments in consequence of the suspension in New York.

ADVERTISING.—Discontinuing to advertise, thoughtfully remarks the Troy Times is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as an evidence that something has gone wrong, which requires privacy for investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disasterous. Now we advise all of our readers who may have fallen into this common error of the season, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise as they did in the best times. While business creates advertising, it is equally true that advertising creates business. It creates talk and stir in business circles, and it reminds people that they have no right to be leading drones lives even though the times are dull.

THE ORIGIN OF THE REBELLION.—This rebellion *originated* twenty-five years ago:

1st. In English missionaries, English contributions, English lectures sent here, Members of Parliament even, like Thomson, to preach abolition, and thus to stir up civil and servile war.

2d. Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Giddings, Greeley & Co., who took captive the old Whig, conservative constitutional party, and coalescing at last with the Free Soil Democracy, *got up*, despite the Farewell Address of Washington, a mere Geographical Presidential party, the *virus* of which was abolitionism.

This is the real, historical origin of the rebellion.—*N. Y. Express.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—The following telegraphic dispatch, dated San Francisco, Wednesday, December 4, records the most wonderful feat in the annals of telegraphing. It says:

"The President's message in full was received here by telegraph, and published at 8 o'clock this morning."

So the people of San Francisco read the President's message as early as did those of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Is not that a marvel, even for this age?

LET THEM DO ONE THING OR THE OTHER.—The Abolition-Republicans being so extraordinarily anxious that arms shall be put into the hands of the slaves, perhaps Democrats had better step aside for a while and let the abolitionists and niggers carry on the war.—The abolitionists are just about as valiant as the niggers—when danger is not in immediate prospect; and the former having so much confidence that, with the help of the latter, they can, within about a week, march through all the South and put down the rebellion, suppose they make the sober proposition to try it.

If they will not do this, it is no more than fair that they and the niggers should step aside and leave the Democrats to carry on the war. The Democrats would rejoice at such an arrangement. They will not fight by the side of the niggers at any rate, and they would rather not by the side of the abolitionists. They comprise about two-thirds of the army now, and they can, if the abolitionists and niggers will step aside, swell the aggregate to any desired number, say a million. This would be an army of white men, and it would fight for white men's rights, upon the Douglas doctrine that this is a white man's government and a white man's war.

Now let the abolitionists do one or the other of these things, or forever hold their peace about putting arms into the hands of the slaves.—*Chicago Times.*

Irish News.

The following hit at England, from the Kerry *Star*, is too good to be left unpublished:

Courage, hungry peasants of Galway! there are good times coming. Starving laborers from Connemara to Lompoin, cheer up! for the magnanimous British Government has found work for you. No more alms for the Irish—no more whining at the hard gates of British charity—no more begging for haggard and gaunt Irish peasants. For lo! you are risen in the market—no longer do Irish statesmen deside at the your expatriation from your native land—no longer do they wish to supply your places with Short-horns and Leicesters—no longer do swedes and mangold-rank before you. No. You are wanted at home to avenge the insult offered to the British flag by your cousins in America. You are wanted at home to defend the flag under which your deadly shallow your country's heart has grown dear, and the hands of your name and kind have been laid in proper Christian graves. You are wanted to come forward and show your patriotism at the rate of one shilling a day—for which praise God and the great British Government—to slay your kinsmen and brethren in America. Doubtless all the blood left in your poor bones boils with indignation at the insult offered to the British flag. Your hearts are bursting to avenge the insult. Here is work worthy of your entusiasm. For one shilling—pure British—you may avert starvation from all the "hungry" localities in Ireland, avenge the insult offered to the blood flag of England, and humiliate for ever those saucy Americans who have always insulted and oppressed you.

On Monday, 24th ult., Mary Sullivan was found dead on the bog in the one of a number of in Oughterard, where she sought refuge from the inclemency of the weather on a few days before, which will form the principal monument to the memory of the late Poor Mc Henry, of Trade. When completed, the whole will cost, it is calculated, over £1,000. A stained window *in memoriam* will also be erected in the beautiful new Church of St. Job the Baptist, the cost of which will not exceed £50.—*Trades Chronicle.*

A woman named Margaret Smith, applied for admission into our work house on Tuesday, Nov. 28. She is 104 years of age and in good health. This is the oldest person it is said, residing within very many miles of Drogheda, and certainly the oldest that ever received support at the workhouse.—*Drogheda Paper.*

The works on the extension line between the Kells branch and the town of Oldcastle, a distance of twelve statute miles, are progressing most favorably.—*Ibid*

The improvements which are now taking place in Kilrush harbor, under the superintendence of Major Knox, C. E., will shortly render it the finest harbor on the west coast of Ireland. The channel has been considerably deepened, and a steam dredge, hired from the Westport Harbor Commissioners, is still employed here every day.

A PACK OF CARDS SAVES A LIFE.—As an incident of the Bull Run fight, it is mentioned that a soldier of the First Connecticut regiment had a Bible in one pocket and a pack of cards in the other. A ball struck the pack, and when half way through "begged" at the sight of an ace somewhere, thereby probably saving his life.

If you were obliged to swallow a man, whom would you prefer to swallow? A little London porter.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after being put to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended the meeting, he was taken down at hearing the minister announce his text, "My daughter grievously tormented with a devil."

WINTER RULES.—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into a cold air keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warm before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach, in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning a journey.

Never wear Indian rubber in cold, dry weather.

If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw a silk handkerchief over the face—its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easy chilled on going out of doors, should have some cotton batton attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at this point.

IN REPUBLICUS VIRTUS

ARGUS JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters, *Handbills,*
Business cards, *Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets, *County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills *Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks. *Circulars.*
County Orders. *Bill Heads,*
Town Orders. *Letter heads.*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

D. L. ROW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE,
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MED-
ICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. ROW.

[VERY.]

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (13nr26.)

THE LATEST DISCOVERY !!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, home-spun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood in each the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A FEMALE child, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.	
Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Children's Dresses in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Caps,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Fontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Ribbons &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, ready to wear*, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for wear, the machine itself doing the work in a better than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine these machines—or the work done by them—call and see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS.
AGENT.

[VERY.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

LOST.

In Shakopee on Thursday, a dark brown Victorine. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Hathaway & Briggs or at this Office,

MRS. BEHMER.

TO TAX PAYERS.

I have for sale in sums to suit Tax-Payers
State Orders at - - - - - - - - - 85c.
County Orders at - - - - - - - - - 88c.
School Orders " - - - - - - - - - 90c.

D. L. HOW,
Druggist.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[FEB'62]

Estray Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber a white heifer with heavy dark gray neck. Said heifer was two years old last spring. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned at the Meat Market Shakopee.

FRANK HANKEY.

Nov. 22, 1861.

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Scott County State of Minnesota,
Shakopee, December 5th, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the place where the last election was held in each of the several Townships of this County Post Office in said county on the following respective days for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes assessed for the year 1861:

In the Township of Eagle Creek, on the 7th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Credit River, on the 8th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Louisville, on the 9th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Sand Creek, on the 10th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Jackson, on the 11th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Shakopee, on the 13th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Sarah Lake, on the 14th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Spring Lake, on the 15th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Helena, on the 16th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Belle Plaine on the 17th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Cedar Lake on the 18th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Lydia on the 20th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Prior Lake on the 21st day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Sarsfield on the 22d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Shakopee on the 23d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

All persons including any Township Treasurer of the Township Treasurers are hereby required to appear at the time and place for said purpose, in the Township, in which he has been elected or appointed, on the Township, in accordance with the provisions of law.

And I do hereby give notice to all persons who have not paid the First Tax of Five Dollars on the Poll, that they will be subject to a Second Tax of Ten Dollars on the Poll, and that I shall proceed to collect the same by distress and sale of personal property, which process will be issued to me for the Personal Tax so long due, with costs and charges.

The several Township Treasurers in the Dollar Valuation of Real Estate will be required to collect the Taxes on the following purposes, as shown in their Tax Lists, viz:

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Bridge Tax.	Poll Tax.	Total Tax.
Belle Plaine	2	3	6				1	12
Cedar Lake	2	3	6				1	12
Credit River	2	3	6				1	12
Eagle Creek	2	3	6				1	12
Helena	2	3	6				1	12
Jackson	2	3	6				1	12
Louisville	2	3	6				1	12
Lydia	2	3	6				1	12
Prior Lake	2	3	6				1	12
Sand Creek	2	3	6				1	12
Sarah Lake	2	3	6				1	12
Sarsfield	2	3	6				1	12
Shakopee	2	3	6				1	12
Spring Lake	2	3	6				1	12

JOHN ORR,
Scott County Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
[FEB'62-y.] King County, New York

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS.

SMITH & STEAD,
Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Having opened a new shop on
SECOND STREET SHAKOPEE.
near the corner of Holmes, are prepared to do all kinds of work in the carriage making line.

Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs &c.

Made TRIMED, REPAIRED and PAINTED in a neat and substantial manner, and on short notice.

(v1n13-y.)

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
CAGGER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.

[v1n48.]

Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

(v1n13-y.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
v1n48-tf.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
We have on hand No Cheap Scale. All Scales warranted and Sold at
(v1n48.)

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 4, 1862.

Local Department.

WHAT WE WANT.—We want some person or persons to come here, and establish a foundry and machine shop. This section of country offers superior inducements to persons desiring to engage in this branch of business. Being below the rapids, and having uninterrupted navigation the whole season, no difficulty would be found in the transportation of iron, coal machinery &c.

We want some person or persons to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements of all kinds, to supply the large and increasing demands of our excellent and extensive agricultural region by which we are surrounded.

We want some person or persons to engage in the manufacture of potash. Immense quantities of hard wood ashes, of the very best quality can be had here for little or nothing, and the manufacture of potash would be found to be a lucrative business for any enterprising individual to engage in.

WE CAN BEAT ALL SUCH.—Green of the St. Peter *Statesman* lately stated, that one of the physicians of that place "had three calls of a tender and interesting nature, and on the next morning attended to the fourth," and called the attention of Col. Stevens to the fact The Col. in reply comes out with a list of births in McLeod county and adds:

Now here we have an army of nine boys, and a girl thrown in, almost at once. Besides, to go back a week or two further, we could scare up as many again more, all of recent occurance.

Col., we can beat all such small figures in this *city*. Were we to include the county, we would show a list that would put a quietus on John Bull's calculations of again governing a portion of this Union. Ten births in a county! P-haw! Why man Shakopee had no less than ten added to her population in one night, lately. And that was considered nothing extra.

LET ALL ATTEND.—A meeting of our citizens will be held at Titus' Hall, on next Wednesday Evening, for the purpose of hearing the reports of Committees, and to perfect the organization of a Lyceum, and to make arrangements to have a course of lectures delivered during the winter. We trust that all will attend and show a disposition to assist in this movement. A well conducted lyceum together with an interesting course of lectures, would be of incalculable value to our citizens. They would be interesting and instructive.—We have in this city the material for a first class lyceum, and we hope to see all come forward and take an interest in the matter. Remember Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst.

A WORD TO THE ST. PAUL DAILIES.—We would suggest to the St. Paul dailies that if they were more disposed to do justice to their country brethern of the press, and would honor honorable in their conduct towards them they would lose no thing by it. On the contrary we think they would be the gainers. We refer to their continued habit of taking items of local news from their State exchanges, and by a slight change of the wording, make them their own, and thus deprive the *real* authors, of that credit, which is rightfully their due. If a local item is of sufficient interest to be worth the trouble of copying and altering the first principles of honor and honesty would teach a *man* that it should be duly credited.

THE ARGUS AGAINST THE FIELD.—Col. Stevens says that we are in strife with our Carver cotemporary, as to who publishes the best paper. The Col. is mistaken. We are aiming higher. We are striving to publish as good a paper as is got up *in the State*.—We shall be pleased to see our exchanges do the same, in that spirit of generous rivalry, that should always display itself among editors, in their intercourse with each other.—With this we state that the Argus is against the field. So Col. when we find that we have the *steaks* to spare we will send ours up.—You would probably prefer that kind of "money," and would, no doubt, "see that *it* was well cared for."

A CEMETERY.—We would call the attention of our citizens to the fact that a public cemetery is wanted in this place. The healthiness of our climate has been such, heretofore, that this subject has never been thought of by many. However, since one or two deaths have occurred in our midst, and our citizens are reminded that they are but human, this subject is being talked of by a few.

We understand that a movement is on foot, to purchase a piece of land to be used as a public cemetery.

A BRICKMAKER WANTED.—A good brickmaker will find a first rate opening, in this place, to commence business next season. There is no person here who is engaged in that branch of business at present, or who intends to engage in it.

As to facilities for making bricks we would say, that wood is plenty and cheap; while we have several fine brick buildings, as evidences of the quality of the clay to be found here.

SEND THEM IN.—We would take this occasion to suggest to all persons, in this city and county that we want them to send in all notices of marriages, deaths, births &c. We shall be pleased to publish all notices of births and deaths gratuitously—and also marriages, if the "lucky swain" is too poor or penurious to remember the printer. At all events we want the notices handed in.

HIT 'IM AGAIN!—The "local" of the St. Paul *Press* lately took it upon himself, to abuse the police force of that city,—by accusing them of *drunkenness*! Chief Gooding, very naturally felt indignant, and came out in a card in the *Pioneer*, showing that the "beot was on the *other* leg," in other words that John P. was so *obscure* that he imagined everybody else to be "show come you so." Hit 'im again Gooding. The local of the *Press* don't *owe* you anything.

THE LECTURE.—Yesterday evening Prof. Ogden, late of the Normal School delivered an interesting lecture upon education, in the Court Room. Prof. appeared to fill the appointment made by the Rev. B. F. Crary, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who could not attend.

While the audience regretted that the State Superintendant was unable to fill his appointment, they were highly pleased with the interesting remarks of the speaker.

THE PIONEER AHEAD.—We learn that the *Pioneer* has been designated by the Federal Administration as the official paper for Minnesota, in place of the St. Paul *Press*. This is a little like "knocking the pins" from under the *Press*. Perhaps we won't see fun when the legislature meets. The indications are, that the contest will be between the ARGUS and the *Pioneer*. The *Press* is a dead cock in the pit.

What does the *Press* think of its sustaining the abolition policy of Fremont? Does it pay?

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new weekly paper which is started in St. Paul by Dr. T. E. Massey, and called the St. Paul Journal. The "prospectus" is issued in the form of a half sheet, and bears evidence of the ability of Mr. Massey as a writer. It is intended to supply the long and keenly felt want of a reliable Democratic journal at the Capitol, and we hope that such it may prove.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We had hardly supposed that it would be necessary for us, to inform some of our readers that no communications will be inserted in the ARGUS, unless accompanied by the *real* name of the author This rule will be adhered to in all cases.

Those communications that have not received any attention from us, were set aside for the reasons set forth above.

SHE CAN HAVE OUR HAT.—The *Transcript* says that Mrs. Bordinner, the wife of John Bordinner, of Carver County, has given birth to six children in twenty-seven months. That woman deserves a contribution from every loyal citizen. Ours is stated above.

If Col. Stevens attempts to get over that, he ought to be driven into obscurity by an army of grasshoppers.

JOINED THE ARMY.—We notice by the *Pioneer* that W. B. McGrorty of St. Paul, has enlisted for the war. He has received the appointment of First Lieut. in the Fifth Regiment, and is out in an earnest appeal to his fellow-adopted citizens, to enlist in defence of their country's flag.

WE HOPE SO.—We notice that our exchanges are after the Abolition, idiotic general, Phelps, who displayed so large an amount of ears, in to the people of Ship Island, upon taking possession of that place; and the indications are that the bigotted fanatic is to be recalled. We sincerely hope such will be the case.

SCARLET FEVER.—Several cases of this disease have occured in this city since our last. We are informed that the three younger children of Sergeant R. M. Wright have been attacked with it; also one or two others whose names do not occur to us. It is confined to children.

AS INCH IS AS GOOD AS A MILE.—Our old friend Mr. Everts last week, in trying the ice broke through but being some what lucky, he merely wet his coat tail. If he ain't careful, he will go in *further* next time

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Henry Niebergall, which will be found elsewhere. Our *Devil* says he owes him an appology for not mentioning him, among his patrons, in his New Years Address.

APPOLOGY.—We owe our readers an appology for the delays that have occured in the publication of our paper; but we hope to be able hereafter to avoid such unpleasant occurances. We were delayed on account of a want of help and the loss of time occasioned by the holydays; but we believe we have remedied the cause of these delays.

ADVERTISE THEM.—A merchant of this city feels offended because our *Devil* did not give him the benefit of a puff, in his address. We would sin ply suggest to him that those favors are extended to *advertisers*.

SNOW.—Since our last issue, we have been blessed with a fall of snow to the depth of about twelve inches, and as a consequence sleigh-bells are heard jingling on all sides—wood is in abundance and buyers saucy.

OUR Members elect will go down to St. Paul on Monday.

Mr. Duffy secured the services of Mr. Lincoln, to take charge of his business, during the time he will occupy his seat in the Senate.

GONE UP.—County Orders were selling in this city, the week past, for 85 cents on the dollar.

OLD Newspapers for sale in any quantity, at this office, at 50 cents per hundred. They make cheap and excellent wrapping paper.

A "HEAVY DORG."—General Scott's weight is said to be 330 pound.

How has received a supply of lamps and chimneys which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

THE County Commissioners meet on Monday next.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.—This is the name of a new paper published by Macdonald and Bro., at Shakopee, Minnesota.

It is politically Democratic. It takes a strong Union stand and places itself right on the war question. It says it will always be found battling in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—Good enough. It matters but little what sort of apparel a newspaper wears politically at this time, if it is heart and soul for the Union and determined to assist as far as possible in putting down the cursed rebellion.—The nation is on fire and all should rush to its rescue, without regard to politics. The *Argus* bears evidence of thrift and prosperity. We can heartily fellowship with all Union men.—Here is our ☞.—*Lake City Times.*

That editor is about as sensible in his views, as they generally are, and a good deal more so than a great many. We like to see—and can always fellowship with—one who does not arrogate to himself *all* the patriotism and loyalty of the country, and impugn the motives of all who happen to differ with him in politics. We accept with pleasure the proffered ☞ of our friend Eno, and shall be pleased to exchange with him.

HOOPED SKIRTS.—An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation on seeing one of fashionable (hooped) ladies pass by: "Ugh! much wigwam!"

It was the same Indian, doubtless, who exclaimed, when he first saw a locomotive: "Ugh! Hell in harness!"

Two reporters of the New York *Tribune* have been arrested in Washington for stealing Congressional Documents.

GOVERNMENT SINKING FUND.—The appropriation for the Stone Fleet.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	12@
XXX Mil. ₰ bbl.	10.00	Siding,	10@
Lager, ₰ keg,	1.25	Lath,	2.50@3.50
Beans.		Shingles,	2.00@3.00
White ₰ bu.,	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₰ lb,	10
Firkin, ₰ lb,	86@10	Shot, ₰ bar,	2.25@2.50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ₰ gal,	60
Tallow, ₰ lb,	14	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₰ lb,	8@10	Cut, ₰ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₰ bushel,	50
Rio, ₰ lb,	20@00	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguara,	22@23	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8.00
Java,	25@30	Linseed, ₰ gal,	1.00
Mocha,	25@30	Neat Foot,	1.50
Eggs		Whale,	1.00
₰ doz.	10	Linseed,	85 to 1.00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2.00
Apples, green, bbl.	2.75@3.00	Kerosene,	60
Apples, dried, ₰ lb.	4@5	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₰ bu.	1.00	Beef, ₰ lb,	2.50
Peaches, ₰ lb,	10@12	Pork,	2.50
Raisins, box,	3.00@3.50	Lard,	6 to 8
Currants, ₰ lb,	1.00@2.00	**Potatoes**	
Fish		Per bushel,	25
Cod, ₰ lb,	8	**Rice**	
White,	8@10	Per lb,	10
Flour		**Sugar**	
Extra, ₰ bbl,	3.50@4.00	Brown ₰ lb,	10@11
Meal, ₰ cwt,	80	Clarified,	12@13
Grain		Low crystal,	11@12
Wheat, ₰ bu.	90@95	Crushed,	13@14
Corn,	50	**Soap**	
Oats,	15@18	Common, ₰ lb,	8½
Barley,	25	Castile,	20
Rye,	25	German,	12½
Buckwheat,	25	**Whiskey**	
Lumber		Rectified, ₰ gal,	50
Common, ₰ M,	10.00	Monongahela,	1.50
		St Bourbon,	2.00@3.00

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	3 P. M,	8 A. M.
Western "	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	5 P. M.
Forest,	6 P. M. Wednsy,	6 A. M. Monday.
North field,	6 P. M. Wednsday,	6 A. M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times in a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Easte in Mail closes at 10 P. M. Western Mail at 2 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES WIN!
Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery. Glass and Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Hats Caps. Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c, &c.

All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,
At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are certain to be understood by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1n43-tf

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee.

All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1n48-tf.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1n36-y.)

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (v1n1-tf.)

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice and reasonable terms. v1n31-y

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, executed, sealed & delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McKinley and Margaret McKinley his wife, of Shakopee in County of Scott and State of Minnesota, party of the first part to James Birrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred an fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McKinley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Birrell which by the said Alex ander McKinley and Margaret McKinley his wife, conveyed into said James Birrell his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter of section number (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty three (23) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey" conditioned upon the payment of said sum as stated in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 454 & 455.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over by D. C. Jones, of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M. as by law duly recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 22d, day of February A. D. 1862 at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Dec. 23d, A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES.
W. & J. H. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
1n37w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10 h day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C," of mortgages, on page 207 and 208, June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north easterly quarter of south west quarter & south east quarter of north west quarter, and south half of south east quarter of section two hundred two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

BECAUSE has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, and interest thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash on the premises in Scott County at one o'clock P. M. in the afternoon of the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage and costs of sale. Dated November 26th, 1861.

ISAAC CROWE, RICHARD SHEPHERD,
Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. Mortgagee.
(1n36w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Hall of Prescott and Phebe Ann, his wife, mortgagors dated November 23d A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25 h A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M. in Book "C" of mortgages pages 479 and 480, and whereas said mortgage was thereby assigned to Daniel Bonifant, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1861 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages on page 62, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($369) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the following lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and three six, seven and eight in block six, lot sixteen in block seven, lots four, five six, seven and eight in block thirty-three, lot eight in block forty-eight, lot five in block forty two, lot eight in block sixty-nine, lots four teen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots sixty, seven 11, ten in block seventy-nine, and twenty two and twenty-three in block eighty nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and six, lots two and three in block one hundred and eighty-four, lots one six in block one hundred and eighty five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and eighty-six, in the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting out of Lot 1 in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at Shakopee in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14 h, 1861.

A. GIBERTON, PAMELA GIBERTON,
Agent. Assignee.
1n36w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels as attorney a certain mortgage bearing date the Thirtieth day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313 which said mortgage deed was executed to secure payment of certain promises of note never be said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas the note is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and promissory note of the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents ($259,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage deed deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by the commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased,

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following described lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by said mortgage deed aforesaid, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage deed, and also costs and expenses of notice and sale

Dated Shakopee Nov. 29 h 1861. MADELINA HENKELS
J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y Executrix.

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, Probate Court.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Fuller deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Horace Fuller praying for reasons therein set forth that letters of administration be issued to him and upon the said estate of Joseph Fuller late of said county deceased.

It is hereby ordered adjudged and decreed that Monday the 6th day of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Probate Judge in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott be and the same is hereby set apart for the hearing of said petition. And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice of the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "ARGUS" a newspaper published in said city of Shakopee, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, December 10, 1861.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Probate Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT

County 4th District, Scott County.

Francis Pace
against
Henry F. Adams and Eliza Adams his wife } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint has been filed in the office of District Clerk at his office at Shakopee in the said County of Scott, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at my office in the town of Belle Plaine Scott County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 12th, 1861.

F. J. WHITLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, have been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Scott County, State of Minnesota, to hear and adjust all claims against the estate of Richard Kennedy, late of the town of Belle Plaine, in said county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against said estate, that the time limited for creditors to present their claims is to the 26th of February, A. D., 1862, and that the undesigned will attend at the store of John O'Neill, in the town of Belle Plaine, aforesaid, on the 4th and 18th of January, A. D., 1862, and the 1st, 15th, and 26th of February, A. D., 1862, for the purpose of examining and allowing such claims, and all creditors can present their claims to either of the undersigned, at their dwellings, or places of business, on or before the said 26th day of February, A. D. 1862.

JOHN O'NEILL,
JONATHAN CHADDERDON,
Commissioners.
Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 20, 1861. 5-4w

ANTHON MITCHELL

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Boots & Shoes Kept Constantly on hand,

Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.

Holmes Street opposite the American Hotel, Shakopee.
(v1n48-tf)

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts.

Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

[v1n48-y.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER
THAN AT
ANY OTHER
POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of
MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

(v1n48-tf)

HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURERS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureaus, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.

All kinds of work done to order.

(v1n48-y)

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delaines, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
(v1n48-tf) COLLER & BRO.

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1. Mammoth	$2.50,	with case	$3.00
No. 2.	2.00,	" "	2.50
No. 3. Engrossing	1.50,	" "	2.00
No. 4. Medium	1.00	" "	1.50
No. 5. French Fountain			2.

☞ All pens warranted for one year.

Liberal discount made to dealers.

All orders addressed to HITTER & DUCAN,
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.

NELSON TITTER. SAMUEL DUCAN.

☞ Editors giving this advertisement four insertions, and sending marked copy, shall receive an exchange for payment. (v1n48-w)

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
v1n48-tf.

HENRY NIEBERGALL,

DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions.
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMERS.
All of which will be sold as
LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.
The HIGHEST PRICE in
Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1n48-y.

The Greatest DIScovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACCO CHEWERS!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES,
THE GREAT
Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the prounded cause of many of the most severe

MENTA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

LOST.

In Shakopee on Thursday, a dark brown Victorine. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Hathaway & Briggs at this Office.

MRS. BEHMER.

TO TAX PAYERS.

I have for sale in sums to suit Tax-Payers
State Orders at - - - - - - - - 85c.
County Orders at - - - - - - - - 88c.
School Orders " - - - - - - - - 90c.

D. L. HOW,
Treasurer.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.
[1dtw[cf.]

Estray Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber a white heifer with heavy dark gray neck. Said heifer was two years old last spring. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned at the Great Market Stand, [c.c.

FRANK HANKEY.
Nov. 22, 1861.

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Scott County, State of Minnesota,
Shakopee, December 5th, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the place where the last collections were held throughout the county, on the following days, for the purpose of receiving taxes, viz:

[illegible]

All persons delinquent on the personal tax of the previous year, will be required to pay the same, with interest and charges, at the time of the collection of the taxes for the present year, or such personal property will be distrained and sold to satisfy the same.

Those persons having unpaid certificates will please call and settle the same without further notice.

D. L. HOW,
Scott County Treasurer.

NOTICE

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try it, as it will cost them only the trouble of writing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

[d1;w13;1]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS.

SMITH & STEAD,
Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Having opened a new shop on
SECOND STREET SHAKOPEE.
near the corner of Holmes, are prepared to do all kinds of work in the carriage making line.

Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs &c.

Made TRIMED, REPAIRED and PAINTED in a neat and substantial manner, and on short notice.

(v1n1;1y.)

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.
[v1n1;1.]

Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
(v1n1;tf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
v1n1tf.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
[illegible] NORTHSIDE, A. [illegible]
(v1n1;1.)

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 4, 1862.

Local Department.

WHAT WE WANT.—We want some person or persons to come here, and establish a foundry and machine shop. This section of country offers superior inducements to persons desiring to engage in this branch of business. Being below the rapids, and having uninterrupted navigation the whole season, no difficulty would be found in the transportation of iron, coal machinery &c.

We want some person or persons to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements of all kinds, to supply the large and increasing demands of our excellent and extensive agricultural region by which we are surrounded.

We want some person or persons to engage in the manufacture of potash. Immense quantities of hard wood ashes, of the very best quality can be had here for little or nothing, and the manufacture of potash would be found to be a lucrative business for any enterprising individual to engage in.

WE CAN BEAT ALL SUCH.—Green of the St. Peter *Statesman* lately stated, that one of the physicians of that place "had three calls of a tender and interesting nature, and on the next morning attended to the fourth," and called the attention of Col. Stevens to the fact. The Col. in reply comes out with a list of births in McLeod county and adds:

Now here we have actually three boys, and a girl thrown in, almost at once. Besides, to go back a week or two further, we could score us as many again more, all of twelve ounce carriage.

Col., we can beat all such small figures in this *city*. Were we to include the county, we would show a list that would put aquiescus on John Bull's calculations of again governing a portion of this Union. Ten births in a county! P'haw! Why man Shakopee had no less than ten added to her population in one night, lately. And that was considered nothing extra.

LET ALL ATTEND.—A meeting of our citizens will be held at Tim's Hall, on next Wednesday Evening, for the purpose of hearing the reports of Committees, and to perfect the organization of a Lyceum, and to make arrangements to have a course of lectures delivered during the winter. We trust that all will attend and show a disposition to assist in this movement. A well conducted lyceum together with an interesting course of lectures, would be of incalculable value to our citizens. They would be interesting and instructive.—We have in this city the material for a first class lyceum, and we hope to see all come forward and take an interest in the matter. Remember Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst.

A WORD TO THE ST. PAUL DAILIES.—We could suggest to the St. Paul dailies that if they were more dispersed to do justice to their country brethern of the press, and would be more honorable in their conduct towards them they would lose no thing by it. On the contrary we think they would be the gainers. We refer to their continued habit of taking items of local news from their State exchanges, and by a slight change of the wording make them their own, and thus deprive the *real* authors, of that credit, which is rightfully their due. If a local item is of sufficient interest to be worth the trouble of repairing and clothing the first principles of honor and honesty would teach a *man* that it should be duly credited.

THE ARGUS AGAINST THE PITH.—Col Stevens says that we are in strife with our Carver contemporary, as to who publishes the best paper. The Col.'s mistaken. We are aiming higher. We are striving to publish as good a paper as is got up *in the State*.—We shall be pleased to see our exchanges do the same, in that spirit of generous rivalry, that should always display itself among editors, in their intercourse with each other.—With this we state that the Argus is against the Hell. So Col. when we find that we have the *blocks* to spare we will send ours up.—You would probably prefer that kind of "money," and would, no doubt, "see that *it* was well cared for."

A CEMETERY.—We would call the attention of our citizens to the fact that a public cemetery is wanted in this place. The healthiness of our climate has been such, heretofore, that this subject has never been thought of by many. However, since one or two deaths have occurred in our midst, and our citizens are reminded that they are but human, this subject is being talked of by a few.

We understand that a movement is on foot, to purchase a piece of land to be used as a public cemetery.

A BRICKMAKER WANTED.—A good brickmaker will find a first rate opening, in this place, to commence business next season. There is no person here who is engaged in that branch of business at present, or who intends to engage in it.

As to facilities for making bricks we would say, that wood is plenty and cheap; while we have several fine brick buildings, as evidences of the quality of the clay to be found here.

SEND THEM IN.—We would take this occasion to suggest to all persons, in this city and county that we want them to send in all notices of marriages, deaths, births &c. We shall be pleased to publish all notices of births and deaths gratuitously—and also marriages, if the "lucky swain" is too poor or penurious to remember the printer. At all events we want the notices handed in.

HIT 'IM AGAIN!—The "local" of the St. Paul *Press* lately took it upon himself, to abuse the police force of that city,—by accusing them of *drunkeness*! Chief Gooding, very naturally felt indignant, and came out in a card in the *Pioneer*, showing that the "boot was on the *other* leg," in other words that John P. was so *obscure* that he imagined everybody else to be "how come you so." Hit 'im again Gooding. The local of the *Press* don't *owe* you anything.

THE LECTURE.—Yesterday evening Prof. Ogden, late of the Normal School delivered an interesting lecture upon education, in the Court Room. Prof. appeared to fill the appointment made by the Rev. B. F. Crary, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who could not attend.

While the audience regretted that the State Superintendant was unable to fill his appointment, they were highly pleased with the interesting remarks of the speaker.

THE PIONEER AHEAD.—We learn that the *Pioneer* has been designated by the Federal Administration as the official paper for Minnesota, in place of the St. Paul *Press*. This is a little like "knocking the pins" from under the *Press*. Perhaps we won't see fun when the legislature meets. The indications are, that the contest will be between the Argus and the *Pioneer*. The *Press* is a dead cock in the pit.

What does the *Press* think of its sustaining the abolition policy of Fremont? Does it pay?

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new weekly paper which is started in St. Paul by Dr. T. E. Massey, and called the "St. Paul Journal. The "prospectus" is issued in the form of a half sheet, and bears evidence of the ability of Mr. Massey as a writer. It is intended to supply the long and keenly felt want of a reliable Democratic journal at the Capitol, and we hope that such may prove.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We had hardly supposed that it would be necessary for us, to inform some of our readers that no communications will be inserted in the Argus, unless accompanied by the *real* name of the author This rule will be adhered to in all cases.

Those communications that have not received any attention from us, were set aside for the reasons set forth above.

SHE CAN HAVE OUR HAT.—The *Transcript* says that Mrs. Bordliner, the wife of John Bordliner, of Carver County, has given birth to six children in twenty-seven months. That woman deserves a contribution from every loyal citizen. Ours is stated above.

If Col. Stevens attempts to get over that, he ought to be driven into obscurity by an army of grasshoppers.

JOINED THE ARMY.—We notice by the *Pioneer* that W. B. McGroarty of St. Paul, has enlisted for the war. He has received the appointment of First Lieut. in the Fifth Regiment, and is out in an earnest appeal to his fellow-adopted citizens, to enlist in defence of their country's flag.

WE HOPE SO.—We notice that our exchanges are after the Abolition, idiotic general, Phelps, who displayed so large an amount of ears, in to the people of Ship Island, upon taking possession of that place; and the indications are that the bigotted lunatic is to be recalled. We sincerely hope such will be the case.

SCARLET FEVER.—Several cases of this disease have occurred in this city since our last. We are informed that the three younger children of Sergeant R. M. Wright have been attacked with it; also one or two others whose names do not occur to us. It is confined to children.

AS INCH IS AS GOOD AS A MILE.—Our old friend Mr. Evarts last week, in trying the ice broke through but being somewhat lucky, he merely wet his coat tail. If he ain't careful, he will go in *further* next time

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Henry Niebergail, which will be found elsewhere. Our *Devil* says he owes him an apology for not mentioning him, among his patrons, in his New Years Address.

APOLOGY.—We owe our readers an apology for the delays that have occured in the publication of our paper; but we hope to be able hereafter to avoid such unpleasant occurances. We were delayed on account of a want of help and the loss of time occasioned by the holydays; but we believe we have rendered the cause of these delays.

ADVERTISE THEM.—A merchant of this city felt offended because our *Devil* did not give him the benefit of a puff, in his address. We would simply suggest to him that those favors are extended to *advertisers*.

SNOW.—Since our last issue, we have been blessed with a fall of snow to the depth of about twelve inches, and as a consequence sleigh-bells are heard jingling on all sides—wood is in abundance and buyers saucy.

OUR Members elect will go down to St. Paul on Monday.

Mr. Duffy secured the services of Mr. Lincoln, to take charge of his business, during the time he will occupy his seat in the Senate.

GONE UP.—County Orders were selling in this city, the week past, for 85 cents on the dollar.

OLD Newspapers for sale in any quantity, at this office, at 50 cents per hundred. They make cheap and excellent wrapping paper.

A "HEAVY DOSE."—General Scott's weight is said to be 330 pound.

How has received a supply of lamps and chimneys which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

THE County Commissioners meet on Monday next.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.—This is the name of a new paper published by Macdonald and Bro., at Shakopee, Minnesota.

It is politically Democratic. It takes a strong Union stand and places itself right on the war question. It says it will always be found battling in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—Good enough. It matters but little what sort of apparel a newspaper wears politically at this time, if it is heart and soul for the Union and determined to assist us far as possible in putting down the cursed rebellion.—The nation is on fire and all should rush to its rescue, without regard to politics. The *Argus* bears evidence of thrift and prosperity. We can heartily fellowship with all Union men.—Here is our ☞.—*Lake City Times.*

That editor is about as sensible in his views, as they generally are, and a good deal more so than a great many. We like to see—and can always fellowship with—one who does not arrogate to himself *all* the patriotism and loyalty of the country, and impugn the motives of all who happen to differ with him in politics. We accept with pleasure the proffered ☞ of our friend Eno, and shall be pleased to exchange with him.

HOOPED SKIRTS.—An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation on seeing one of fashionable (hooped) ladies pass by: "Ugh! much wigwam!"

It was the same Indian, doubtless, who exclaimed, when he first saw a locomotive: "Ugh! Hell in harness!"

Two reporters of the New York *Tribune* have been arrested in Washington for stealing Congressional Documents.

GOVERNMENT SINKING FUND.—The appropriation for the Stone Fleet.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the Argus, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	12@
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.		Siding,	10@
Lager, ₱ bbl.	18@20	Lath,	2.50@3.00
	1.25	Shingles,	2.00@3.00
Beans.		**Lead**	
White ₱ bu.	80@90	Bar, ₱ lb.	10
Butter.		Shot, ₱ bag,	2.25@2.50
Fiekin, ₱ lb.	80@	**Molasses**	
Country, rolls,	10@12	Plantation, ₱ gal.,	60
Candles		50, or Hogs.,	70
Tallow, ₱ lb.	13	Boston Sy bb.	90
Star,	20	**Nails**	
Cheese		Cut, ₱ lb.	5
Western ₱ lb.	8@10	**Onions**	
Eastern,	10@12	₱ bushel,	30
Coffee		**Paints and Oils**	
Rio, ₱ lb.	20@30	White Lead, ext.,	7 to 8.00
Laguayra,	22@25	Lard Oil, ₱ gal.,	1.00
Java,	25@30	Neat Foot,	1.50
Mocha,	25@30	Whale,	1.00
Eggs		Linseed,	85 to 1.00
₱ doz.	10	Turpentine,	2.00
Fruit		Kerosene,	60
Apples, green, bbl.	2.75@3.50	**Provisions**	
" dr. ₱ bu.	80@1.00	Pork,	2
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	6.00@7.00	Pork,	21@3
Peaches, ₱ lb.	10@12	Lard,	6 to 8
Raisins,	3.00@3.50	**Potatoes**	
Currants,	1.62½@1.75	Per bushel,	25
	15	**Rice**	
Fish		Per lb.	10
Cod, ₱ lb.	5	**Sugar**	
Whale,	20@30	Brown ₱ lb.	10@11
Flour		Crushed,	12@14
Extra, ₱ bbl.	5.50@6.00	Granulated,	11@12
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	80	Crushed,	10@10
Grain		**Soap**	
Wheat, ₱ bu.	50@55	Common, ₱ lb.	8
Corn,	40	Fancy,	20
Oats,	15@18	Rosin,	12½
Barley,	25	**Whiskey**	
Rye,	35	Rectified, ₱ gal.	1.50
Buckwheat,	30	Monongahela,	1.50
Lumber		5d Bourbon,	2.00@2.50
Common, ₱ M.	10@		

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Eastern Mail,	3 P. M,	8 A. M.
Western "	3 P. M,	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	3 P. M.
Kinsdault,	6 P. M. Wednesdays,	6 A.M. Monday.
Belle Plaine,	6 P. M. Wednesdays,	6 A. M. Tuesdays
Town Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays—departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

East or Mail closes at 7 P.M. Western Mail at 2 P. M.

Post Office hours on Friday from 9 to 10 A. M and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES WIN!
Strait & Holton
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keep constantly on hand a supply of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,
At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are prepared to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1n3;1y

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
First Street. Shakopee.

All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1n2;tf.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1n3;6m.)

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.*
(v1n1;1f.)

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET. - - SHAKOPEE.

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice and reasonable terms. v1n3;1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage Deed, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrell his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit, The South West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-three (23) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey," conditioned upon the payment of said sum mentioned in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Scott, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book, "G" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned, transferred and set over to D. C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "F" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceeding at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands thereby described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 22nd day of February A. D. 1862 at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated Ft. Ridgely, Dec., 23rd A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
n5;w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10 th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 267 and 268 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS described in said Mortgage.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south west quarter 2, and the south east quarter of north west quarter, also north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range 24 west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above recited mortgage, in the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof.

POWER OF SALE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the said premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of the Register of Deeds, at Shakopee, in the County of Scott, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, at which place in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14 th, 1861

JAMES A GIBERTON,
Assignee.

A. GIBERTON,
Agent.
13.6w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Heckle did execute unto Peter Heukels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, page 302 and 303 which said mortgage was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and to become due upon said mortgage and promissory note aforesaid the sum of Three hundred and forty nine dollars and twelve cents ($349,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the same and due and no part of said mortgage with costs of sale thereof.

And whereas the said Peter Heukels has since the date of said mortgage died deceased, and Madelina Heukels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due authorization from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following described land in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block four (four) in Block (2) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by said deceased to the said Peter Heukels by deed of said Isaac Heckle, dated the 22nd day of December A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "H" of mortgages, page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 20th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Madelina Heukels to Lamoda Bonstel, wife of Gilbert, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 2nd of February A. D. 1861 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "H" on mortgages, page 104, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three hundred and Fifty-three dollars ($353) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise seen had to recover the aforesaid amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage and duly recorded therein and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the following mentioned premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in Block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block eight, lots one and two in block twelve, all in block eighty-eight, lot five in block forty two, all in block sixty-eight, lots four and five in block seventy-three, lots twenty two and twenty-three in block eighty nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and seven, lots two and three in Block One hundred and eight, lots five and six in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine, according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting, of course, the lots heretofore sold and conveyed, which has been duly released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at that place in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 14th, 1861.

PAMELA GIBERTON,
Assignee.
13.6w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Heckle did execute unto Peter Heukels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, page 302 and 303 which said mortgage was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and to become due upon said mortgage and promissory note aforesaid the sum of Three hundred and forty nine dollars and twelve cents ($349,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the same and due and no part of said Mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Peter Heukels has since the date of said mortgage died deceased, and Madelina Heukels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due authorization from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following described land in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block four (four) in Block (2) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by said deceased to the said Peter Heukels by deed of said Isaac Heckle, dated the 22nd day of December A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "H" of mortgages, page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 20th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Madelina Heukels to Lamoda Bonstel, wife of Gilbert, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 2nd of February A. D. 1861 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "H" on mortgages, page 104, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three hundred and Fifty-three dollars ($353) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise seen had to recover the aforesaid amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage and duly recorded therein and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the following mentioned premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in Block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block eight, lots one and two in block twelve, all in block eighty-eight, lots five in block forty two, all in block sixty-eight, lots four and five in block seventy-three, lots twenty two and twenty-three in block eighty nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and seven, lots two and three in Block One hundred and eight, lots five and six in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine, according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting, of course, the lots heretofore sold and conveyed, which has been duly released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at that place in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated Ft. Ridgely, Dec., 23rd A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
n5;w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10 th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 267 and 268 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS described in said Mortgage.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south west quarter 2, and the south east quarter of north west quarter, also north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range 24 west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above recited mortgage, in the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof.

POWER OF SALE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the said premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of the Register of Deeds, at Shakopee, in the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 22nd day of February A. D. 1862 at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated Ft. Ridgely, Dec., 23rd A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
n5;w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Ess and Charlotte S. his wife, the mortgors to Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated seventeenth day of A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, December 22d A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "C" of mortgages page 328 Belle Plaine Co., and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of Seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable on the 22d day of December A. D. 1859, and whereas the said Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and D. W. Ingersoll Assignee of Belle Plaine Co. by Walter B. Dewey's deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott county, said deed bearing date the 22d day of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "H" of mortgages page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 27th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter B. Dewey to Lamoda Bonstel, wife of Gilbert, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 2nd of February A. D. 1861 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "H" on mortgages, page 104, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three hundred and Nine dollars and sixty-nine cents ($309,69) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise seen had to recover the aforesaid amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage and duly recorded therein and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the following mentioned premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in Block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block eight, lots one and two in block twelve, all in block eighty-eight, lots five in block forty two, all in block sixty-eight, lots four and five in block seventy-three, lots twenty two and twenty-three in block eighty nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and seven, lots two and three in Block One hundred and eight, lots five and six in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine, according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting, of course, the lots heretofore sold and conveyed, which has been duly released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at that place in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated Ft. Ridgely, Dec., 23rd A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
n5;w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10 th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 267 and 268 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS described in said Mortgage.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south west quarter 2, and the south east quarter of north west quarter, also north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range 24 west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above recited mortgage, in the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof.

POWER OF SALE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the said premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of the Register of Deeds, at Shakopee, in the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 22nd day of February A. D. 1862 at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will there be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated Ft. Ridgely, Dec., 23rd A. D. 1861 D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'ys for assignee.
n5;w.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage Deed, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrell his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit, The South West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-three (23) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey," conditioned upon the payment of said sum mentioned in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Scott, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book, "G" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned, transferred and set over to D. C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "F" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceeding at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one h

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Feeding Grain to Cattle.

A subscriber inquires of the *American Agriculturist* whether it is advisable to feed oats to colts in winter; some of his neighbors think the plan practice injurious. It is objected that grain of any kind is too stimulating for young animals, and that they will grow up more hardy if kept on scanty feed. We regard this as an error. The usual food of an animal, including grain, is not "stimulating" in the same sense as the spices and drinks used by man; were that the case, there would be no question as to the impropriety of allowing grain to young horses or other animals. Grain contains more nutriment than the same bulk of straw or hay. If fed in large quantity to one not worked sufficiently to keep the digestive powers very active, the stomach and other organs will be impaired, and the health of the animal will be injured. But given judiciously, grain promotes the growth and strength of horses either young or old. The proper way to harden an animal, is not to cramp the growth of its organs, but to develop them to the fullest extent, and nutritious food is indispensable to this end. It is the practice of some of the best horsemen to allow a small quantity of oats or corn to colts, as soon as they will eat them, say from a quart to two quarts per day during the first winter, and a more liberal allowance the following, increasing the quantity gradually. Oats are preferable, as corn from its oily nature predisposes to inflammatory diseases. Herbert says this treatment will amply repay the owner in the quality of bone and muscle which the animal will form, and in the increased size, beauty, and stamina, which will be his characteristics when he is growing toward maturity. He gives his opinion that a colt cared for in this way, will be, at two years old, the equal of any three-year old, allowed to take his chance without any food but that furnished by his dam from her ordinary commons, or picked up by himself, in his summer pasture or winter straw-yard.

Care of Cows before Calving.

The following extract from a Prize Essay on the "Bearing of Calves," by Thomas Bowick, published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society (Eng.,) is applicable to all latitudes.

The health and condition of the cow before calving, greatly influence subsequent results. A late milked, lean, raking, ill-cared for beast in ill-ventilated pens or open yards, and with only such attentions as are rarely bestowed on cattle, are better furnished in these respects.—But after after milking has a tale to tell of neglect somewhere; and the scraggy, "set" condition of the calf throughout its after course, often arises more from this cause than from any other. Hence, we would say, dry the cow a *fair time* before calving, and see that she has something better than barley-straw to live on, else the calf and its owner will assuredly lose by it. But what is regarded as a fair amount of time for being dry? If a cow brings her first calf when from two to three years old—which the majority probably do, though all will admit that it is too early—we should not care to milk her more than five or six months after calving. By this means she will grow and increase in size and value before her second calf But a cow from the fourth to the eighth year, if in good condition, need not be dry more than six weeks or two months before calving; *i. e.* if fed with a thoroughly liberal hand throughout the year. If more sparingly fed, or if the cow exceeds the latter age, then we should prefer her being dry three months before calving. But, of course, there are exceptions to be met with, which can not come under any general rule, such as the case of animals whose flow of flow of milk is so strong as to continue almost up to the time when a new lacteal secretion commences.

The *American Agriculturist* after quoting the above extract, adds: "a breeding cow's milk is not fit food for young children; we always keep a 'farrow cow" to supply milk for them."

From the Country Gentleman.

Experiment with Potatoes.

Eds. Co. Gent.—I herewith send you a statement of my success in cultivating ten sorts of potatoes the present season. They were planted on an inverted clover sod, 3 by 3 feet, and hand hoed once. About a teaspoonful of plaster was dropped into each hill when were planted. Soil, a heavy clay, very wet the latter part of the season. The first eight sorts are seedlings originated by Rev. C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y.

Names.	Am't Planted.	Yield
Amazon,	½ bushel	10 bu
Cuzco,	1 bu. and 4 qts.	55 do
Callao,	½ bushel,	14 no
Central City,	½ bushel.	12½ do
New Kidney,	20 quarts,	8 do
Coppermine,	28 quarts,	40 do
Pinckeye Rustycoat,	1 bushel,	20½ do
Garnet Chili,	½ bushel,	75 do
Prince Albert,	3 bushels,	9 do
Clinton 5 bushels—not worth digging on account of the rot.		

All the old varieties cultivated in this section have rotted badly.

Breaking Heifers for Milking.—This is often made quite a serious affair, in which kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the frightened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk pail, is thereby made worth at least twenty per cent more—an increase which will pay for much painstaking. Rarey's reasoning respecting horses applies to other animals. The only resist when injury is apprehended, and their natural instincts suggests whenever any unusual treatment occurs. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is in entering strange enclosures, or at sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the teats are often tender, and the bag and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch. Training for milking should commence long before calving. First teach the animal to welcome your coming by little presents of an apple, a handful of corn, or salt, or other delicacy. She will soon readily permit the hand to be laid upon her back and enjoy the gentle rubbing and scratching which may be given. Extend the handling to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from grasping her teats, and the work may soon be accomplished without even a harsh word. This will be a good lesson for the boys to practice the present month, and teach them patience and kindness, in addition to the good effects upon the animals.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cause of the Cattle Disease.—Some of the Eastern papers are now attributing the cause of Pleura Pneumonia to poorly ventilated barns and stables. If this be true it is somewhat strange that this terrible disease has not made its appearance more frequently, and at all places where good barns are to be found. Our Minnesota barns are not, as a general thing, very well constructed, what few we have, and there is no want of ventilation in most cases, both for the animals and for their food. In old times barns were generally boarded up and down, and when the boards had become well dried cracks were made which would give everything a fine airing. Those of our readers who propose to build barns or stables will do well to take these things into consideration.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Profits of Farming.—The editor of the New England *Farmer*, in discussing the relative profits of farming and of other pursuits, says:

The point whereby the question is to be decided is this: Do ten thousand carpenters, store-keepers, or those engaged in any other mechanical pursuit, or as many lawyers, physicians, or clergymen, leave more properly at their decease than do ten thousand farmers? Is there a question on the mind of any intelligent man which would leave the most where the parties are taken promiscuously? If there is, an examination of any probate records will show, we think, that the value of the farmer will be far ahead.

Care of Grindstones.—No grindstone should be exposed to the weather; it injures the woodwork, and the rays of the sun harden the stone, so that in time, it will become useless; neither should it be allowed to run in water, as the part remaining in it softens and wears away faster than the other side. The water should be dropped or poured on.—Greasy or rusty tools should be cleaned before grinding, or they will choke up the grit. Keep the stone under cover. These rules will save the farmer much vexation and expense.

Candles.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet with spirits of turpentine, put in the sun until dry, then mold or dip your candles. Candles thus made last longer, and give much clearer light. In fact, they are nearly or quite equal to sperm in clearness of light.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWERS!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

TASTE RESTORATIVE TROOHES.

THE GREAT

Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the promotive cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and universal experience have fully proved, and that it contains certain naratic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE REST RATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitudes of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, destroying the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat, which are always consequent upon ab tubing from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irritably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches are Lozenges put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. ROWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment therefor $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be received regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1;n1;y)

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,

Carrying the

Great Western United States Mails.

Express Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York without Change.

The only route running Cars through from the Lakes to New York City :—splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight superior to any other to te.

AN EXPRESS FREIGH TTRAIN

leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. Ouman, 241 Broadway New York : John S. Dunlap, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; Jacob Housman, Freight Agent, 64 Clark street Chicago or of M. M. Forsyth, St. Paul.

CHAS MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.
H. E. Sawyer, North Western Ag't. (v1;n1;6m)

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel no words of theirs are needed respecting the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the presence of the great events now agitating the country and the west, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like The Atlantic. They will aim, therefore, to give the future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and giving to its pages additional freshness, variety, and importance, by the presentation of the best thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:

Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates :

Subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage thirty six cents a year. Two copies, five dollars: five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

VANITY FAIR.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED,

HUMOROUS AND SATARICAL JOURNAL.

Special Notice.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of

VANITY FAIR,

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the second volume, new features both LITERARY and ARTISTIC, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, fully maintain the proud position accorded to it as the *Leading Comic Journal* in America.

VANITY FAIR is issued regularly every Wednesday and for sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per year in advance—as 6 cents a single copy.

RATES FOR CLUBS:

Two copies to one address	$5.00
Five copies	12.00
Ten copies	20.00.

An extra copy will be allowed to the getter up of every club of not less than five copies.

This paper is electrotyped, and back numbers can be procured at any time.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, 8H KOPER.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1;n11y.)

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

IS A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put in as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended,

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready : this commende it to everybody."—*Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

(Sole Manufacturers.)

78 WILLIAM STREET,

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body,

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use: it is in every respect a FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of *Elasticity and Durability*, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* Fire Proof surface, with a handsome lasting, which cannot be injured by Heat Cold or Steame, Shrinking of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of ALL KINDS.

This is the only Composition known *which will success fully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not liquired by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon an iden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from fat ther corrision and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale Warehouse 78 *Wiellam Street,*

Corner of Libeity Street. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;y.)

Valla's Sarsaparilla.

Greatest Medic'l Discovery in Existence

A Sure Cure and Preventive.

Of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fevers, Asthma, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness, Pimples or Blotches, Dropsy, Syphilitic and all Mercurial Diseases, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, Summer Complaints, Biliousness, Phlegm, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The above diseases arise from the great primitive causes of all diseases, namely : Impure Blood. The Sarsaparilla is intended to purify and give tone to it, so that life will be a pleasure instead of pain. Secure a Circular and read for yourselves. The Medicine is recommended to all for a fair trial, and as an inducement it may be proper to state that there is nothing in its composition in the least detrimental to the health of the patient.

For sale wholesale and retail by N. H. Hemiup & Co., Sole agent in St. Anthony for the same

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Scott. }
Probate Court.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas George Spencer did on the 16th day of November A. D. 1861 file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and gave notice of his acceptance of trust as Executor named in the said last will and testiment of Caleb Spencer. And whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said Court.

It is hereby ordered that Monday the 30th day of December A. D. 1861, at the office of the judge of Probate in the Court house, in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for the hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testiment admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Scott County Argus," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated Shakopee, Nov. 29th 1861. Probate Judge.
(v1;n13w.)

Blackwood's Magazine

— AND THE —

British Reviews.

	PER ANN
For any one of the four Reviews,	$ 5 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	8 00
For any three of the four Reviews,)	7 00
for all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	5 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861. And as a

Premiums to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1861.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offers for 1359 '60 and '61, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,	$5 00
For any one Review,	do do	5 00
For any two Reviews,	do do	9 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	do do	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	do do	12 00
For three Reviews,	do do	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	do do	15 00
For the four Reviews,	do do	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices.

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $32.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SU SCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to Agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 43 Gold-st., New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the Kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country, all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Brething.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Incipient Consumption Lung Disease.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils,

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are adapted for vocalists and Public Speakers.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are a blessing to all Chronic Constitutions.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Not only relieve, but effect lasting cures.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by N. H. Hemup & Co., St Anthony, and all good Druggists.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

We pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bili-ous disorders of the human family. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they remove the offensive matters, and by their operation equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fever, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLINGS LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 124 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860 — I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bil-ous remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, Writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I, writes: "August 8, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to cooperate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at once. If you do not find them, take no other, but inclose the Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

(v1;n1;6m.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

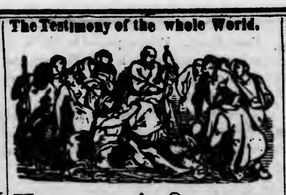
Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August fifteenth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Eli T Wilderfor Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 18th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "G" of mortgages pages 319, 320, and 321, and conveys from said Russell to said Wilder in fee the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: The west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eighteen (18) in township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promisory note of said Russel for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after due at the rate of three per cent per month. No suit or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty nine dollars and fifty cents ($339,50-100) and there also being due to said Wilder from said Russell the further sum of [illegible]-one dollars and thirty-five cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 15th day of January A. D. 1862 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

ELI T. WILDER,
Mortgagee.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861.
Wilder & Wilders, Attorneys. (v1;n1;7w.)

The Testimony of the whole World.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remidable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a bogey diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the ungent in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Stricteures,

The above class of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from the dreadful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time—two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. Three gentle bread and milk poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only fly up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings. Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they will require local treatment.—Many of the worst cases, of such disease, will yield in a comparative short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin Diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Soft)	Swellings,	Sore-heads,
Bites of Mos-quitoes,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Tumors,
chetoes and Sand Flies,	Contracted cord	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

B. GUENTHER,

DRAPER and TAILOR

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall

Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms [v1;n1;1l.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cough, Cold Hoarseness, Influenza any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Bellows-like Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the voice

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. *Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. N. P. WILLIS.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."

REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

"Almost instantly relieved in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to Asthma."

REV. C. A. EGGLESTON

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious.

DR. A. A. HAYES,
Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, Etc.

DR. G. F. BIGELOW,
Boston.

"Beneficial in Bronchitis,"

DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV. H. W. WARREN,

"Beneficial when compelled to speak suffering from Cold."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,
Le Grange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness from their peculiar effect. I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.
President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX. '62

Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders,

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget that you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, the never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

ick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from derangements or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus deranging the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head.

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains set [illegible] in the loins over the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give immediate relief all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation,	Sore Throats,
Ague,	Dysentery,	Jaundice,	Stone & Gravel.
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Liver Complaints,	Secondary Symptoms,
Blotches on the skin,	Female Irregularities,	Lumbago,	Tic Douloureux,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Piles,	Tumors,
Colics,	Fits,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Constipation of the bowels,	Head-ache,	Retention of Urine,	Venereal Affections,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or Indigestion,	Scrofula, or Kings' Evil,	Worms of all kinds,
Debility,		Weakness from whatever cause, etc.	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box

Historical Society

THE SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862. NUMBER 7.

THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.
MACDONALD & BRO., Publishers & Proprietors
Office in Kerlinger's Building Second Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTON.

One copy for one year, ... $1,50, in Advance
" Six months, ... 0,75 " "
" Three months, ... 50 " "

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square one insertion, ... $1,00.
Each additional insertion, ... 50
4 squares three weeks, ... 5,00.
6 squares six weeks, ... 7,00.
1 square three months, ... 4,00.
1 quare six months, ... 7,00.
1 square twelve months, ... 10,00.
¼ of a column one year, ... 20,00
½ of a column one year, ... 40,00.
1 column one year, ... 70,00

Business notices in editorial columns, ten cents per line.
Located notices and advertisements in double columns, 50 per cent extra.
Local advertisements at usual rates.
Death records free.
Business Cards of six lines, five dollars a year.
Job Printing neatly executed on reasonable terms, in Advance.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand, or printed to order.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, SALMON A. BUELL.
CHATFIELD & BUELL.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PETER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State, and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of claims, investigation of titles, &c.; make collections, and do conveyancing promptly and accurately. Office in the Saint Peter Company Office building.
A. H. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Hennepine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to St. Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent by attendance upon terms of Court. [VI.-LII.]

J. D. STORER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
Office: one door west of the Post Office, First Street

J. A. SARGENT. W. R. GRISWOLD.
SARGENT & GRISWOLD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walnut Street.
CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY
MINNESOTA.
VI.-LII.

J. H. TIBBITS,
WATCH MAKER
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
AND
FANCY GOODS
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - MINNESOTA.
PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS Accurately Tuned. Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "Job Jobs" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.
Books and Stationary at St. Paul Prices
VI.-LII.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,
(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.
This new, large and commodious three-story House has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.
Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.
Attention is particularly directed to the
ROOMS & FURNITURE.
than which nothing in any Hotel out side of St. Paul can be found in the State.
The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.
LIVERY STABLE
In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. VI.-LII.

National Hotel.
SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA
R. KENNEDY Proprietor.
This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Resteaurant,
-AND-
BILLIARD SALOON.
The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
National Hotel Block, Holmes Street
Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billiard
SALOON.
WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (VI.m.tf.)

Belle Plaine House,
M. HANFT, Proprietor.
Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.
The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
(VI.m.1y) M. HANFT.

MILINERY & DRY GOODS
C. KALVELAGE.
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. [VI.m.1y

ANTHON MITCHELL
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
Holmes Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee.
(VI.m.tf)

POET'S CORNER.

Written for the Argus.

A Mother's Grave.

Our dearest friends on earth must pass away;
The fair, the beautiful, the brave,
Death soon shall close life's dark tempestuous way,
And we shall slumber in the peaceful grave.

But there is one—our first—our dearest friend,
Though oft despised; yet most truly brave,
And through life's journey whate'er else we find,
Nought is so lovely as a mother's grave.

'Tis then the mind roams back to earlier years,
'Mid dreams of pleasure bright as summer's wave;
And though these thoughts may fill the eye with tears,
Nought is so lovely as a mother's grave.

'Tis then swee memory recalls her voice
And the last farewell, with her hand she gave.
Aye, these are thoughts which bid the heart rejoice
Though we stand pensive by a mother's grave.

Her wooing, wining voice, when once she spake
Of Heaven's bright land, and the deep sigh she gave.
She sighs no more—for time can never break
Its ruthless tempests on her peaceful grave.

Once she had sorrows; but her sorrows' o'er,
N'or shall temptation e'er her pathway pave.
Once she had foes—her foes are now no more;
E'en they may wander by her silent grave.

Once she, with fondness and with weary eye,
Gazed on her loved ones and thanked God who gave.
And those fair cherubs slept without a sigh;
Now they may wander by her silent grave.

Aye, they may wander but no mother's here,
To guide their footsteps, or from sorrow save;
Till they shall meet her in a brighter sphere,
Beyond the confines of that lonely grave.

JOSEPH H. WARD.

January 1st, 1862.

SELECT STORIES.

From the Literary Companion.

THE MIDSHIPMAN'S PRIZE.

A TALE OF
THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

BY LIEUT. CHAS. P. MORGAN, U. S. N.

CHAPTER II.

Some two nights previous to that commenced in our last chapter, a small but beautifully-modelled and finely rigged schooner lay gently riding at anchor, immediately under the guns of Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor. She was owned by Mr. Barnwell, a wealthy merchant of that notorious city, and had been originally employed as a pleasure yacht under the fanciful appellation of the "Sea Flake." Soon after the breaking out of the present rebellion, however, she was armed with one long pivot-gun amidships, together with four small deal cannon, and placed under command of Mr. Barnwell's son Charles, who had formerly been a midshipman in the U. S. N.

Wild and reckless in his habits, and haughty and imperious in manner, this young sprig of southern chivalry was nevertheless a thorough seaman, who loved his profession, and was well acquainted with all its details. But he was a bitter and relentless rebel, always ready—as he expressed it—to burn, sink and destroy everything and everybody north of Mason and Dixon's celebrated line.

At the time now alluded to, Charles Barnwell sat in the gorgeously-furnished cabin of his favorite craft, evidently engaged in meditations of an important and serious character. These, however, were soon interupted by the voice of a negro stationed in a little room used as a steward's pantry, singing as follows:

"I wish I was in de land of cotions,
Wooden clocks and agricultions;
Look away—look away!
I wish I was in Yankee land,
'Tis dere I'd like to take my stand,
An' ob and die in Yankee land."

"Ha, that sounds treasonable," muttered Barnwell; "but perhaps the nigger means right enough. Let's see. You Tim!"

"Yis-sah!" said the voice from the pantry, and the next moment its owner stood in the captain's presence.

"Scorpion of scorpions," resumed Barnwell, "what did you mean by that stuff you was singing just now?"

"Nuffin 'ticler Mussa Charles."

"Centipede of centipedes, what sort of an answer is that? Where did you pick it up?"

"Which, massa, de ansor, or de song?"

"The song, you black scoundrel!"

"I'se larn him, sah, ob Clem Diskoe, a science nigger dat used to belong to de great Massa Calhoun Seberal ob us moonkae niggers hab been practisin' it for some time, to sing, when de great Souf Carlina armee marches up to Bunkums Hill. Dis chile hab also booked hesef in a new Juba to be danced when de same great armee takes possesshun of Funcel Hall."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Barnwell. "That's good—develish good! Tim, you are a perfectly shaped good-sized, hard-burnt brick! Now go tap on Miss Blake's state-room door, and say I wish too see here immediately. After that you can go to your work again and hurry up your cakes about it, for I intend to sail in the course of a couple of hours; and as we are somewhat short handed, I shall want you on deck."

"All ob which dis chile will 'tend to wid de greatest 'spatch," replied Tim, who thereupon retired to do his master's bidding.

After the lapse of a few moments, a door at the farther end of the cabin opened, and a female, tall and slender in figure, but wearing a countenance of surpassing beauty, entered the captain's presence, and at his bidding became seated opposite him at the cabin-table. She was young—apparently not more than twenty-two years of age—and her beauty was of that queenly and majestic description calculated to command reverence and awe, as well as the highest admiration.

Throwing into his manner as much deference and respect as at any time he was capable of assuming, Barnwell said:

"I have requested your presence at this time, Marion, once more to tell you of my ardent love—once more to ask for it from you a favorable response. You know the constancy with which I have tried, since you became a resident of yonder city, to win your true regard, and you are well aware of the troubles from which my influence has screened your person since the commencement of this present war, when the treasonable sentiments you dared to utter made you fearfully liable to a traitor's doom. The time has now come when my strenuous efforts in your behalf must be rewarded by the promise of your hand and heart, or scorned, as thus far they have been, by your cold indifference. I panse for a reply."

"After I have briefly dissected your very disinterested efforts in my favor since the war began, you shall have it," answered Marion Blake. "When the sacred privacy of my chamber was invaded by your chivalrous committe of vigilance, and I was dragged therefrom and required to take an oath of allegiance to open treason, where was you? Echo answers where? True, after I was thrown into prison and had been for weeks confined in a noisome dungeon, you did exert your influence and through it I was liberated—but why? Only to be insulted by proposals that had been thrice before respectfully but steadily rejected. And now, when you think me wholly within your power, you have the manliness to repeat the insult, and I the moral courage contemptously and finally to reject all the proposals you ever had or can make to one who despises the traitor equally with the treason he has dared commit."

"Listen to me yet again, Miss Marion Blake, and then you can either recall and appologize for the bitter words you have just dared to speak, or accept the dread alternative."

"State the alternative first, sir, if you please," responded Marion.

"'Tis not my pleasure so to do," Barnwell haughtily responded. "The Confederate government have received positive information that a large fleet of ships-of-war and transport from the North are even now upon their way thither, for the purpose of attacking Port Royal. Our information is not only general but particular, as to the minutest details of this expedition. Passed Midshipman Walter Corwine is on board one of these ships-of-war, and my fast-sailing little craft will soon be out to sea in quest of him."

"I sincerely hope you may be fortunate enough to fall in with him," responded Marion.

"And become his prisoner," observed Captain Barnwell.

"Aye."

"Then you speak one word for me and a dozen for yourself, Miss Marion."

"Construe it as you please, sir," was Marion's reply.

"I heard it rumored," continued Barnwell, "before you left New Hampshire, that you had engaged to marry Walter Corwine. Is that so or not?"

"Time, perhaps, will answer that very modest question. At present I shall not."

"You speak boldly to one who holds in his hands your precious life," retorted Barnwell.

"It may be that I have descended from brave ancestors," continued Marion Blake. "Tradition says some of those noble ones fought at Bunker Hill, and even helped defend rebellious Charleston. Perhaps some of their fearless blood is coursing even now through my poor veins. At least, I love and venerate their sacred memories. I also love my native State, my native county and my native town."

"And Walter Corwine?" interrupted Barnwell.

"Yes, sir, Walter Corwine too," responded Marion. "I love him with a pure and ardent affection, of which I am not at all ashamed.—Indeed, I glory in its truth, its innocence and strength."

"Then for me, I presume," continued Barnwell, "there is no hope?"

"In so far as I am concerned, sir, not the least."

"That being the case," responded Barnwell, "I have only to state the dread alternative. As I have said before your life is in my hands."

"Yes, a poor weak woman's life is in your hands, Charles Barnwell. Take it if you dare!"

"I do not choose to do so at all events," replied the chivalric captain "I might return you to the tender mercies of our city authorities, when a long rope and short prayer would settle your treasonable business at once and forever. But I shall not do even that. In the course of one short hour this vessel will sail, and if she succeeds in running the blockade, will proceed to reconnoitre the approaching fleet. After this duty is performed you will be placed, with a certain quantity of bread and water, in an open boat, and left upon the sea to live or die, as fortune may determine. Our conference is ended."

So saying our chivalrous Southerner drank two or three glasses of wine in quick succession and went on deck, whilst Marion, in dignified silence, retired to her own apartment.

Immediately afterward the Sea Flake got underweigh, and, favored by the darkness of the night, and her unsurpassed qualities of sailing, succeeded in running clear of our blockading vessels before daylight next morning. After getting well out to sea, her head was pointed North, and her captain keeping all the time under the maddening influence of wine carried sail with reckless desperation. So it happened that on the second night after her departure from Charleston, the rebel schooner sighted the invading fleet, and with a single reefed fore and mainsail ran swiftly down across the bows of the Ocean Express. Marion Blake was on deck during that fearful sail, and it was the imminent danger of collision that exhorted from her lips that wild shriek spoken of at the close of our first chapter.

CHAPTER III.

Among the first of the ship's passengers so unceremoniously called to her upper deck on the night chosen for the opening of our story, was Joel Hutchins, who as run wildly forward, exclaimed:

"Did I hear a female woman scream jest now, or did I not?"

"Guess you did, greeny," replied Tom Hobson.

"Look here, you sailor man," returned Joel, "greeny or blacky, if you call me out of my proper name ag'in, I will put my pretty little fist on your tirnal head in a shape that'll astonish you durin' the remainder of your livin' days!"

"Bully for you, old boy!" said Jack Baldwin. "Always stick up for right, wherever you are. You did hear a woman's scream and so did all our watch."

"Where on 'arth did it come from?"

"The Flying Dutchman, I believe," responded Jack.

"What's that—a wessel?" inquired Joel.

"Ay, with the devil for a skipper."

"Where is she now?"

"Gone out of sight down to leeward."

"I tell you what it is, shipmates," remarked Hobson, "when a ship meets with an adventur' such as ours has to-night, it's a sure sign somethin' awful is goin' to happen to her."

Although the majority of Hobson's shipmates laughed at his superstitious augury, they thought, two days or rather nights, afterwards, when the Baltic—which had a short time before taken her in tow—got aground, and cast her unceremoniously off to shift for herself, that Tom had really been endowed with the true spirit of prophecy.

After the ship had been an hour or two adrift from the steamer, and had fortunately got within hail of a sloop-of-war a cry arose that she had sprung a leak and was rapidly sinking. Of course this created a great panic on board, during which the boats were lowered and employed for a time in conveying passengers to the Vandalia.

Among those who took the first opportunity of leaving the transport, was Mrs. Commander Harrison and her brother Joel, the latter of whom expressed an opinion shortly after making the exchange that he had "jumped out of the stew-pan into the fry-kettle," as the sloop rolled and pitched nearly as bad as the ship.

After this everything was comparitively quiet on board the sloop, till about two o'clock in the morning, when the lookout forward shouted:

"Sail O!"

"Where away?" said the officer of the deck, who happened to be Walter Corwine.

"On the weather bow, and close aboard, sir."

"What is it, Mr. Corwine?" asked the commander, whom the previous noise had brought hurriedly to the deck.

"There she is—look at her white sails!" exclaimed a young middy, who was standing between his uncle, the captain, and Walter Corwine.

"Good God!" ejaculated the commander, pointing upward with his trumptet, as the white sails of the approaching stranger were seen on the top of a high and heavy rolling sea—"it's a schooner, with all sail set, and the wind blowing almost a hurricake."

For a moment the three officers in question stood mute with astonishment, and the different positions just described—Corwine with his drawn sword turned half around, whilst the commander and young midshipman still remained with hands stretched out towards the weather beam. Then the captain shouted to the helmsman:

"Keep her off! Hard up!"

While the sloop-of-war was slowly and heavily falling off from the wind, the phantom schooner, as it appeared to be, came careering o'er the wild waves, as though thoroughly bent upon her own destruction. Suddenly, however she hauled her wind, and just as she crossed the bow of the Vandalia the schooner's foresail was taken flat aback, and her foremast snapped short about fifteen feet from the deck.

"Who volunteers to board that flying dolphin?" exclaimed the sloop's commander.

"I for one, sir," answered Walter Corwine.

"I for number two," said Joel Hutchins. "for I'm darned if I don't believe it's the same flyin' Laplander that tried to stave in t'other ship!"

As the sloop was again brought close to the wind, so as to bring the crippled schooner under her lee, Corwine leaped into the first cutter that was lowered, which, with an armed crew, who had instantly vofunteered—though it seemed almost a forlorn hope—he caused to be put alongside the wreck with all possible dispatch.

After a short but hard struggle with the winds and waves, they at last succeeded in getting alongside the stranger, which was immediately boarded, first by Corwine and next by Joel Hutchins, who, as he reached her deck, cutlass in hand, shouted:

"Marion Blake forever, world without end—amen!"

"Who calls me?" answered a faint female voice.

A momens afterwards Marion Blake was clasped in her lovers arms.

A few brief words of explanation from our fair heroine served to show that Barnwell, ever since the interview described in our second chapter, had made and kept himself insane by intoxicating drinks, and while in this state he wildly tried to run down every vessel he had had come across; but when he undertook it with sloop-of-war, he had at the most critical moment fell helpless from the helm to the deck.

By the time this explanation was fairly given the wind lulled and the weather soon after moderated, so that Corwine was enabled to return to the sloop with his affianced wife, and report to her commander the capture of the rebel schooner Sea Flake.

"Which Mr. Midshipman Corwine may hereafter consider his lawful prize," said the commander, shaking him warmly by the hand.

All this was done previous to the grand attack of our sea and land forces on Port Royal, where Corwine again distinguished himself; and it has since been rumored that when he next obtains a furlough, he will have another lawful prize in Marion Blake.

1812 and 1861.

The magnitude of the scale upon which the War now raging in this country is conducted is appalling, if we compare with those that have preceeded it. The War of the Revolution, was relatively a mere succession of skirmishes. The War of 1812, measured both as regards numbers and the field of operation, shrinks into contemptible insignificance besides the gigantic operations that are going on at the present hour. If we look back at the history, more especially of the last war with England, and compare its leading incidents with those of the conflict now raging, we shall find that it hardly rises to the dignity of modern reconnoissance. The "battles" dwindle down into the veriest martial *emeutes;* the casualties are few and the number of prisoners taken in victorious engagements counted rather by hundreds than thousands.

We cite a few incidents from the War of 1812, to show what petty affairs relatively were some of the most brilliant victories achieved by our arms.

The first "battle" of any importance was that of Brownstown, near Detroit, fought August 9th, 1812. Our force was only 600, that of the British and Indians combined, 750. Our loss was 18 killed and 63 wounded; that of the enemy 160.

Gen. Hull's "army," which disgracefully surrendered at Detroit six days later, only numbered *twenty-five hundred men;* while that of the enemy consisted of only 700 English and 600 Indians. No wonder Gen. Brock, who commanded the latter, wrote to Sir Geo. Provost, "When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be surprised."

At the battle of Queenstown, two columns of 300 men each did about all the fighting on our side. Gen. Van Rensselaer, in his report, says, "One third part of the men idle might have saved all." As it was, some looked on, while "many fled into the woods," leaving their brethren to their fate.

At the siege of Fort Erie, the English threw 2,000 red hot shot without injuring a man.—Our loss was only 4 killed and 7 wounded.

Brig. Gen. Smith abandoned his favorite project of invading Canada West because, although he had been preparing the greater part of the Summer, and had energetically drummed up volunteers, he had succeeded in collecting only 1,500 men; and he did not think the expedition would be successful unless he had 1,500 more.

At the battle of York, our force was 1,700, that of the enemy 700 English and 100 Indians. Our loss was 306 in killed and wounded; that of the enemy, 100 killed, 300 wounded, 200 prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant of our victories, yet it is not to be compared with the Battle of Belmont or that of Ball's Bluff either as regards the number engaged or the losses estimated.

At the battle of Sackett's Harbor, the enemy's force was 1,000; ours 500. His loss in killed and wounded was 150, ours 154.—Among the trophies taken by our troops were the British standard and mace. Over the latter hung a human scalp.

Com. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was esteemed a big thing it its day; yet his whole fleet consisted of only 54 guns and two swivels! Our loss in killed and wounded was 132; that of the enemy has never been definitely known.

At the Battle of Chippewa our loss was 528; that of the enemy 514. At the battle of Fort Erie our loss was 84; that of the enemy 582.

At the battle of Baltimore the enemy's forces numbered from 7,000 to 8,000; ours was probably less than half that number. Our loss was about 170; and that of the enemy some 700 in killed, wounded and missing.

Even the Battle of New Orleans looks insignificant to eyes that have witnessed a reconnoisance on the Potomac, 16,000 strong, and a review of 70,000 troops. The British force, including sailors and marines, was about 14,000; that of Jackson, 3,200 on the left bank of the river, and about 800 distributed in positions hard by. Our loss was 7 killed and 6 wounded; that of the enemy 700 killed and 1,400 wounded.

It is safe to say that notwithstanding the torpor of a large share of our army and the taunts that we have thus far been playing at war, a greater number of lives have been lost within the pass five months than during the entire War of 1812."

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From the North British Review.

Irish and Scotch Humor.

Whether it is the fact that our countrymen are deficient in humor, while Englishmen excel in humor, may admit of doubt. We are by no means prepared to acknowledge that the fact is so, notwithstanding the high authority of Sydney Smith, who was himself a man of humor, rich and rare. But of this we are satisfied, that the attempts to explain and account for the deficiency assumed as a fact, have totally failed. No satisfactory or even intelligible reason has yet been suggested, why Scotsmen should be inferior in humor to Englishmen. Such an explanation as, that the Scottish people are poorer than the English, cannot be reasonably accepted. Riches do not create or even stimulate humor. The Irish peasantry are poorest of all; yet we are disposed to think, that in genuine humor, whether of the mirthful or the satirical order, they are superior to both English and Scotch. An Irishman is not, as is often supposed, a mere blunderer into fun. No man can seek occasion for humor. But when the occasion comes, the poor Irishman is prompt and ready. There are some Irish anecdotes, the point and pith of which are generally supposed to be a blunder or bull, but which really turn on a stroke of fine natural humor.

An Irishman thus describes his cold reception by an old friend: "I saw Pat Ryan t'other side of the way. I thought it was Pat and Pat thought it was me; and when I came up it was neither of us."

A lad was sent with a note, and a basket containing some living partridges. On his way, tempted by curiosity, he peeped into the basket, when the partridges flew away. Much perplexed was he; but after a little consideration he reclosed his basket, went on his way, and delivered the letter with his best bow.—"Well, my lad," said the gentleman on reading it, "I see there are some live partridges in this letter." "Oh, by the powers," says Paddy, "I'm glad of that, for they flew out of the basket."

A traveler in Ireland, having been inclined to deny that the peasantry were humorous, was told to ask my question of the first laboring man he met on the road. Accordingly, on seeing a sturdy fellow breaking stones, he says: "Now, my man, if the devil were to come here, just now, whether would he take you or me?" "Me, to be sure," says the man, "for he's certain of your honor at any time?"

A poor Irish laborer had an impediment in his speech, and could not pronounce words beginning with the letter P without stammering. A neighboring gentleman, seeing him digging potatoes, and wishing to make him ridiculous, said, "What do you call these things you are digging?" "Sir," says poor Pat, "I don't call them; when I want them I fetch them."

A nobleman and his lady, walking through a magnificent avenue in one of the finest parts of Ireland, were accosted by a poor woman as follows: "The Lord bless your noble lordship and your gracious ladyship. I dramed a drame about you both last night. I dramed your lordship gave me a pound of tobacco, and your ladyship a pound of tay." "Ah, my good woman," said the peer, "dreams go by contraries." "To be sure they do," says the woman; "so it will be your lordship will give me the tobacco."

A poor old Irish cripple sat begging at a bridge, urging his appeal to the charity of passengers with the eager and versatile eloquence of his country. A gentleman and lady —young, gay and handsome, with that peculiar look of gratified and complacent consciousness which indicates the first few weeks of married life—crossed the bridge. They regarded not the petitions of the beggar; but just as they passed him he exclaimed, "May the blessing of the Lord, which brings love and joy and wealth, and a fine family, follow you all the days of your life;" a pause; the couple passed heedlessly on, and the beggar, with a fine touch of caustic humor, added, "and never overtake you."

Dean Ramsay tells us of a Scotsman whose tender toe was trodden on: the offender said, "I'm very sorry, sir; I beg your pardon;" and the only acknowledgment was, "and you've as much need, sir." To our mind, there was some surliness and not much humor in this. The Irish beggar who, on being refused alms, swung his crutch on the toes of the gouty gentleman, to whom his prayers moved not to charity, had more humor, when he said to the enraged owner of the suffering foot, "Bless your honor; if your heart was as tender as your toes, you'd have given me the tenpenny."

A miller laughing at the witlessness of a poor, weak lad, said he knew nothing. "Na," said the lad, "there's some things I ken, and some I dinna ken." On being asked what he knew, he said, "I ken a miller has aye a gay fat sow." "And what d'ye no ken?" said the miller. "Oh," said he, "I don't ken at what's expense she is fed."

The congregation of Lunan, in Forfarshire, had distressed the minister by their habit of sleeping in church. One day James Fraser, an idiot, was sitting in the front gallery, when many were slumbering around him. "Look," said the minister, "you see even Jamie Fraser, the idiot, does not fall asleep as many of you are doing." Jamie, not liking to be thus designated, coolly replied, "An' I had na been an idiot, I would have been sleeping too."

The clergyman of a north country parish, on coming into church, found the pulpit occupied by the parish idiot, "Come down, sir," was the peremptory and indignant call. "Na, na, minister," says the idiot, with a confidential wink, "just come ye up wi' me. This is a perverse generation, and faith they need us baith."

The following anecdote of Rab Hamilton, "the daftie of Ayr," as he was called, is not, we think, quite as well given by Dean Ramsay as we remember it in our youth. In the days of Rab, the Newton Kirk in Ayr, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Peebles, was supposed to be attended by the most devout part of the population; and pair Rab followed the multitude of those who preferred the preaching of the good man whom Burns mentions as "Peebles frae the Waterfoot," to that of the "auld town minister." One day, however, Rab was induced to go to the "Auld Kirk." Behind the magistrates' seat in the gallery, opposite the pulpit, there were iron rails, between two of which Rab's head was inserted, and got fast jammep. The poor called out at first rather quietly, then louder and louder on each successive appeal. "Oh! my head! Eh, Provost Cowan, take my head out atween the rails; eh, Bailie M'Taggart, my lungs are bleeding—take my head out; eh, Deacon Convener, take out my head, afore it comes aff; eh, pious congregation, my head will be aff; eh, godly minister, help me, and take out my head." Rab was at length relieved by the moving of a rail, when, rubbing his head, and looking mournfully around him, he groaned out, "This is a judgment from the Lord for leaving gude Dr. Peebles." Next Sunday, Rab was in his wonted place in the Newton Kirk. He was asked how he liked the Auld Kirk, and replied, "It's no the best, it's no gude ava: I'll never leave Dr. Peebles;" but on being pressed to state what the sermon was about, or what was the text, he declined to speak, saying, with a knowing wink, "I never tell in ae house what I hear in anither."

This Rab Hamilton, though certainly daft, had a curious readiness of humor. Mr. William C——, of D——, who was a clever mimic, was once amusing some friends on the green of Ayr, by imitating Rab's feeble and rambling mode of speaking. Rab came up behind him, unseen, and, as the mimic concluded, slapped him on the back, saying, "It's no me that; it's no me, Mr. William, it's yourself."

Rab was once met one the road by a stranger, who asked, "How far is it to Ayr?"—"Ay," says Rab, "you'll be come from Kilmarnock?" "What on earth is it your business where I come from?" "Very weel, sir, as little is it my business where ye gang to."

Rab met the late Mr. Ramsay Maule (afterwards Lord Panmure) and Lord Belhaven, walking together on the racecourse of Ayr.—"I'm a Hamilton, your honor; I'm a Hamilton," says Rab, approaching his lordship.—"Give him a shilling, Belaven, he is a cousin of yours," says Mr. Maule. "My mither's name was Ramsay," says Rab, slipping round to the other side, and getting another shilling as his reward.

Napoleon's Idea of Making War.

An uneasy fault-finding gentleman, who has grown tired of delays, and demands for "additional preparations," has hunted up the following letter written by Napoleon to Augereau, and publishes it with the remarks: "Napoleon has some reputation of a military man, and yet it appears he could be in a hurry. He could go without transportation. He could move without waiting for the enemy to get ready."

The following letter was written by Napoleon to Augereau, on the 21st of February, 1814:

What! Six hours after receiving the first troops from Spain you are not in the field! Six hours of rest is quite enough for them. I conquered at Nangis with the brigade of dragoons coming from Spain, who from Bayonne had not drawn rein. Do you say that the six battalions from Nimes want clothes and equipage, and are uninstructed? Augereau, what miserable excuses! I have destroyed 80,000 enemies with battalions of conscripts, scarcely clothed and without cartridge boxes. The National Guards are pitiful. I have here 4,000 from Angers and Bretagne in round hats, without cartridge boxes, but with good weapons; and I have made them tell. There is no money, do you say? But where do you expect to get money, but from the pockets of the enemy? You have no teams? Seize them. You have no magazine? Tut, tut! this is too ridiculous! I order you to put yourself in the field twelve hours after you receive this letter. If you are still the Augereau of Castiglione, keep your command. If your sixty years are too much for you, relinquish it to the oldest of your general officers. The country is menaced and in danger. It can only be saved by daring and alacrity, and not by vain delays. You must have a nucleus of 5,000 picket troops? I have not so many, yet I have destroyed three armies, captured 40,000 prisoners, taken two hundred pieces of artillery, and thrice saved the capital. The enemy are in full flight upon Troyes? Be before them. Act no longer as of late.—Resume the method and spirit of '93. When Frenchmen see your plume waving in the van, and you, first of all, exposed to the enemy's fire, you will do with them whatever you will.

Corruption in the Cabinet.

The partial report of the Special Committee of the House has revealed most startling evidences of corruption in the Cabinet at Washington. John Floyd was a saint compared with some of the Washington cabinet ministers who have been handling the peoples money. We doubt if any age of the world has shown an instance of equal corruption in the managers of a government. We but assert in plain terms what the Special Committee upon the subject have substantially arrested upon unquestionable and undisputed testimony.

It is revealed by this report, among other facts, that a Mr. Morgan, *the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy,* was employed by the Secretary to purchase certain vessels, for which he received a compensation at the cost of the United States treasury, of over $51,000 during seven weeks! and $95,000 for personal services within a period of four months! The duty which Morgan performed was to go to the owners of vessels and conclude bargains with them. He assumed no responsibility in the matter whatever, and gave no bonds—in short, he gave the government nothing for the money he received, except his individual time. For this he pocketed the amount of the President's salary for four months! How much of this money has gone into the pockets of the Secretary of the Navy, or is to go there, it is impossible to say—but it is quite clear that the fortune of "that family" is made, Union or no Union!

Take another instance: Simon Cameron, the Secretary of War, together with S. P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, put two millions of dollars in gold into the hands of certain citizens of New York, calling themselves "The Union Defence Committee," subject to the draft of Alexander Cummings, the editor of the *World,* a republican organ. This money Cummings was permitted to expend "according to his fancy!" Among his many and various purchases, were quantities of *Scotch ale, London porter,* and other articles of the same sort. Cummings gave no bond and took no oath! While this money was being expended, Cummings and Cameron were upon the most intimate terms, sleeping together, while the *World* was puffing the administration, and abusing all democrats as "secessionists." Do the people begin to guess why anti-administration papers have not been permitted to be published in New York?

Another instance: A book-keeper in St. Louis, testified that the firm, with which he was connected, pocketed $280,000 in a few weeks, by furnishing supplies for the war department.

It is impossible to mention a tithe of these cases of glaring corruption, many of them directly or indirectly implicating the Cabinet. The people have been duped—basely duped—by thieves in power, who under pretence of patriotism, have been laying up for themselves and their families princely fortunes in United States gold.

While this work has been going on, the press has been muzzled, loyal enemies of the administration of the administration have been imprisoned for doubting the integrity of cabinet officers, and all telegraphic dispatches and Washington letters, reflecting upon members of the administration, have been suppressed. *Milwaukee News.*

LIARS.—Liers are generally heartless persons; they are generally cold, selfish and malignant. I have seen persons who misrepresented everything, whose every statement was colored and changed from the original fact by the imagination; but these are by no means liars—they are often endowed with the truest and most honored hearts, and in all their wanderings from exactitude make no mi-chief, do no real wrong. But the malignant liars, those who go about seeking whom they may injure and annoy, sullying the pure, slandering the honorable, separating friends and acquaintances, staining affections, and careering madly against every virtue that makes human nature divine—oh! these are the ones that the gods abhor. I believe that liars harm and annoy themselves more than they do others. They fret and sting the true-hearted, but they seldom seriously injure them. But for themselves, I can imagine that their feet are, as it were, set on quicksands—that nothing is solid, nothing reverent, nothing lovely to them; that corrupt and hideous words and voices hiss in their ears, and loathsome faces swarm through their dreams. Can the confirmed liar, love, honor, or believe anything?

VALUATION OF MATRIMONY.—The Boston *Post* keeps an essayist who thus discourses: "Though it is very common to reproach old bachelors with their celibacy, and to pity old maids as if a single blessedness were a misfortune, yet many married people have seen fit to offer apologies for having entered into what some profane wag has called the 'holy bonds of padlock.' One man says he married to get a housekeeper; another, to get rid of bad company. Many women declare that they get married for the sake of a home, few acknowledge that their motive was to get a husband Goethe averred that he got married in order to be 'respectable.' John Wilkes said he took a wife 'to please his friends.' Wycherly, who espoused his housemaid, said he did it 'to spite his relations.' A widow, who married a second husband, said she wanted somebody to condole with her for the loss of her first. Another, because she 'thought a wedding would amuse the children.' Another to get rid of incessant importunity from a crowd of suitors. Old maids who get married invariably assure their friends that they thought they could be more useful as wives than as spinsters. Nevertheless Quilp gives it as his opinion that nine-tenths of all persons who marry, whether widows or widowers, virgins or bachelors, do so for the sake of getting married."

And in another paper we find a side view of the same matter in an anecdote:

"A country laird at his death, left his property in equal shares to his two sons, who continued to live very amicably together for many years. At length one said to the other, 'Tam, we're getting auld now; you'll tak a wife, and when I dee you'll get my share of the grand.' 'Na, John, you're the youngest and maist active; you'll tak' a wife, and when I dee you'll get my share.' 'Od, Tam,' said John, 'that's just the way wi' you; when there's ony fash or trouble not a thing you'll do at a.'"

A soiled shirt collar has ruined many a clever fellow; and a careless dropping of saliva upon his bosom cut off the brightest prospects. A friend of ours recently obtained an angel with an income of $10,000 a year, simply by the aid of a two dollar frill; and another is about to lead to the altar a $50,000 piece of delaine, by studiously sporting four-six-penny wristbands. Happiness, clean linen and spermaceti have a close connection.

If at any time you chance, in conversation, to get on a side of an argument which you find not to be tenable, or any other way over shoot yourself, turn off the subject in as easy and good humored a way as you can. If you proceed still, and endeavor, right or wrong, to make your first point good, you will only entangle yourself the more, and in the end expose yourself

A SPUNKY WOMAN.—A fellow met a lady of Hartford, Connecticut, in an unfrequented street of that city, one evening recently, and throwing his arm around her neck, attempted to kiss her. With her hands encumbered in her muff she was unable at the instant to use them, but she made such good use of her teeth that she carried off a piece of the rascal's lip as a trophy.

An excellent character was engraven on the tombstone of a lady in these words: "She was always and always quiet."

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD. Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 11 1862

The Argus Selected to be the Official Paper of the County.

By a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, the ARGUS has been selected as the "Official Paper" of this County. The proceedings of the Board, together with all the notices and advertisements required to be published by the County or its Officers, will hereafter be found in our columns.

We shall publish the proceedings of the Board in our next.

"Who are the Peace Men!"

Elsewhere we publish a communication, in which the writer proposes to answer the above question. While doing so, he has seen fit to hurl anathemas and incetives at all who dare to even hope for peace. As the communication was called forth by an article which appeared in the ARGUS, we must consider ourself as among the unfortunate number of those who "M. S. T." believes "are led by interest or prejudice to grovel with the workers of iniquity," and "who are ready to denounce or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers."

The communication was received by us last week; but owing to a press of other matter was crowded out. We lay it before our readers this week, however, not because we intend to make it a practice to be drawn into controversies of this kind, or because we endorse any such delectable sentiments as is contained therein; but, because at this time our silence or refusal might be construed into a desire to evade discussion, or the expression of our opinion upon this subject, and also of our high opinion *personally*, of the writer. We have yet to see the time when we will decline to express our opinion upon any political subject, and therefore, feel no hesitation in joining issue with "M. S. T.," in regard to many of his assertions.

We are to take his communication as it reads, it being his evident intention to leave no room for doubt as to his meaning. He may have intended to refer to another class, and not to those thousands of loyal hearts who endorse the appeal of Sir John Browning, to settle our difficulties, and yet do *not* sympathize with our adversaries;" but his communication will not allow us to place such a construction thereon, for several reasons; first, because no distinction is made; and, second, because we know of no such persons as he refers to, in this community.

In his communication, "M. S. T." has, to our opinion, made a greater exhibition of malice and prejudice, than he has that of sound reasoning and correct conclusions. His definition of peace men may be reduced to that of a black hearted traitors—before whom Benedict Arnold would be as far above him, in a moral point of view, as an angel is above "M. S. T."—We trust he will pardon the comparison. That such is, to say the least, an erroneous one, we believe he himself will, in his more sober moments, admit.

An individual who sincerely desires peace, can not be other than a true friend of the *whole* Union. He knew "no North—no South—no East—no West—but a rigid adherence to the Constitution and the Union," and we cannot see why it is, that, if he should happen to deplore the unhappy strife that now convulses our once peaceful and happy country, and expresses a desire for peace—an honorable peace—that he should merit the wrath and anathemas of such as "M. S. T." It does not follow that because an individual favors peace he is opposed to the war, or is "ready to succumb to transgression." We ourself desire peace; but we do not desire it at the success of the Southern traitors or rebels; and we are charitable enough to believe that these are the opinions of others, who express the same sentiments. We desire peace for the sake of the Union and shall hail with joy the first harbingers of peace; no matter whether that peace is brought about by an honorable settlement or by the success of our arms, so that it secures the restoration of the Union. We want *no* peace without such a result to follow; we want the "whole boundless continent as ours." We believe however that if the Union is to be restored the present difficulty will have to be settled by a *peaceable* settlement, and the only hope we entertain of our army ending the matter is, that it will pave the way for a settlement of that kind. We want our government to hold forth that encouragement to loyal citizens, and all others of the South who will come back and renounce the heresies of secession, that will satisfy them that it is not our desire to subjugate or exterminate them. Entertaining these views and the belief that the President is doing all for the best, we shall always be found laboring in favor of the restoration of the Union, by extending a hearty support to those who are laboring to bring about that which all good citizens desire,—*peace*, lasting and perpetual. We in common with those whom M. S. T. would place in a false position, are just such "peace men" as Hanibal Hamlin Vice-President of the United States is, or was, when he in substance declared in a public speech, that "there were two ways of making a peace, one was to make a peace with traitors whose hands were stained with the blood of our brethern, and another was to make peace with those who were disposed to be loyal, and who but waited the opportunity to declare their allegiance to the union; and" he continued "when the opportunity presents itself and I am at liberty, I will treat with the latter." We are just such peace men as Gov. Morgan of New York, who in addressing a Massachusetts regiment said, that as Massachusetts was the first to shed her blood in this struggle, so also might she be the first to extend the olive branch to those of our "*erring brethren*" who would come back to their former position, as citizens of the Union.

Were we disposed to recriminate we might inform "W. S. T." that those loyal citizens who desire peace and *endorse* such appeas as the one that has thrown him almost into convulsion of wrath, have always been found laboring upon the side of their country. While they will always condemn the acts of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, and hope to see him and his associate hellhounds of secession, meet their just reward; they cannot fail to remember that that party in the North who are now loudest in favor of proscribing the conservative portion of our citizens, were laboring to bring about this lamentable state of affairs, while they were endeavoring to avert it. We care not whether Sir. John Browning is a hypocrite or not, the sentiments contained in the art. he alluded to cannot but appeal to all who deplore the present state of affairs and fear for the downfall of our government.

The painful conviction is forcing itself upon our mind that unless something is done soon, the governments of England, France and Spain will ere long recognize the Southern confederacy. Should this be so, and if the taking of Mason and Slidell was in the opinion of M. S. T. a small matter for our government—because we were involving our-elf in a war, that would peril the Union cause—he will probably admit with us that, the success of our cause would be more doubtful than was the legality of the taking of the rebel commissioners. Then will those who at the proper time opposed a peaceable settlement be held responsible for the ruin of this country.

Instead of abusing those who differ with him, only in a desire for peace it would be much better if "M. S. T." would permit his neighbors to enjoy that freedom of thought which they extend to him.

It smacks a little of the 'I am holier than thou" principle, for *him* to declare that "they are not of the christian portion of our community."

With this we drop the subject, and hope that if we again express a desire for peace our loyalty may not be questioned.

Minnesota State Legislature.

The fourth session of the Legislature commenced at twelve o'clock on Tuesday last.—The following is a list of Senators and Representatives, indicating the Democratic members by *italics*, and Senators holding over, by an asterisk:

SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Ramsey County Ens'.—James Smith, jr.

SECOND—Washington—J. K. Reiner.*

THIRD—Steam, Todd, Cass, &c.—*Sylvanus B. Lowry.*

FOURTH—Hennepin east, Anoka, &c.—David Heaton.*

FIFTH—Hennepin west—R. J. Baldwin.

SIXTH—Carver, Wright, &c.—Samuel Belcher.*

SEVENTH—Dakota—*C. W. Nash.*

EIGHTH—Rice—M. Cook.*

NINTH—Goodhue—Charles McClure.

TENTH—Winona—Lima Richards. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of Captain Pell.]

ELEVENTH—Winona—M. Wheeler Sargeant.

TWELFTH—Olmstead—J. V. Daniels. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. S. P. Jones.]

THIRTEENTH—Houston—Charles H. See.

FOURTEENTH—Fillmore—Luke Miller. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. W. Holley.]

FIFTEENTH—Mower and Dodge—J. H. Clarke.

SIXTEENTH—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn—A. B. Webber. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Watson.]

SEVENTEENTH—Blue Earth and Le Sueur—*Nathan Bane.*

EIGHTEENTH—Scott—*T. J. Duffy.* [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of T. J. Galbraith.]

NINETEENTH—Nicollett and Brown—Henry A. Swift.

TWENTIETH—Faribault and Martin—G. K Cleveland.

TWENTY-FIRST—Ramsey west—*John R. Irvine.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT—*H. L. Carver,* (Union Democrat,) and *Philip Rohr.*

SECOND.—E. D. Whiting, H. L. Thomas, and W. H. Eurt.

THIRD—*R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy,* and *John Whipple.*

FOURTH.—J. H. Allen and Jared Benson.

FIFTH.—F. R. E. Cornell and John C. Post.

SIXTH.—V. B. Kennedy, R. M. Kennedy, and *John H. Stevens.*

SEVENTH.—*George C. Chamberlain* and J. C. Couper.

EIGHTH.—George S. Woodruff and Caleb Cleveland.

NINTH.—J. A. Thacher and L. K. Aaker.

TENTH.—O. D. Ford.

ELEVENTH.—S. B. Sheardown and E. D. Webb.

TWELFTH.—Thomas Harrison and F. Johnston.

THIRTEENTH.—Samuel Aiken.

FOURTEENTH.—A. H. Butler, Peter Peterson, and John McGrew.

FIFTEENTH.—H. C. Rogers and S. W. Bostwick.

SIXTEENTH.—H. C. Magoon and P. C. Bailey.

SEVENTEENTH.—*J. J. Porter, T. M. Perry, sen.,* and *James Wiswell.*

EIGHTEENTH.—*N. M. D. M'Mullin.*

NINETEENTH.—M. J. Severance and Adam Back.

TWENTIETH.—B. O. Kempfer.

TWENTY-FIRST.—*Nicholas Gross,* (Union Democrat.)

Both branches organized by the election of the following officers:

SENATE.

Secretary—F. Driscoll, of Scott.

Assistant Secretary—M. H. Dailey, of Steele.

Enrolling Clerk—G. F. Cleveland, of Faribault.

Sergeant at Arms—Dr. Childs, of Wabashaw.

Fireman—F. Smidt, of Ramsey.

Chaplain—Rev. H. S. Fisk, of Ramsey.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall, of Ramsey.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka.

Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmsted.

Assistant Clerk—F. P. Knox, of Ramsey.

Enrolling Clerk—E. McMurtrie, of Fillmore.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi Nutting, of Rice.

Fireman—Wm. Reed, of Blue Earth.

Chaplain—Rev. J. C. Whitney, of Hennepin.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall.

Victor Hugo disposed of his last novel for the snug little sum of $100,000.

The Advance of our Troops in Kentucky—Off with the Kid Gloves.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing from Louisville, in a letter dated Jan. 2d, thus refers to the dilatory movements of our army in Kentucky.

If the world should be astounded by an advance in force of the army now in Kentucky to Bowling Green or Russellville, (and I am not utterly without hope the world may be so astounded,) I recommend, respectfully and in all sincerity, that associated prayer-meetings be held throughout the country, to the end that an all-wise Providence may put it into the heart of Gen Buel to shame the heretofore lily-livered method of our warfare, by continuing to advance as the enemy recedes. Many devout persons not addicted to public prayer—among them your correspondent—have for months been making this a slight subject of secret supplication. We may be the more trusting and confident in our entreaties if we forget not to remember that Gen. Buell was once an advancing man; that he has smelt gunpowder and felt lead, and is afraid of neither. But, if he fails to follow his own instincts, and copies from the patterns of warfare furnished by our great Generals, the fall or evacuation of Bowling Green will be but the prelude to a contest of reconnoissances to continue at least nine months before an advance as far as Gallatin or Goodlettsville, in Tennessee. I have deep, painful and solemn forebodings that the names of Goodlettsville, Saundersville, Hendersonville, and the like unwritten villages in Tennessee (if, indeed, we ever get into Tennessee,) will become as historic before we reach Nashville as Centreville, Fairfax Court-House, Falls Church, and other small spots on the soil of Virginia. If an army of blind men were feeling their way to the verge of a precipice, it could not move with greater circumspection and trepidation than have characterized our movements since we stumbled at Manassas. The hope of the nation depends on Gen. Buell's delivering the army from that demoralizing timidity,—I cannot steal the respectable name of *caution*.

Sitting in a hotel the other night, I heard a good looking young Captain, in conversation with other gentlemen, declare he had no expectation of getting out of the Bowling Green fight alive! We have hesitated and stood appalled so long before the gasconading foe, that the hearts of our youth are becoming like those of chickens. Officers in a well-equipped army of more than one hundred thousand men are talking despondingly of a conflict with one which cannot number in more than fifty thousand ill-equipped men, a large proportion of whom have been coerced into the ranks.

THE ABOLITION POLICY.—The Chicago *Times*, in giving a sketch of the Abolition policy of the past past year, thus condenses in a few lines its feuits. It says:

It is moving heaven and earth to force the people to believe that the Constitution which alone makes the United States a nation is of no possible consequence in the war because it conflicts with the emancipation of the slaves. Tax the farmer and the manufacturer, the householder and the laborer—heap millions per day upon the Government expenses—entail thousands of millions of debt upon the public treasury, to be a burden to the people forever—make the South worthless, even when it is conquered, for the purposes of production or of repaying the cost of the war—shed Northern blood like water—blot out the States—pull down the Federal institutions, and put up a despotism over where it is in their stead—do any or all of these things, and we will submit to them "if you will only free the negroes." This is what the Abolitionists now practically say to the world. They neither regard the sanctity of the Constitution or the future prosperity of the nation. They prefer a desert inhabited by a half starved mongrel population, in which black and white shall be on an equality, to a restoration of the Union, with its blessings of wealth and freedom to the white race.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER in the West, is undoubtedly the Chicago *Times*—Since its recent change in proprietorship, it is conducted with an enterprise, especially in its news department, not excelled by the New York press itself. It has exclusive telegraphic and mail correspondents at Washington, Cairo, St. Louis, and other important military points. Its local and commercial departments are conducted with great care and enterprise, and are not equalled by any journal in the West. Added to this, the paper is reliably Democratic, and is leading in the movement for the re-organization of the old party; we refer to the prospectus in another column.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?—This question can be easily and correctly answered by any one who will read the following from a letter written from New York to the Albany *Argus:*

"One of the tribe of British hirelings, Wendell Phillips, recently lectured here. His oration was a farrago of treason, o-fifth of which, if uttered by a democrat, would have consigned the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren. An incident occured which is not reported in the daily papers. At the close of a treasonable passage, where Phillips avowded that he was for the Union now only because he hoped the constitution would be over-ridden, a person in the hall called out, "Three cheers for Abe Lincoln and the constitution!' The response was an instant shout of 'Hustle him out!' and he *was* hustled out ignominiously. Gen. Fremont was present, and, whenever his name was uttered by the speaker, this gang of treason-mongers and despisers of the constitution vociferously applauded, while Gen. McClellan's name was passed over in utter silence."

A letter dated on board the steamer Columbia, off Charleston, says:

"The main channel approach to Charleston harbor has been destroyed Sixteen stone-filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are mediums through which the righteous retribution has been measured out. Thus another strong blow has fallen upon the headstrong people of South Carolina, the effects of which must be more humiliating than any they have yet received. They have no means of resenting it, and their haughty, rebellious spirits must fret and chafe beneath the weight of the heavy hand which has been laid upon them."

A SUGGESTION.—Will it not be well for the public and the press to carefully forbear any theoretical or practical teaching which shall inculcate in our volunteers now in the field, the idea that while they are in health, and in full pay as soldiers, their families are any the less dependent upon them than when they were at home. Many of the soldiers, as well as officers, are now in the receipt of better wages than they ever had before, and far better than multitudes of mechanics and laborers are receiving in war time. The soldier under the army rule has, or should have, while in health few and inexpensive wants to be supplied, and it is not right the money should go the sutler which wives and children so much need at home. Let it be understood that the soldier under ordinary circumstances, has his own family to provide for, and he will be the man and better soldier to remember and observe this duty. It is not right nor just to throw this burden upon the public, whose charities and expenditures should not be diverted from the inevitable and sacred trust of the care of families, whose protectors have fallen or become disabled in the service of their country. There will be work enough and calls enough of this class.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Summary of Telegraphic News

Mr. Gillett, as well as other persons who have lately been released from Richmond, speak of a decided Union sentiment there, that is only kept down by military terrorism.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of demand notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tenders, and exchangable for six per cent. bonds.

On Sunday, six thousand rebels attacked a Connecticut regiment near Hancock, Maryland, and at last accounts were shelling that town, and in turn they were shelled by General Lander.

Gen. Stevens had advanced on the mainland to within six miles of Charleston, and taken possession of rebel batteries after a short resistance. The rebel loss is unknown, but our forces had eight wounded, including Major Watson, of Michigan, mortally. By a flag of truce, the rebels obtained an hour's time to bury their dead, from which we infer they must have suffered considerable loss.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the West on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definitive but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated. The prompt reciprocation in regard to this matter by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by Government in forwarding another large party for a corresponding return.

The President on Monday, sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Dana, 1st Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier-General.

A flag of truce brought from Norfolk, Captain Hunt of Kentucky, and Lieut. Ives of New York, released prisoners from Richmond, completing the number of 250.

General Shields arrived at Washington on the 7th.

It appears that the name of Adjutant-General Thomas was connected with the recent disclosures to the rebels of Army secrets, but the charges are pronounced groundless, as against him, or any member of his family.

Ex Gov Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from Fort Warren.

We have an account of a brilliant little affair near Romney. Two thousand rebels were routed with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon captured, etc., and none killed on our side.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

GREAT ANXIETY TO HEAR THE RESULT OF THE DEMAND FOR MASON AND SLIDELL.

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—The Canada, with dates of 29th, has arrived. She has on board 300 troops.

The steamship Bavaria arrived at Southampton on the 29th of December.

A great state of suspense prevailed in England, when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the Africa with the response of the American Government.

The steamer Hibernian, which sails for Portland the 2d of January, takes nearly 700 troops to St. John's New Brunswick.

The steamer Africa, which sails from Liverpool on the 4th inst., also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The Prussian government has sent a note to Washington condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell.

The iron plated frigate Warrior, had got her sails bent, and was to be kept in readiness to leave pending the solution of the American question.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Earl Russel on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question. They are mostly confined to speculations as to the nearest precedents yet quoted to the Trent case.

Written for the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—You had in your last issue an article headed, "An Eloquent Appeal," which article, it has been said, "will enlist attention and gratitude." This article, in connection with an extract from one of Dr. Russells' letters to the London *Times*, is what may be termed a *peace* article, which ground a few are loud in applauding. In the matter of our present national troubles who *are* the peace men?

We answer, they are the sympathizers with our adversaries—they sympathize with the Southern Rebellion. They are the enemies of our country—of our government, which has given them peace, protection and prosperity, till now. They are those who place little or no value upon our national existence—who are ready to succumb to, or compromise with, transgression—those are led by interest or prejudice, to grovel with the workers of iniquity—those who are ready to denounce, or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers, and who are ready to give to the wind all former ideas of our strength, and durability as a Government.

Such is the character of those who would cry "peace, peace," among us. They are *not* of those who consider our national compact a christian compact. They are not the strict adherents of our time-honored Constitution and our wholesome laws. They are not those who consider rebellion against a good Government the highest crime. They are not of the christian portion of community even, who consider good, civil government of God; and, therefore, their duty to give it their protection and support.

But the letter of Sir John Browning which, it is said, will "invite attention and gratitude," is fraught with falsehood and hypocrisy. The letter which will call forth our "gratitude," says we are "taking measures against British subjects which we would tolerate from no other government."

We have some idea how *much* Sir John can "tolerate" from us by his cagerness to gather a quarrel with us in our present distress, and the alacrity with which he makes preparation to spill our blood, with a "Cain-like slaughtering!"

If he can "tolerate" other nations to this extent only, then we are sure that he can cultivate his "*peace*" propensity by spilling the blood of every nation he has intercourse with.

He says, I think, "your North would be stronger without a discontented South;" perhaps it might: and might not England, too, have been stronger without a discontented India? or might she not be stronger now without a discontented Ireland, or perhaps a Canada? Supposing we might be stronger North without a discontented South, does that argue that we should yield to the dismembering and the destroying of our national compact, proving thus our Government to be a *worthless*, rotten fabric, subject to the passions and caprices of a disloyal, reckless horde? Where are our national rights, our national privileges, and our national duties, if they are not found in sustaining ourselves as a nation? What, though it does weaken us; strength purchased at the expense of *duty* is dearly bought, and will redound at last in double weakness.

Sir John says, "we want you to be strong and rich." The veriest superficial discerner of the day, can but observe that you glory and rejoice in the prospect of our weakness.—"Brotherly," and yet you censure us for striving to administer law, order and justice, to all our loyal family.

"Happy," as though happiness could exist among us, other than in loyalty and union.

"Peaceful," as though forbearance had found no place with us, while we suffered unbounded provocation, insult, robbery, treason, plunder and death, as far as our adversaries could bestow, and yet we must still hold up the olive branch of peace. "Peace"—forsooth! And, because, we intercepted two guilty traitors, bent on their traitorous mission, plotting our overthrow, you threaten and prepare to drench our land with blood—"Cain-like slaughtering."

This, Sir John, is your forbearance; this is what you would tolerate from no other government. This is the way you would wish us strong, rich, brotherly, happy, peaceful!!

Such hypocrisy as this is too transparent to need comment, and too disgusting to call forth much "gratitude," though we will acknowledge it may attract some "attention."

M. S. T.

Civilization of Indians.

The St. Paul *Press* reiterates its silly story about the great improvement in the habits and morals of the Indians of this State since they have passed under the control of Republican officers.

The "improvement," however, has been in the wrong direction, as our readers can testify; and if it is to continue, those of our farmers living adjacent to the reservation in this county will heartily pray for a suspension of the missionary efforts of the present agents.—As an evidence of the great "improvement" referred to by the *Press*, we will state that a farmer living in South Bend township, adjacent to the reservation, in the last nine months has lost at least $100 worth of his stock murdered and stolen by the Indians; while farmers in this township have lost not less than $500 by the same cause.

—In this connection it may not be inappropriate to quote for the benefit of our St. Paul contemporary the substance of a brief and pointed speech made to one of the present Republican agents by an "unsophisticated child of the forest." He said that their head chief, several years ago, told the Indians that there was a great party springing up in this country which would some day come into power, and that then a "father" would be sent among them who thought more of the nigger than he did of the Indian. The Indian than added, that he believed his chief was a great prophet, "for his prediction had been verified."

Comment is unnecessary.—*Mankato Record.*

A MINISTERIAL JACKASS.—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, a Baptist minister in Janesville, said in a sermon recently, and in a letter to the Milwaukee *News*, dated Dec. 31, 1861.

"I do solemnly and humbly pray that this war may not end till slavery is abolished, though it cost rivers of blood and millions of treasure."

If some stout negro would kick the backsides of that minister, and all such meddlesome ministerial jackasses out of society into the hell they are surely intended to ornament, the nation would be better off. It bears all how some poor devil of a fanatic, who has been ordained to disgrace the gospel of Christ, can forget his calling, and thus coolly pray for the outpouring of blood and treasures. As such men have neither blood nor money to invest in the war, they should, out of courtesy to those who have both, hold their silly tongues.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first one to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455 Guttenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence; four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England; one being in the Grenville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the remaining fourteen copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collection of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as eight hundred dollars.

Thus, as if to mark the noblest purposes to which the art could ever be applied, the first book printed wite moveable metal types was the Bible.

GEN PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of Gen. Phelps—the first practical attempt which has been made to carry into effect the war policy of the abolitionists—seems to be as unhappy in its effect off of Ship Island as it was impotent upon it. It fails to reach those to whom it was addressed, and needlessly exasperates those to whom it was not. They are now wondering in Havana what the Brigadier General meant by assaulting the Roman Catholic religion, in a military proclamation addressed to the loyal people of the Southwest.—*Chicago Times.*

TWO THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.—A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, from Cumberland last night, says a detachment of General Kelley's forces, commanded by Colonel Dunnilo, 5th Ohio, left Romney last night at twelve o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blues Gap, east of Romney, at day light this day. The rebels were completely routed, with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, &c., with twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss none. It is rumored here that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

HISSED DOWN.—At the recent matinee of the Germania Band, crowded with the *elite* of Philadelphia, when the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," it was drowned out by a thunder-storm of hisses. After two trials the band gave it up.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—In a letter to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, forwarded by the last steamer, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The Emperor has never ceased to avow his hopes for the grandeur of the American Union."

It is announced that the great expedition so long in preparation at Cairo and St. Louis, would go up the Tennessee river, and that it started yesterday. We shall hear from it in a few days.

Colonel Sam. Colt, the noted manufacturer of fire arms, died at Hartford, Friday morning, of brain disease.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, to whom was referred a resolution for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, have reported against his expulsion by a vote of 6 to 1.

A boy seventeen years of age, named John Sull, died under very singular circumstances in Pittsfield, Mass., recently. He swallowed ten small stones, eight leaden bullets, and a metal button, in order that he might boast of being as smart as a humbugshowman he had seen at the county fair.

Vesuvius is again in a state of violent perturbation. At last accounts it had opened fire with unusual vivacity, and was bombarding the adiacent villages with a will. The pretty town of Torre del Greco, between Naples and Pompeii, was threatened with destruction.

Captains West and Brackett's cavalry companies have arrived at St. Louis and are quartered in Benton Barracks. They expect to join the regiment known as Curtis' Guards, and with which our first company is connected.

Redpath, noted for his ultra abolition sentiments, in a card in the *Pine and Palm*, of which paper he is one of the editors, makes a public recantation. He says he shall no longer advocate slave insurrections, and those measures which the old *line back* abolitionists advocate.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, chapter 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

WOOLEN MITTENS.—A distinguished military officer, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed during the cold weather. He says they should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb.

Five hundred and seventy-six, instead of fifty-seven houses, were burned in the recent fire at Charleston. The telegraph accidentally omitted a figure in transmitting their dispatches.

MRS. Sarah Larrabee of Rockville, Mass., has in the Union army, *four sons, seventeen grandsons,* and *one great grandson.*

FOR MINNESOTA.—There is an immense amount of freight in store at the railroad freight warehouse destined for various parts of Minnesota. Now that the crossing is good "a forward movement is expected." *La Crosse Democrat.*

The patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island expressed when he said,—Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—Nearly 3,000 men of Gen. Butler's New England division embarked at Boston Thursday, on the steam Constitution which was expected to leave the next day. The troops are composed of the Second Maine, Col. Shepley; the Bay State Regiment Col Jonas H. Ford; a squadron of light cavalry, Captain Ducrayge; a company of the Boston Fire Zouaves, and Capt. Read's corps of mechanical engineers.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Stephen D. Axell, for many years head clerk in the County Collector's office at St. Louis, has turned out a defaulter to the amount of at least $500,000, chiefly in appropriating to his own use the proceeds of mercantile and other licenses. The county is amply protected as Axell is worth $75,000 or $100,000 and has conveyed sufficient property to the county to cover the fraud.

The English journals are making themselves merry over what they call the failure of the Constitution of the United States. In retaliation, it may not be amiss to quote a description of the English Constitution, which we had in a late number of the London *Critic*. That Constitution means, according to this writer, "A king without power, an aristocracy without duties, and a parliament without principles."

As one of the incidental connections of the press at war, we notice that an office has been erected at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of a celebrated Surgeon, of Paris, by an injection of a powerfull antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble-like substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Causation*, a weekly Newspaper published in New York, has been refused the use of the mails by the Post-Master-General, because of its doctrines that the Government of the U. States was made for white men. Meantime the *Liberator*, a paper whose motto is that "the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with hell" is allowed mail facilities.

DON'T give your advice upon any extraordinary emergency, nor your opinion upon any difficult point, especially in company of eminent persons, without first taking time to deliberate. If you say nothing it may not be known whether your silence was owing to ignorance of the subject, or to modesty. If you give a rash and crude opinion you are effectually and irrecoverably exposed.

IF you fall into the greatest company, in a natural and unforced way, look upon yourself as one of them; and do not let them treat you unworthily, without justly showing, that you know behavior. But if you see them disposed to be rude, overbearing, or purse proud, it will be more decent and less troublesome to retire, than to wrangle with them.

THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY.—"Fellow citizens," said Daniel Webster, on the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capital at Washington, July 4, 1851; "take courage; be of good cheer; we shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die. During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice on the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened hounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession and disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of *united constitutional liberty*, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to have their eye-balls seared as they behold the steady flight of the American eagle on his burnished wings for years and years to come."

A French lady has succeeded in manufacturing an excellent paper from wood and at a price much lower than that made from rags.

An editor out west says, "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it.

The destruction of the postage stamps lately in use goes on at a grate rate. In New Haven the other day some $15,000 worth were burnt by a government special agent, and at the Providence post-office $10,000 worth were burnt.

ARGUS JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets,	*County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills	*Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders,	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State, ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

[v1n4tf.]

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (v1n42tf.)

THE LATEST DISCOVERY !!

—OF—

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, home-spun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BEFONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfectness, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.	
Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Sudden Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Neckerchiefs in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Mittens &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines or the work done by them can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS, AGENT

[v1n44tf.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 11 1862

The Argus Selected to be the Official Paper of the County.

By a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, the Argus has been selected as the "Official Paper" of this County. The proceedings of the Board, together with all the notices and advertisements required to be published by the County or its Officers, will hereafter be found in our columns.

We shall publish the proceedings of the Board in our next.

"Who are the Peace Men!"

Elsewhere we publish a communication, in which the writer proposes to answer the above question. While doing so, he has seen fit to hurl anathemas and invectives at all who dare to even hope for peace. As the communication was called forth by an article which appeared in the Argus, we must consider ourself as among the unfortunate number of those who "M. S. T." believes "are led by interest or prejudice to grovel with the workers of iniquity," and "who are ready to denounce or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers."

The communication was received by us last week; but owing to a press of other matter was crowded out. We lay it before our readers this week, however, not because we intend to make it a practice to be drawn into controversies of this kind, or because we endorse any such detestable sentiments as is contained therein; but, because at this time our silence or refusal might be construed into a desire to evade discussion, or the expression of our opinion upon this subject, and also of our high opinion *personally*, of the writer. We have yet to see the time when we will decline to express our opinion upon any political subject, and therefore, feel no hesitation in joining issue with "M. S. T.," in regard to many of his assertions."

We are to take his communication as it reads, it being his evident intention to leave no room for doubt as to his meaning. He may have intended to refer to another class, and not to those thousands of loyal hearts who endorse the appeal of Sir John Browning, to settle our difficulties, and yet do *not* sympathize with our adversaries;" but his communication will not allow us to place such a construction thereon, for several reasons; first, because no distinction is made; and, second, because we know of no such persons as he refers to, in this community.

In his communication, "M. S. T." has, to our opinion, made a greater exhibition of malice and prejudice, than he has that of sound reasoning and correct conclusions. His definition of peace men may be reduced to that of a black hearted traitors—before whom Benedict Arnold would be as far above him, in a moral point of view, as an angel is above "M. S. T."—We trust he will pardon the comparison. That such is, to say the least, an erroneous one, we believe he himself will, in his more sober moments, admit.

An individual who sincerely desires peace, can not be other than a true friend of the *whole* Union. He knew "no North—no South—no East—no West—but a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and the Union," and we cannot see why it is, that, if he should happen to deplore the unhappy strife that now convulses our once peaceful and happy country, and expresses a desire for peace—an honorable peace—that he should merit the wrath and anathemas of such as "M. S. T." It does not follow that because an individual favors peace he is opposed to the war, or is "ready to succumb to transgression." We ourself desire peace; but we do not desire it at the success of the Southern traitors or rebels; and we are charitable enough to believe that these are the opinions of others, who express the same sentiments. We desire peace for the sake of the Union and shall hail with joy the first harbingers of peace; no matter whether that peace is brought about by an honorable settlement or by the success of our arms, so that it secures the restoration of the Union. We want *no* peace without such a result to follow; we want the "whole boundless continent as ours." We believe however that if the Union is to be restored the present difficulty will have to be settled by a *peaceable* settlement, and the only hope we entertain of our army ending the matter is, that it will pave the way for a settlement of that kind. We want our government to hold forth that encouragement to loyal citizens, and all others of the South who will come back and renounce the heresies of secession, that will satisfy them that it is not our desire to subjugate or exterminate them. Entertaining these views and the belief that the President is doing all for the best, we shall always be found laboring in favor of the restoration of the Union, by extending a hearty support to those who are laboring to bring about that which all good citizens desire,—*peace*, lasting and perpetual.

We in common with those whom M. S. T. would place in a false position, are just such "peace men" as Hanibal Hamlin Vice-President of the United States is, or was, when he in substance declared in a public speech, that "there were two ways of making a peace, one was to make a peace with traitors whose hands were stained with the blood of our brethern, and another was to make peace with those who were disposed to be loyal, and who but waited the opportunity to declare their allegiance to the union; and" he continued "when the opportunity presents itself and I am at liberty, I will treat with the latter." We are just such peace men as Gov. Morgan of New York, who in addressing a Massachusetts regiment said, that as Massachusetts was the first to shed her blood in this struggle, so also might she be the first to extend the olive branch to those of our *erring brethren* who would come back to their former position, as citizens of the Union.

Were we disposed to recriminate we might inform "W. S. T." that those loyal citizens who desire peace and *endorse* such appeals as the one that has thrown him almost into convulsion of wrath, have always been found laboring upon the side of their country. While they will always condemn the acts of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, and hope to see him and his associate hellhounds of secession, meet their just reward; they cannot fail to remember that that party in the North who are now loudest in favor of prescribing the conservative portion of our citizens, were laboring to bring about this lamentable state of affairs, while they were endeavoring to avert it. We care not whether Sr. John Browning is a hypocrite or not, the sentiments contained in the article alluded to cannot but appeal to all who deplore the present state of affairs and fear for the downfall of our government.

The painful conviction is forcing itself upon our mind that unless something is done soon, the governments of England, France and Spain will ere long recognize the Southern confederacy. Should this be so, and if the taking of Mason and Slidell was in the opinion of M. S. T. a small matter for our government—because we were involving our self in a war, that would peril the Union cause—he will probably admit with us that, the success of our cause would be more "doubtful" than was the legality of the taking of the rebel commissioners. Then will those who at the proper time opposed a peaceable settlement be held responsible for the ruin of this country.

Instead of abusing those who differ with him, only in a desire for peace it would be much better if "M. S. T." would permit his neighbors to enjoy that freedom of thought which they extend to him.

It smacks a little of the "I am holier than thou" principle, for *him* to declare that "they are not of the christian portion of our community."

With this we drop the subject, and hope that if we again express a desire for peace our loyalty may not be questioned.

Minnesota State Legislature.

The fourth session of the Legislature commenced at twelve o'clock on Tuesday last.—The following is a list of Senators and Representatives, indicating the Democratic members by *italics*, and Senators holding over, by an asterisk:

SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Ramsey County East.—James Smith, jr.

SECOND—Washington—J. K. Reiner.*

THIRD—Steam, Todd, Cass, &c.—*Sylvanus B. Lowery.*

FOURTH—Hennepin east, Anoka, &c.—David Heaton.*

FIFTH—Hennepin west—R. J. Baldwin.

SIXTH—Carver, Wright, &c.—Samuel Bennett.*

SEVENTH—Dakota—*C. W. Nash.*

EIGHTH—Rice—M. Cook.*

NINTH—Goodhue—Charles McClure.

TENTH—W Doshaw—Hiram Richards. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of Captain Pell.]

ELEVENTH—Winona—M. Wheeler Sargent.

TWELFTH—Olmstead—J. V. Daniels. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. S. P. Jones.]

THIRTEENTH—Houston—Charles H. See.

FOURTEENTH—Fillmore—Luke Miller. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. W. Holley.]

FIFTEENTH—Mower and Dodge—J. H. Clarke.

SIXTEENTH—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn—A. B. Webber. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Watson.]

SEVENTEENTH—Blue Earth and Le Sueur—*Nathan Dane.*

EIGHTEENTH—Scott—*T. J. Duffy.* [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of T. J. Galbraith.]

NINETEENTH—Nicollett and Brown—Henry A. Swift.

TWENTIETH—Faribault and Martin—G. K Cleveland.

TWENTY-FIRST—Ramsey west—*John R. Irvine.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT—*H. L. Carver,* (Union Democrat,) and *Philip Rohr.*

SECOND.—E. D. Whiting, H. L. Thomas, and W. H. Burt.

THIRD—*R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy,* and *John Whipple.*

FOURTH—J. H. Allen and Jared Benson.

FIFTH—F. R. E. Cornell and John C. Post.

SIXTH.—V. B. Kennedy, R. M. Kennedy, and *John H. Stevens.*

SEVENTH.—*George C. Chamberlain* and J. C. Couper.

EIGHTH.—George S. Woodruff and Caleb Clo-sru.

NINTH.—J. A. Thacher and L. K. Aaker.

TENTH.—O. D. Ford.

ELEVENTH.—S. B. Sheardown and E. D. Weld

TWELFTH.—Thomas Harrison and F. Johnston.

THIRTEENTH.—Samuel Aiken.

FOURTEENTH.—A. H. Butler, Peter Peterson, and John McGrew.

FIFTEENTH.—H. C. Rogers and S. W. Bostwick.

SIXTEENTH.—H. C. Magoon and P. C. Bailey.

SEVENTEENTH.—*J. J. Porter, T. M. Perry, sen.,* and *James Wiswell.*

EIGHTEENTH.—*N. M. D. M'Mullin.*

NINETEENTH.—M. J. Severance and Adam Back.

TWENTIETH.—B. O. Kempfer.

TWENTY-FIRST.—*Nicholas Gross,* (Union Democrat.)

Both branches organized by the election of the following officers:

SENATE.

Secretary—F. Driscoll, of Scott.

Assistant Secretary—M. H. Dailey, of Steele.

Enrolling Clerk—G. F. Cleveland, of Faribault.

Sergeant at Arms—Dr. Childs, of Wabashaw.

Fireman—F. Smidt, of Ramsey.

Chaplain—Rev. H. S. Fisk, of Ramsey.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall, of Ramsey.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka.

Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmsted.

Assistant Clerk—J. P. Knox, of Ramsey.

Enrolling Clerk—E. McMurtrie, of Fillmore.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi Nutting, of Rice.

Fireman—Wm. Reed, of Blue Earth.

Chaplain—Rev. J. C. Whitney, of Hennepin.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall.

Victor Hugo disposed of his last novel for the snug little sum of $100,000.

The Advance of our Troops in Kentucky—Off with the Kid Gloves.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing from Louisville, in a letter dated Jan. 2d, thus refers to the dilatory movements of our army in Kentucky.

If the world should be astounded by an advance in force of the army now in Kentucky to Bowling Green or Russellville, (and I am not utterly without hope the world may be so astounded,) I recommend, respectfully and in all sincerity, that associated prayer-meetings be held throughout the country, to the end that an all-wise Providence may put it into the heart of Gen Buel to shame the heretofore lily-livered method of our warfare, by continuing to advance as the enemy recedes. Many devout persons not addicted to public prayer—among them your correspondent—have for months been making this a slight subject of secret supplication. We may be the more trusting and confident in our entreaties if we forget not to remember that Gen. Buell was once an advancing man; that he has smelt gunpowder and felt lead, and is afraid of neither. But, if he fails to follow his own instincts, and copies from the patterns of warfare furnished by our great Generals, the fall or evacuation of Bowling Green will be but the prelude to a contest of reconnoissances to continue at least nine months before an advance as far as Gallatin or Goodlettsville, in Tennessee. I have deep, painful and solemn forebodings that the names of Goodlettsville, Saundersville, Hendersonville, and the like unwritten villages in Tennessee (if, indeed, we ever get into Tennessee,) will become as historic before we reach Nashville as Centreville, Fairfax Court-House, Falls Church, and other small spots on the soil of Virginia. If an army of blind men were feeling their way to the verge of a precipice, it could not move with greater circumspection and trepidation than have characterized our movements since we stumbled at Manassas. The hope of the nation depends on Gen. Buell's delivering the army from that demoralizing timidity.—I cannot steal the respectable name of *caution*.

Sitting in a hotel the other night, I heard a good looking young Captain, in conversation with other gentlemen, declare he had no expectation of getting out of the Bowling Green fight alive! We have hesitated and stood appalled so long before the gascontailing foe, that the hearts of our youth are becoming like those of chickens. Officers in a well-equipped army of more than one hundred thousand men are talking despondingly of a conflict with one which cannot muster in reality fifty thousand ill-equipped men, a large proportion of whom have been coerced into the ranks.

THE ABOLITION POLICY.—The Chicago *Times*, in giving a sketch of the Abolition policy of the past past year, thus condenses in a few lines its fruits. It says:

It is moving heaven and earth to force the people to believe that the Constitution which alone makes the United States a nation is of no possible consequence in the war because it conflicts with the emancipation of the slaves. Tax the farmer and the manufacturer, the householder and the laborer—heap millions per day upon the Government expenses—entail thousands of millions of debt upon the public treasury, to be a burden to the people forever—make the South worthless, even when it is conquered, for the purposes of profit to Gov or of repaying the cost of the war—shed Northern blood like water—blot out the States—pull down the Federal institutions and put up a despotism over where now is their seat—do any or all of these things, and we will submit to them "if you will only free the negroes." This is what the Abolitionists now practically say to the world. They neither regard the sanctity of the Constitution nor the future prosperity of the nation. They prefer a desert inhabited by a half starved mongrel population, in which black and white shall be on an equality, to a rest nation of the Union, with its blessings of wealth and freedom to the white race.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER in the West, is undoubtedly the Chicago *Times*—Since its recent change in proprietorship, it is conducted with an enterprise, especially in its news department, not excelled by the New York press itself. It has exclusive telegraphic and mail correspondents at Washington, Cairo, St. Louis, and other important military points. Its local and commercial departments are conducted with great care and enterprise, and are not equaled by any journal in the West. Added to this, the paper is reliably Democratic, and is leading in the movement for the re-organization of the old party; we refer to the prospectus in another column.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?—This question can be easily and correctly answered by any one who will read the following from a letter written from New York to the Albany *Argus*:

"One of the tribe of British hirelings, Wendell Phillips, recently lectured here. His oration was a farrago of treason, o e-fifth of which, if uttered by a democrat, would have consigned the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren. An incident occured which is not reported in the daily papers. At the close of a treasonable passage, where Phillips avowded that he was for the Union now only because he hoped the constitution would be over-ridden, a person in the hall called out, "Three cheers for Abe Lincoln and the constitution!" The response was an instant shout of 'Hustle him out!' and he *was* hustled out ignominiously. Gen. Fremont was present, and, whenever his name was uttered by the speaker, this gang of treason-mongers and despisers of the constitution vociferously applauded, while Gen. McClellan's name was passed over in utter silence."

A letter dated on board the steamer Columbia, off Charleston, says:

"The main channel approach to Charleston harbor has been destroyed Sixteen stone-filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are mediums through which the righteous retribution has been measured out. Thus another strong blow has fallen upon the head-strong people of South Carolina, the effects of which must be more humiliating than any they have yet received. They have no means of resenting it, and their haughty, rebellious spirits must fret and chafe beneath the weight of the heavy hand which has been laid upon them."

A SUGGESTION.—Will it not be well for the public and the press to carefully forbear any theoretical or practical teaching which shall inculcate in our volunteers now in the field, the idea that while they are in health, and in full pay as soldiers, their families are any the less dependent upon them than when they were at home. Many of the soldiers, as well as officers, are now in the receipt of better wages than they ever had before, and far better than multitudes of mechanics and laborers are receiving in war time. The soldier under the army rule has, or should have, while in health few and inexpensive wants to be supplied, and it is not right the money should go the sutler which wives and children so much need at home. Let it be understood that the soldier under ordinary circumstances, has his own family to provide for, and he will be the man and better soldier to remember and observe this duty. It is not right nor just to throw this burden upon the public, whose charities and expenditures should not be diverted from the inevitable and sacred trust of the care of families, whose protectors have fallen or become disabled in the service of their country. There will be work enough and calls enough of this class.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Summary of Telegraphic News

Mr. Gillett, as well as other persons who have lately been released from Richmond, speak of a decided Union sentiment there, that is only kept down by military terrorism.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of demand notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tenders, and exchangable for six per cent. bonds.

On Sunday, six thousand rebels attacked a Connecticut regiment near Hancock, Maryland, and at last accounts were shelling that town, and in turn they were shelled by General Lander.

Gen. Stevens had advanced on the mainland to within six miles of Charleston, and taken possession of rebel batteries after a short resistance. The rebel loss is unknown, but our forces had eight wounded, including Major Watson, of Michigan, mortally. By a flag of truce, the rebels obtained an hour's time to bury their dead, from which we infer they must have suffered considerable loss.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the West on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definitive but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated The prompt reciprocation in regard to this matter by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by Government in forwarding another large party for a corresponding return.

The President on Monday, sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Dana, 1st Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier-General.

A flag of truce brought from Norfolk, Captain Hunt of Kentucky, and Lieut. Ives of New York, released prisoners from Richmond, consisting the number of 250.

General Shields arrived at Washington on the 7th.

It appears that the name of Adjutant-General Thomas was connected with the recent disbursements to the rebels of Army secrets, but the charges are pronounced groundless, as against him, or any member of his family.

Ex Gov Moorhead, of Kentucky, has been released from Fort Warren.

We have an account of a brilliant little affair near Romney. Two thousand rebels were routed with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon captured, etc., and none killed on our side.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

GREAT ANXIETY TO HEAR THE RESULT OF THE DEMAND FOR MASON AND SLIDELL.

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—The Canada, with dates of 29th, has arrived. She has on board 300 troops.

The steamship Bavaria arrived at Southampton on the 29th of December.

A great state of suspense prevailed in England, when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the Africa with the response of the American Government.

The steamer Hibernian, which sails for Portland the 2d of January, takes nearly 700 troops to St. John's New Brunswick.

The steamer Africa, which sails from Liverpool on the 4th inst., also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The Prussian government has sent a note to Washington condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell.

The iron plated frigate Warrior, had got her sails bent, and was to be kept in readiness to leave pending the solution of the American question.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Lord Russel on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question. They are mostly confined to speculations as to the nearest precedents yet quoted to the Trent case.

Written for the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—You had in your last issue an article headed, "An Eloquent Appeal," which article, it has been said, "will enlist attention and gratitude." This article, in connection with an extract from one of Dr. Russells' letters to the London *Times*, is what may be termed a *peace* article, which ground a few are loud in applauding. In the matter of our present national troubles who *are* the peace men?

We answer, they are the sympathizers with our adversaries—they sympathize with the Southern Rebellion. They are the enemies of our country—of our government, which has given them peace, protection and prosperity, till now. They are those who place little or no value upon our national existence—who are ready to succumb to, or compromise with, transgression—those are led by interest or prejudice, to grovel with the workers of iniquity—those who are ready to denounce, or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers, and who are ready to give to the wind all former ideas of our strength, and durability as a Government.

Such is the character of those who would cry "peace, peace," among us. They are *not* of those who consider our national compact a christian compact. They are not the strict adherents of our time-honored Constitution and our wholesome laws. They are not those who consider rebellion against a good Government the highest crime. They are not of the christian portion of community even, who consider good, civil government of God; and, therefore, their duty to give it their protection and support.

But the letter of Sir John Browning which, it is said, will "invite attention and gratitude," is franght with falsehood and hypocrisy. The letter which will call forth our "gratitude," says we are "taking measures against British subjects which we would tolerate from no other government."

We have some idea how *much* Sir John can "tolerate" from us by his eagerness to gather a quarrel with us in our present distress, and the alacrity with which he makes preparation to spill our blood, with a "Cain-like slaughtering!"

If he can "tolerate" other nations to this extent only, then we are sure that he can cultivate his "*peace*" propensity by spilling the blood of every nation he has intercourse with.

He says, I think, "your North would be stronger without a discontented South;" perhaps it might: and might not England, too, have been stronger without a discontented India? or might she not be stronger now without a discontented Ireland, or perhaps a Canada? Supposing we might be stronger North without a discontented South, does that argue that we should yield to the dismembering and the destroying of our national compact, proving thus our Government to be a *worthless*, rotten fabric, subject to the passions and caprices of a disloyal, reckless horde? Where are our national rights, our national privileges, and our national duties, if they are not found in sustaining ourselves as a nation? What, though it does weaken us; strength purchased at the expense of *duty* is dearly bought, and will redound at last in double weakness.

Sir John says, "we want you to be strong and rich." The veriest superficial discerner of the day, can but observe that you glory and rejoice in the prospect of our weakness.—"Brotherly," and yet you censure us for striving to administer law, order and justice, to all our loyal family.

"Happy," as though happiness could exist among us, other than in loyalty and union.

"Peaceful," as though forbearance had found no place with us, while we suffered unbounded provocation, insult, robbery, treason, plunder and death, as far as our adversaries could bestow, and yet we must still hold up the olive branch of peace. "Peace"—forsooth! And, because, we intercepted two guilty traitors, bent on their traitorous mission, plotting our overthrow, you threaten and prepare to drench our land with blood—"Cain-like slaughtering."

This, Sir John, is your forbearance; this is what you would tolerate from no other government. This is the way you would wish us strong, rich, brotherly, happy, peaceful!!

Such hypocrisy as this is too transparent to need comment, and too disgusting to call forth much "gratitude," though we will acknowledge it may attract some "attention."

M. S. T.

Civilization of Indians.

The St. Paul *Press* reiterates its silly story about the great improvement in the habits and morals of the Indians of this State since they have passed under the control of Republican officers.

The "improvement," however, has been in the wrong direction, as our readers can testify, and if it is to continue, those of our farmers living a jacent to the reservation in this county will heartily pray for a suspension of the missionary efforts of the present agents.—As an evidence of the great "improvement" referred to by the *Press*, we will state that a farmer living in Sauth Bend township, adjacent to the reservation, in the last nine months has had at least $100 worth of his stock murdered and stolen by the Indians: while farmers in this township have lost not less than $500 by the same cause.

—In this connection it may not be inappropriate to quote for the benefit of our St. Paul contemporary the substance of a brief and pointed speech made to one of the present Republican agents by an "unsophisticated child of the forest." He said that their head chief, several years ago, told the Indians that there was a great party springing up in this country which would some day come into power, and that there a "father" would be sent among them who thought more of the nigger than he did of the Indian. The Indian than added, that he believed his chief was a great prophet, "for his prediction had been verified."

Comment is unnecessary.—*Mankato Record.*

A MINISTERIAL JACKASS.—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, a Baptist minister in Janesville, said in a sermon recently, and in a letter to the Milwaukee *News*, dated Dec. 31, 1861.

"I do solemnly and humbly pray that this war may not end till slavery is abolished, though it cost rivers of blood and millions of treasure."

If some stout negro would kick the backsides of that minister, and all such meddlesome ministerial jackasses out of society into the hell they are surely intended to ornament, the nation would be better off. It beats all how some poor devil of a fanatic, who has been ordained to disgrace the gospel of Christ, can forget his calling, and thus coolly pray for the outpouring of blood and treasures. As such men have neither blood nor money to invest in the war, they should, out of courtesy to those who have both, hold their silly tongues.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455 Guttenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence; four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England; one being in the Grenville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the remaining fourteen copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collection of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as eight hundred dollars.

Thus, as if to mark the noblest purposes to which the art could ever be applied, the first book printed wite moveable metal types was the Bible.

GEN PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of Gen. Phelps—the first practical attempt which has been made to carry into effect the war policy of the abolitionists—seems to be as unhappy in its effect off of Ship Island as it was impotent upon it. It fails to reach those to whom it was addressed, and needlessly exasperates those to whom it was not. They are now wondering in Havana what the Brigadier General meant by assaulting the Roman Catholic religion, in a military proclamation addressed to the loyal people of the Southwest.—*Chicago Times.*

TWO THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.—A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, from Cumberland last night, says a detachment of General Kelley's forces, commanded by Colonel Dunnilo, 5th Ohio, left Romney last night at twelve o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blues Gap, east of Romney, at day light this day. The rebels were completely routed, with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, &c., with twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss none. It is rumored here that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

HISSED DOWN.—At the rodent matinee of the Germania Band, crowded with the *elite* of Philadelphia, when the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," it was drowned out by a thunder-storm of hisses. After two trials the band gave it up.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—In a letter to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, forwarded by the last steamer, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The Emperor has never ceased to avow his hopes for the grandeur of the American Union."

It is announced that the great expedition so long in preparation at Cairo and St. Louis, would go up the Tennessee river, and that it started yesterday. We shall hear from it in a few days.

Colonel Sam. Colt, the noted manufacturer of fire arms, died at Hartford, Friday morning, of brain disease.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, to whom was referred a resolution for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, have reported against his expulsion by a vote of 6 to 1.

A boy seventeen years of age, named John Sull, died under very singular circumstances in Pittsfield, Mass., recently. He swallowed ten small stones, eight leaden bullets, and a metal button, in order that he might boast of being as smart as a humbugshowman he had seen at the county fair.

Vesuvius is again in a state of violent perturbation. At last accounts it had opened fire with unusual vivacity, and was bombarding the adjacent villages with a will. The pretty town of Torre del Greco, between Naples and Pompeii, was threatened with destruction.

Captains West and Brackett's cavalry companies have arrived at St. Louis and are quartered in Benton Barracks. They expect to join the regiment known as Curtis' Guards, and with which our first company is connected.

Redpath, noted for his ultra abolition sentiments, in a card in the *Pine and Palm*, of which paper he is one of the editors, makes a public recantation. He says he shall no longer advocate slave insurrections, and those measures which the old *line back* abolitionists advocate.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, chapter 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

WOOLEN MITTENS.—A distinguished military officer, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed during the cold weather. He says they should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb.

Five hundred and seventy-six, instead of fifty-seven houses, were burned in the recent fire at Charleston. The telegraph accidentally omitted a figure in transmitting their dispatches.

Mrs. Sarah Larrabee of Rockville, Mass., has in the Union army, *four sons, seventeen grandsons,* and *one great grandson.*

FOR MINNESOTA.—There is an immense amount of freight in store at the railroad freight warehouse destined for various parts of Minnesota. Now that the crossing is good "a forward movement is expected." *La Crosse Democrat.*

The patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island expressed when he said.—Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—Nearly 3,000 men of Gen. Butler's New England division embarked at Boston Thursday, on the steam Constantinople, which was expected to leave the next day. The troops are composed of the Second Maine, Col. Shepley; the Bay State Regiment Col. Jonas H. French; a squadron of light cavalry, Captain Dimmick; a company of the Boston Fire Zouaves, and Capt. Read's corps of mounted Frenchmen.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Stephen D. Axell, for many years head clerk in the County Collector's office at St. Louis, has turned out a defaulter to the amount of at least $50,000, chiefly in appropriating to his own use the proceeds of mercantile and other licenses. The county is amply protected as Axell is worth $75,000 or $100,000 and has conveyed sufficient property to the county to cover the fraud.

The English journals are making themselves merry over what they call the failure of the Constitution of the United States. In retaliation, it may not be amiss to quote a description of the English Constitution, which we had in a late number of the London *Critic* That Constitution means, according to the writer, "A king without power, an aristocracy without dukes, and a parliament without principles."

As one of the incidental connections of the press at war, we notice that an office has been opened at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of a celebrated Surgeon, of Paris, by an injection of a powerful antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble-like substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Caucasian*, a weekly Newspaper published in New York, has been refused the use of the mails by the Post-Master-General, because of its doctrines that the Government of the U. States was home for white men. Meantime the *Liberator*, a paper whose motto is that "the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with hell" is allowed mail facilities.

DON'T give your advice upon any extraordinary emergency, nor your opinion upon any difficult point, especially in company of eminent persons, without first taking time to deliberate. If you say nothing it may not be known whether your silence was owing to ignorance of the subject, or to modesty. If you give a rash and crude opinion you are directually and irrecoverably exposed.

IF you fall into the greatest company, in a natural and unforced way, toss upon yourself as one of them; and do not let them treat you unworthily, without justly showing, that you know behavior. But if you see them disposed to be rude, overbearing, or purse proud, it will be more decent and less troublesome to retire, than to wrangle with them.

THE DEBT OF OUR COUNTRY.—"Fellow citizens," said Daniel Webster, on the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capital at Washington, July 4, 1851; "take courage; be of good cheer; we shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die. During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice on the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened hounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession and disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of *united constitutional liberty*, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to have their eye-balls seared as they behold the steady flight of the American eagle on his burnished wings for years and years to come."

A French lady has succeeded in manufacturing an excellent paper from wood and at a price much lower than that made from rags.

An editor out west says, "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it.

The destruction of the postage stamps lately in use goes on at a grate rate. In New Haven the other day some $15,000 worth were burnt by a government special agent, and at the Providence post-office $10,000 worth were burnt.

ARGUS JOB OFFICE

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters, *Handbills,*
Business cards, *Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets, *County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills *Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks, *Circulars.*
County Orders. *Bal Heads,*
Town Orders, *Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE,
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

[vlnlstf.]

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, ... Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (vln1y.)

THE LATEST DISCOVERY !!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, homespun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine RECOMES emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A MASTO GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.	
Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	undersleeves in great variety,
Tuque Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Bontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Bijouts &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines, or the work done by them can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at Shakopee, Flora HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS, AGENT

[vlnlstly.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 11 1862

The Argus selected to be the Official Paper of the County.

By a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, the Argus has been selected as the "Official Paper" of this County. The proceedings of the Board, together with all the notices and advertisements required to be published by the County or its Officers, will hereafter be found in our columns.

We shall publish the proceedings of the Board in our next.

"Who Are the Peace Men?"

Elsewhere we publish a communication, in which the writer proposes to answer the above question. While doing so, he has seen fit to hurl anathemas and inectives at all who dare to even hope for peace. As the communication was called forth by an article which appeared in the Argus, we must consider ourself as among the unfortunate number of those who "M. S. T." believes "are led by interest or prejudice to grovel with the workers of iniquity," and "who are ready to denounce or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers."

The communication was received by us last week; but owing to a press of other matter was crowded out. We lay it before our readers this week, however, not because we intend to make it a practice to be drawn into controversy of this kind, or because we endorse any such delectable sentiments as is contained therein; but, because at this time our silence or refusal might be construed into a desire to evade discussion, or the expression of our opinion upon this subject, and also of our high opinion *personally*, of the writer. We have yet to see the time when we will decline to express our opinion upon any political subject, and therefore, feel no hesitation in joining issue with "M. S. T.," in regard to many of his assertions."

We are to take his communication as it reads, it being his evident intention to leave no room for doubt as to his meaning. He may have intended to refer to another class, and not to those thousands of loyal hearts who endorse the appeal of Sir John Browning, to settle our difficulties, and yet do *not* sympathize with our adversaries;" but his communication will not allow us to place such a construction thereon, for several reasons; first, because no distinction is made; and, second, because we know of no such persons as he refers to, in this community.

In his communication, "M. S. T." has, to our opinion, made a greater exhibition of malice and prejudice, than he has that of sound reasoning and correct conclusions. His definition of peace men may be reduced to that of a black hearted traitors—before whom Benedict Arnold would be as far above him, in a moral point of view, as an angel is above "M. S. T."—We trust he will pardon the comparison. That such is, to say the least, an erroneous one, we believe he himself will, in his more sober moments, admit.

An individual who sincerely desires peace, can not be other than a true friend of the *whole* Union. He knew "no North—no South—no East—no West—but a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and the Union," and we cannot see why it is, that, if he should happen to deplore the unhappy strife that now convulses our once peaceful and happy country, and expresses a desire for peace—an honorable peace—that he should merit the wrath and anathemas of such as "M. S. T." It does not follow that because an individual favors peace he is opposed to the war, or is "ready to succumb to transgression." We ourself desire peace; but we do not desire it at the success of the Southern traitors or rebels; and we are charitable enough to believe that these are the opinions of others, who express the same sentiments. We desire peace for the sake of the Union and shall hail with joy the first harbingers of peace; no matter whether that peace is brought about by an honorable settlement or by the success of our arms, so that it secures the restoration of the Union. We want no peace without such a result to follow; we want the "whole boundless continent as ours." We believe however that if the Union is to be restored the present difficulty will have to be settled by a *peaceable* settlement, and the only hope we entertain of our army ending the matter is, that it will pave the way for a settlement of that kind. We want our government to hold forth that encouragement to loyal citizens, and all others of the South who will come back and renounce the heresies of secession, that will satisfy them that it is not our desire to subjugate or exterminate them. Entertaining these views and the belief that the President is doing all for the best, we shall always be found laboring in favor of the restoration of the Union, by extending a hearty support to those who are laboring to bring about that which all good citizens desire—*peace*, lasting and perpetual. We in common with those whom M. S. T. would place in a false position, are just such "peace men" as Hanibal Hamlin Vice-President of the United States is, or was, when he in substance declared in a public speech, that "there were two ways of making a peace, one was to make a peace with traitors whose hands were stained with the blood of our brethern, and another was to make peace with those who were disposed to be loyal, and who but waited the opportunity to declare their allegiance to the union; and" he continued "when the opportunity presents itself and I am at liberty, I will treat with the latter." We are just such peace men as Gov. Morgan of New York, who in addressing a Massachusetts regiment said, that as Massachusetts was the first to shed her blood in this struggle, so also might she be the first to extend the olive branch to those of our "*erring brethren*" who would come back to their former position, as citizens of the Union.

Were we disposed to recriminate we might inform "M. S. T." that those loyal citizens who desire peace and *endorse* such appeals as the one that has thrown him almost into convulsion of wrath, have always been found laboring upon the side of their country. While they will always condemn the acts of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, and hope to see him and his associate hellhounds of secession, meet their just reward; they cannot fail to remember that that party in the North who are now loudest in favor of proscribing the conservative portion of our citizens, were laboring to bring about this lamentable state of affairs, while they were endeavoring to avert it. We care not whether Sir. John Browning is a hypocrite or not, the sentiments contained in the article alluded to cannot but appeal to all who deplore the present state of affairs and fear for the downfall of our government.

The painful conviction is forcing itself upon our mind that unless something is done soon, the governments of England, France and Spain will ere long recognize the Southern confederacy. Should this be so, and if the taking of Mason and Slidell was in the opinion of M. S. T. a small matter for our government—because we were involving ourself in a war, that would peril the Union cause—he will probably admit with us that, the success of our cause would be more "doubtful" than was the legality of the taking of the rebel commissioners. Their will those who at the proper time opposed a peaceable settlement be held responsible for the ruin of this country.

Instead of abusing those who differ with him, only in a desire for peace it would be much better if "M. S. T." would permit his neighbors to enjoy that freedom of thought which they extend to him.

It smacks a little of the "I am holier than thou" principle, for *him* to declare that "they are not of the christian portion of our community."

With this we drop the subject, and hope that if we again express a desire for peace our loyalty may not be questioned.

Minnesota State Legislature.

The fourth session of the Legislature commenced at twelve o'clock on Tuesday last.—The following is a list of Senators and Representatives, indicating the Democratic members by *italics*, and Senators holding over, by an asterisk.

SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Ramsey County East.—James Smith, jr.

SECOND—Washington—J. K. Reiner.*

THIRD—Steam, Todd, Cass, &c.—*Sylvanus B. Lowry.*

FOURTH—Hennepin east, Anoka, &c.—David Heaton.*

FIFTH—Hennepin west—R. J. Baldwin.

SIXTH—Carver, Wright, &c.—Samuel Bennet.*

SEVENTH—Dakota—*C. W. Nash.*

EIGHTH—Rice—M. Cook.*

NINTH—Goodhue—Charles McClure.

TENTH—W Bushaw—Hiram Richards. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of Captain Pell.]

ELEVENTH—Winona—M. Wheeler Sargeant.

TWELFTH—Olmstead—J. V. Daniels. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. P. Jones.]

THIRTEENTH—Houston—Charles H. See.

FOURTEENTH—Fillmore—Luke Miller. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. W. Holley.]

FIFTEENTH—Mower and Dodge—J. H. Clarke.

SIXTEENTH—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn—A. B. Webber. [To fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Watson.]

SEVENTEENTH—Blue Earth and Le Sueur—*Nathan Dane.*

EIGHTEENTH—Scott—*T. J. Duffy.* [To fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of T. J. Galbraith.]

NINETEENTH—Nicollett and Brown—Henry A. Swift.

TWENTIETH—Faribault and Martin—G. K Cleveland.

TWENTY-FIRST—Ramsey west—*John R. Irvine.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT—*H. L. Carver,* (Union Democrat,) and *Philip Rohr.*

SECOND.—E. D. Whiting, H. L. Thomas, and W. H. Burt.

THIRD—*R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy,* and *John Whipple.*

FOURTH.—J. H. Allen and Jared Benson.

FIFTH.—F. R. E. Cornell and John C. Post.

SIXTH.—V. B. Kennedy, R. M. Kennedy, and *John H. Stevens.*

SEVENTH.—*George C. Chamberlain* and J. C. Couper.

EIGHTH.—George S. Woodruff and Caleb Cleaves.

NINTH.—J. A. Thacher and L. K. Aaker.

TENTH.—O. D. Ford.

ELEVENTH.—S. B. Sheardown and E. D. Weld

TWELFTH.—Thomas Harrison and F. Johnston.

THIRTEENTH.—Samuel Aiken.

FOURTEENTH.—A. H. Butler, Peter Peterson, and John McGrew.

FIFTEENTH.—H. C. Rogers and S. W. Bostwick.

SIXTEENTH.—H. C. Magoon and P. C. Bailey.

SEVENTEENTH.—*J. J. Porter, T. M. Perry, sen.,* and *James Wiswell.*

EIGHTEENTH.—*N. M. D. M'Mullin.*

NINETEENTH.—M. J. Severance and Adam Buck.

TWENTIETH.—B. O. Kempfer.

TWENTY-FIRST.—*Nicholas Gross,* (Union Democrat.)

Both branches organized by the election of the following officers:

SENATE.

Secretary—F. Driscoll, of Scott.

Assistant Secretary—M. H. Dailey, of Steele.

Enrolling Clerk—G. F. Cleveland, of Faribault.

Sergeant at Arms—Dr. Childs, of Wabashaw.

Fireman—F. Smidt, of Ramsey.

Chaplain—Rev. H. S. Fisk, of Ramsey.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall, of Ramsey.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka.

Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmsted.

Assistant Clerk—J. P. Knox, of Ramsey.

Enrolling Clerk—E. McMartrie, of Fillmore.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi Nutting, of Rice.

Fireman—Wm. Reed, of Blue Earth.

Chaplain—Rev. J. C. Whitney, of Hennepin.

Incidental Printer—W. R. Marshall.

Victor Hugo disposed of his last novel for the snug little sum of $100,000.

The Advance of our Troops in Kentucky—Off with the Kid Gloves.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing from Louisville, in a letter dated Jan. 2d, thus refers to the dilatory movements of our army in Kentucky.

If the world should be astounded by an advance in force of the army now in Kentucky to Bowling Green or Russellville, (and I am not utterly without hope the world may be so astounded,) I recommend, respectfully and in all sincerity, that associated prayer-meetings be held throughout the country, to the end that an all-wise Providence may put it into the heart of Gen Buel to shame the heretofore lily-livered method of our warfare, by continuing to advance as the enemy recedes. Many devout persons not addicted to public prayer—among them your correspondent—have for months been making this a slight subject of secret supplication. We may be the more trusting and confident in our entreaties if we forget not to remember that Gen. Buell was once an advancing man; that he has smelt gunpowder and felt lead, and is afraid of neither. But, if he fails to follow his own instincts, and copies from the patterns of warfare furnished by our great Generals, the fall or evacuation of Bowling Green will be but the prelude to a contest of reconnoissances to continue at least nine months before an advance as far as Gallatin or Goodlettsville, in Tennessee. I have deep, painful and solemn forebodings that the names of Goodlettsville, Saundersville, Hendersonville, and the like unwritten villages in Tennessee (if, indeed, we ever get into Tennessee,) will become as historic before we reach Nashville as Centreville, Fairfax Court-House, Falls Church, and other small spots on the soil of Virginia. If an army of blind men were feeling their way to the verge of a precipice, it could not move with greater circumspection and trepidation than have characterized our movements since we stumbled at Manassas. The hope of the nation depends on Gen. Buell's delivering the army from that demoralizing timidity,—I cannot steal the respectable name of *caution*.

Sitting in a hotel the other night, I heard a good looking young Captain, in conversation with other gentlemen, dec ire he had no expectation of getting out of the Bowling Green fight alive! We have hesitated and stood appalled so long before the gascounding foe, that the hearts of our youth are becoming like those of chickens. Officers in a well-equipped army of more than one hundred thousand men are talking despondingly of a conflict with one which cannot number more than fifty thousand ill-equipped men, a large proportion of whom have been coerced into the ranks.

THE ABOLITION POLICY.—The Chicago *Times*, in giving a sketch of the Abolition policy of the past past year, thus condenses in a few lines its fruits. It says:

It is moving heaven and earth to force the people to believe that the Constitution which alone makes the United States a nation is of no possible consequence in the war because it conflicts with the emancipation of the slaves. Tax the farmer and the mechanic, the householder and the laborer—heap millions per day upon the Government expenses—entail thousands of millions of debt upon the public treasury, to be a burden to the people forever—make the South worthless, even when it is conquered, for the purpose of production, or of repaying the cost of the war—shed Northern blood like water—blot out the States—pull down the Federal institutions, and put up a despotism over white men in their stead—do any or all of these things, and we will submit to them "if you will only free the negroes." This is what the Abolitionists now practically say to the world. They neither regard the sanctity of the Constitution nor the future prosperity of the nation. They prefer a desert inhabited by a half starved mongrel population, in which black and white shall be on an equality, to a restoration of the Union, with its blessings of wealth and freedom to the white race.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER in the West, is undoubtedly the Chicago *Times*.—Since its recent change in proprietorship, it is conducted with an enterprise, especially in its news department, not excelled by the New York press itself. It has exclusive telegraphic and mail correspondents at Washington, Cairo, St. Louis, and other important military points. Its local and commercial departments are conducted with great care and enterprise, and are not equalled by any journal in the West. Added to this, the paper is reliably Democratic, and is leading in the movement for the re-organization of the old party; we refer to the prospectus in another column.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?—This question can be easily and correctly answered by any one who will read the following from a letter written from New York to the Albany *Argus*:

"One of the tribe of British hirelings, Wendell Phillips, recently lectured here. His oration was a farrago of treason, o e-fifth of which, if uttered by a democrat, would have consigned the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren. An incident occured which is not reported in the daily papers. At the close of a treasonable passage, where Phillips avowded that he was for the Union now only because he hoped the constitution would be over-ridden, a person in the hall called out, 'Three cheers for Abe Lincoln and the constitution!' The response was an instant shout of 'Hustle him out!' and he *was* hustled out ignominiously. Gen. Fremont was present, and, whenever his name was uttered by the speaker, this gang of treason-mongers and despisers of the constitution vociferously applauded, while Gen. McClellan's name was passed over in utter silence."

A letter dated on board the steamer Columbia, off Charleston, says:

"The main channel approach to Charleston harbor has been destroyed Sixteen stone-filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are mediums through which the righteous retribution has been measured out. Thus another strong blow has fallen upon the headstrong people of South Carolina, the effects of which must be more humiliating than any they have yet received. They have no means of resenting it, and their haughty, rebellious spirits must fret and chafe beneath the weight of the heavy hand which has been laid upon them."

A SUGGESTION.—Will it not be well for the public and the press to carefully forbear any theoretical or practical teaching which shall inculcate in our volunteers now in the field, the idea that while they are in health, and in full pay as soldiers, their families are any the less dependent upon them than when they were at home. Many of the soldiers, as well as officers, are now in the receipt of better wages than they ever had before, and far better than multitudes of mechanics and laborers are receiving in war time. The soldier under the army rule has, or should have, while in health few and inexpensive wants to be supplied, and it is not right the money should go the sutler which wives and children so much need at home. Let it be understood that the soldier under ordinary circumstances, has his own family to provide for, and he will be the man and better soldier to remember and observe this duty. It is not right nor just to throw this burden upon the public, whose charities and expenditures should not be diverted from the inevitable and sacred trust of the care of families, whose protectors have fallen or become disabled in the service of theis country. There will be work enough and calls enough of this class.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Summary of Telegraphic News

Mr. Gillett, as well as other persons who have lately been released from Richmond, speak of a decided Union sentiment there, that is only kept down by military terrorism.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of demand notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tenders, and exchangable for six per cent. bonds.

On Sunday, six thousand rebels attacked a Connecticut regiment near Hancock, Maryland, and at last accounts were shelling that town, and in turn they were shelled by General Lander.

Gen. Stevens had advanced on the mainland to within six miles of Charleston, and taken possession of rebel batteries after a short resistance. The rebel loss is unknown, but our forces had eight wounded, including Major Watson, of Michigan, mortally. By a flag of truce, the rebels obtained an hour's time to bury their dead, from whice we infer they must have suffered considerable loss.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the West on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definitive but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated The prompt reciprocation in regard to this matter by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by Government in forwarding another large party for a corresponding return.

The President on Monday, sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Dana. 1st Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier-General.

A flag of truce brought from Norfolk, Captain Hunt of Kentucky, and Lieut. Ives of New York, released prisoners from Richmond, completing the number of 250.

General Shields arrived at Washington on the 7th.

It appears that the name of Adjutant-General Thomas was connected with the recent disclosures to the rebels of Army secrets, but the charges are pronounced groundless, as against him, or any member of his family.

Ex Gov Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from Fort Warren.

We have an account of a brilliant little affair near Romney. Two thousand rebels were routed with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon captured, etc., and none killed on our side.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

GREAT ANXIETY TO HEAR THE RESULT OF THE DEMAND FOR MASON AND SLIDELL.

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—The Canada, with dates of 29th, has arrived. She has on board 300 troops.

The steamship Bavaria arrived at Southampton on the 29th of December.

A great state of suspense prevailed in England, when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the Africa with the response of the American Government.

The steamer Hibernian, which sails for Portland the 2d of January, takes nearly 700 troops to St. John's New Brunswick.

The steamer Africa, which sails from Liverpool on the 4th inst., also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The Prussian government has sent a note to Washington condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell.

The iron plated frigate Warrior, had got her sails bent, and was to be kept in readiness to leave pending the solution of the American question.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Earl Russel on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question. They are mostly confined to speculations as to the nearest precedents yet quoted to the Trent case.

Written for the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—You had in your last issue an article headed, "An Eloquent Appeal," which article, it has been said, "will enlist attention and gratitude." This article, in connection with an extract from one of Dr. Russells' letters to the London *Times*, is what may be termed a *peace* article, which ground a few are loud in applauding. In the matter of our present national troubles who *are* the peace men?

We answer, they are the sympathizers with our adversaries—they sympathize with the Southern Rebellion. They are the enemies of our country—of our government, which has given them peace, protection and prosperity, till now. They are those who place little or no value upon our national existence—who are ready to succumb to, or compromise with, transgression—those are led by interest or prejudice, to grovel with the workers of iniquity—those who are ready to denounce, or renounce the fair heritage given them by their forefathers, and who are ready to give to the wind all former ideas of our strength, and durability as a Government.

Such is the character of those who would cry "peace, peace," among us. They are *not* of those who consider our national compact a christian compact. They are not the strict adherents of our time-honored Constitution and our wholesome laws. They are not those who consider rebellion against a good Government the highest crime. They are not of the christian portion of community even, who consider good, civil government of God; and, therefore, their duty to give it their protection and support.

But the letter of Sir John Browning which, it is said, will "invite attention and gratitude," is fraught with falsehood and hypocrisy. The letter which will call forth our "gratitude," says we are "taking measures against British subjects which we would tolerate from no other government."

We have some idea how *much* Sir John can 'tolerate" from us by his eagerness to gather a quarrel with us in our present distress, and the alacrity with which he makes preparation to spill our blood, with a "Cain-like slaughtering!"

If he can "tolerate" other nations to this extent only, then we are sure that he can cultivate his "*peace*" propensity by spilling the blood of every nation he has intercourse with.

He says, I think, "your North would be stronger without a discontented South;" perhaps it might: and might not England, too, have been stronger without a discontented India? or might she not be stronger now without a discontented Ireland, or perhaps a Canada? Supposing we might be stronger North without a discontented South, does that argue that we should yield to the dismembering and the destroying of our national compact, proving thus our Government to be a *worthless*, rotten fabric, subject to the passions and caprices of a disloyal, reckless horde? Where are our national rights, our national privileges, and our national duties, if they are not found in sustaining ourselves as a nation? What, though it does weaken us; strength purchased at the expense of *duty* is dearly bought, and will redound at last in double weakness.

Sir John says, "we want you to be strong and rich." The veriest superficial discerner of the day, can but observe that you glory and rejoice in the prospect of our weakness.—"Brotherly," and yet you censure us for striving to administer law, order and justice, to all our loyal family.

"Happy," as though happiness could exist among us, other than in loyalty and union.

"Peaceful," as though forbearance had found no place with us, while we suffered unbounded provocation, insult, robbery, treason, plunder and death, as far as our adversaries could bestow, and yet we must still hold up the olive branch of peace. "Peace"—forsooth! And, because, we intercepted two guilty traitors, bent on their traitorous mission, plotting our overthrow, you threaten and prepare to drench our land with blood—Cain-like slaughtering."

This, Sir John, is your forbearance; this is what you would tolerate from no other government. This is the way you would wish us strong, rich, brotherly, happy, peaceful!!

Such hypocrisy as this is too transparent to need comment, and too disgusting to call forth much "gratitude," though we will acknowledge it may attract some "attention."

M. S. T.

Civilization of Indians.

The St. Paul *Press* reiterates its silly story about the great improvement in the habits and morals of the Indians of this State since they have passed under the control of Republican officers.

The "improvement," however, has been in the wrong direction, as our readers can testify; and if it is to continue, those of our farmers living adjacent to the reservation in this county will heartily pray for a suspension of the missionary efforts of the present agents.—As an evidence of the great "improvement" referred to by the *Press*, we will state that a farmer living in South Bend township, adjacent to the reservation, in the last nine months has had at least $100 worth of his stock murdered and stolen by the Indians; while farmers in this township have lost not less than $500 by the same cause.

—In this connection it may not be inappropriate to quote for the benefit of our St. Paul contemporary the substance of a brief and pointed speech made to one of the present Republican agents by on "unsophisticated child of the forest." He said that their head chief, several years ago, told the Indians that there was a great party springing up in this country which would some day come into power, and that then a "father" would be sent among them who thought more of the nigger than he did of the Indian. The Indian than added, that he believed his chief was a great prophet, "for his prediction had been verified."

Comment is unnecessary.—*Mankato Record.*

A MINISTERIAL JACKASS.—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, a Baptist minister in Janesville, said in a sermon recently, and in a letter to the Milwaukee *News*, dated Dec. 31, 1861.

"I do solemnly and humbly pray that this war may not end till slavery is abolished, though it cost rivers of blood and millions of treasure."

If some stout negro would kick the backsides of that minister, and all such meddlesome ministerial jackasses out of society into the hell they are surely intended to ornament, the nation would be better off. It bears all how some poor devil of a fanatic, who has been ordained to disgrace the gospel of Christ can forget his calling, and thus coolly pray for the conpouring of blood and treasures. As such men have neither blood nor money to invest in the war, they should, out of courtesy to those who have both, hold their silly tongues.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455 Guttenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence; four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England; one being in the Grenville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the remaining fourteen copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collection of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as eight hundred dollars.

Thus, as if to mark the noblest purposes to which the art could ever be applied, the first book printed wite moveable metal types was the Bible.

GEN PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of Gen. Phelps—the first practical attempt which has been made to carry into effect the war policy of the abolitionists—seems to be as unhappy in its effect off of Ship Island as it was impotent upon it. It fails to reach those to whom it was addressed, and needlessly exasperates those to whom it was not. They are now wondering in Havana what the Brigadier General meant by assaulting the Roman Catholic religion, in a military proclamation addressed to the loyal people of the Southwest.—*Chicago Times.*

TWO THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.—A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, from Cumberland last night, says a detachment of General Kelley's forces, commanded by Colonel Dumilio, 5th Ohio, left Romney last night at twelve o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blues Gap, east of Romney, at day light this day. The rebels were completely routed, with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty-six pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, &c., with twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss none. It is rumored here that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

HISSED DOWN.—At the rodent matinee of the Germania Band, crowded with the *elite* of Philadelphia, when the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," it was drowned out by a thunder-storm of hisses. After two trials the band gave it up.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—In a letter to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, forwarded by the last steamer, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The Emperor has never ceased to avow his hopes for the grandeur of the American Union."

It is announced that the great expedition so long in preparation at Cairo and St. Louis, would go up the Tennessee river, and that it started yesterday. We shall hear from it in a few days.

Colonel Sam. Colt, the noted manufacturer of fire arms, died at Hartford, Friday morning, of brain disease.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, to whom was referred a resolution for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, have reported against his expulsion by a vote of 6 to 1.

A boy seventeen years of age, named John Sull, died under very singular circumstances in Pittsfield, Mass., recently. He swallowed ten small stones, eight leaden bullets, and a metal button, in order that he might boast of being as smart as a humbugshowman he had seen at the county fair.

Vesuvius is again in a state of violent perturbation. At last accounts it had opened fire with unusual vivacity, and was bombarding the adiacent villages with a will. The pretty town of Torre del Greco, between Naples and Pompeii, was threatened with destruction.

Captains West and Brackett's cavalry companies have arrived at St. Louis and are quartered in Benton Barracks. They expect to join the regiment known as Curtis' Guards, and with which our first company is connected.

Redpath, noted for his ultra abolition sentiments, in a card in the *Pine and Palm*, of which paper he is one of the editors, makes a public recentation. He says he shall no longer advocate slave in-surrections, and those measures which the old *line-back* abolitionists advocate.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, chapter 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

WOOLEN MITTENS.—A distinguished military officer, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed during the cold weather. He says they should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb.

Five hundred and seventy-six, instead of fifty-seven houses, were burned in the recent fire at Charleston. The telegraph accidentally omitted a figure in transmitting their dispatches.

Mrs. Sarah Larrabee of Rockville, Mass., has in the Union army, *four sons, seventeen grandsons,* and *one great grandson.*

FOR MINNESOTA.—There is an immense amount of freight in store at the railroad freight warehouse destined for various parts of Minnesota. Now that the crossing is good "a forward movement is expected." *La Crosse Democrat.*

The patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island expressed when he said—Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—Nearly 3,000 men of Gen. Butler's New England invasion embarked at Boston Thursday, on the steam Constitution when was expected to leave the next day. The troops are composed of the Second Maine, Col. Shepley's the Bay State Regiment Col Jonas H. French; a squadron of light cavalry, Captain Dreyfuss; a company of the Boston Fire Zouaves, and Capt. Read's corps of mounted riflemen.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN ST. LOUIS.—Mr Stephen D. Axell, for many years head clerk in the County Collector's office at St. Louis, has turned out a defaulter to the amount of at least $50,000, chiefly in appropriating to his own use the proceeds of merchantile and other licenses. The county is amply protected, as Axell is worth $75,000 or $100,000 and has conveyed sufficient property to the county to cover the fraud.

The English journals are making themselves merry over what they call the failure of the Constitution of the United States. In retaliation, it may not be amiss to quote a description of the English Constitution, which we had in a late number of the London *Critic* That Constitution means, according to this writer, "A king without power, an aristocracy without duties, and a parliament without principles."

As one of the incidental connections of the pres nt war, we notice that an office has been opened at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of a celebrated Surgeon, of Paris, by an injection of a powerfull antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble-like substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Caucasian*, a weekly Newspaper published in New York, has been refused the use of the mails by the Post-Master-General, because of its doctrines that the Government of the U. States was made for white men. Meantime the *Liberator*, a paper whose motto is that "the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with hell" is allowed mail facilities.

DON'T give your advice upon any extraordinary emergency, nor your opinion upon any difficult point, especially in compay of eminent persons, without first taking time to deliberate. If you say nothing it may not be known whether your silence was owing to ignorance of the subject, or to modesty. If you give a rash and crude opinion you are effectually and irrecoverably exposed.

IF you fall into the greatest company, in a natural and unforced way, look upon yourself as one of them; and do not let them treat you unworthily, without justly showing, that you know behavior. But if you see them disposed to be rude, overbearing, or purse proud, it will be more decent and less troublesome to retire, than to wrangle with them.

THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY.—"Fellow citizens," said Daniel Webster, on the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capital at Washington, July 4, 1851; "take courage; be of good cheer; we shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die. During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice on the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened hounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession and disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of *united constitutional liberty*, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to have their eye-balls scared as they behold the steady flight of the American eagle on his burnished wings for years and years to come."

A French lady has succeeded in manufacturing an excellent paper from wood and at a price much lower than that made from rags.

An editor out west says, "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it.

The destruction of the postage stamps lately in use goes on at a grate rate. In New Haven the other day some $15,000 worth were burnt by a government special agent, and at the Providence post-office $10,000 worth were burnt.

ARGUS JOB OFFICE

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets,	*County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills	*Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders,	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE.
WHITE LEAD.
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

[v1n49tf]

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, ... Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (v1n42.)

THE LATEST DISCOVERY !!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, home-spun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN—and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A MASTODON, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.	
Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Ripplets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS, AGENT

[v1n49tf.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

LOST.

In Shakopee on Thursday, a dark brown Victorine. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Hathaway & Brigsor at this Office,

Mrs. BEHMER.

TO TAX PAYERS.

I have for sale in sums to suit Tax-Payers
State Orders at - - - - - - - - 85c.
County Orders at - - - - - - - - 85c.
School Orders " - - - - - - - - 90c.

D. L. HOW,
Druggist.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[vlnlstf.]

Estray Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber a white heifer with heavy dark gray neck. Said heifer was two years old last spring. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned at the Meat Market Shakopee.

FRANK HANKEY.

Nov. 22, 1861.

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Scott County State of Minnesota.
Shakopee, December 3rd, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the place where the last election was held in each of the organized Townships, or Election Districts in said county on the day and time hereinafter specified for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1861, as follows, to wit:

In the Township of Eagle Creek, on the 9th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Glendale on the 13th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Credit River on the 14th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of New Market on the 15 h day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Spring Lake on the 16 h day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Louisville on the 22 d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Belle Plaine on the 24th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Sand Creek on the 13th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Saint Lawrence on the 27th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Louisville on the 11th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Spring Lake on the 20th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Shakopee on the 6th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

All persons having any tax to pay in any of the foregoing Townships are hereby required to appear at the time and place herein before mentioned, in the Township in which he has taxes to pay.

In case any person neglects to pay such taxes before the 3rd day of February 1862, there will in such case be five per cent added to the last charge on him, and I shall levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such person sufficient to pay the Personal taxes together with all costs and charges.

The present year tax levied on the Dollar Valuation of Real Estate and Personal Property in the various Townships and for the following purposes as follows to wit:

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Special School Tax.	Co. Interest Tax.	State Int. Tax.	Total Tax.
Belle Plaine	2%	7½	3	2½		1	2½	1½	21½
St. Lawrence	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Sand Creek	2%	7½	3	2½	¾	¾	2½	1½	20½
Helena	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Louisville	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Shakopee	2%	7½	3	2½	¾	¾	2½	1½	20½
Eagle Creek	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	18½
Glendale	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Credit River	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Spring Lake	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	18½
Cedar Lake	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½
Newmarket	2%	7½	3	2½			2½	1½	19½

[The above figures indicate the number of mills.]

JOHN EDGET,
Scott County Treasurer

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

[vlnlsly3m.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS.

SMITH & STEAD,

Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Having opened a new shop on
SECOND STREET SHAKOPEE.
near the corner of Holmes, are prepared to do all kinds of work in the carriage making line.

Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs &c.

Made TRIMED, REPAIRED and PAINTED in a neat and substantial manner, and on short notice.

(vlnlstf.)

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.

[vlnlstf.]

Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

(vlnlstf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
vlnlstf.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickersen & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, *Randolph Street, Chicago.*
Weighing above 5 hundred lbs. All friction received on balls. (vlnlstf.)

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 4, 1862.

Local Department.

THE WORKING FARMER.—We have received a copy of the December number of this excellent agricultural monthly. It is edited by that distinguished writer Prof. J. J. Mapes, whose well known ability, is a sufficient guarantee for the manner in which the "Working Farmer" is conducted. We notice that the "United States Journal" has been consolidated with the "Working Farmer," uniting all that was attractive in both, into one. It now bears the title of "the Working Farmer and United States Journal." It is furnished at the low price of $1,00 per year, and we would advise all who can raise a dollar to enclose it in a letter and send it, at once, to Mapes & Lockwood, Publishers 23 Cortlandt Street, New York.

LYCEUM.—A meeting of the Lyceum was held on last Wednesday evening. The business of electing permanent officers was postponed until Tuesday evening next; when the Committee on Constitution and Bye-Laws, are to report. The question for discussion on that evening is—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to *emancipate* all slaves owned by rebels.

The appointed disputants are: on the affirmative, J. H. Brown and E. A. Greenleaf; on the negative, Rev. E. P. Gray and J. D. Storer. The Lyceum will be called to order at 6½ o'clock. We anticipate an interesting time.

CEMETARY MEETING.—A meeting of our citizens, was held a few nights ago in Titus' Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to have a public cemetery laid out. Messrs Simon greenleaf, Moses Titus and one other, whose name we did not learn, were appointed a committee to select a site for a cemetery. An adjourned meeting will be held on next Friday evening at 7 o'clock P. M.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our readers will peruse with pleasure, the interesting poetical contribution which appears on our first page. The author gives evidence of considerable ability, and will continue to contribute to our columns.

We have several poetical contributions which were received this week, and which will appear in their regular order. We hope our contributors will not become impatient as we shall endeavor to do justice to all.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—It is pleasing to notice the improvement and *system* that has been introduced into the Auditor's Office of this county. Shelves, book-cases, &c., have been put up and everything has its proper place. Credit for this reform is due to the late Board of County Commissioners, and to the County Auditor, Mr. Ashley, and his accomplished Deputy, Mr. Seagerbox.

THE COUNTY BOARD.—This body met on Tuesday last, and concluded their session today. Mr. H. Strunk was elected Chairman. Their time was occupied principally in selecting jurors, auditing accounts, and approving bonds of County officers. There was in addition to this a large amount of miscellaneous business.

THE LICENSE LAW.—The County Board determined to take no action upon the licensquistion until their next session; in the hope that by that time, the legislature will have amended it, so as to make it practicable and of some value. Parties can sell without license until the next meeting.

ALLEGHANIA.—This is the title of a pamphlet which we have received. It is written by James W. Taylor, of St. Paul, and is designed to exhibit "the strength of the Union and the weakness of slavery in the highlands of the South." It is published by James Davenport, St. Paul, and whether the reader would agree with Mr. Taylor or not, it would well repay a perusal.

BE CAREFUL.—We understand that an ox team broke through the ice in attempting to cross the river, at this place, this week. Also, that the young man who works for Mr. Duffy, broke through on the same day. Such ventures are risky experiments.

The *Pioneer* and *Press* of St. Paul are having a "gay old time" over the public printing. The *Pioneer* accuses Marshall of swindling and larceny in the last printing, and the *Press* replies by saying Goodrich done the same thing. We Democrats can lay back, and laugh at such sparring. When rogues fall out &c. The *Pioneer* keeps the lead.

PORK! PORK!!—Such are the exclamations of all, as they witness the continued train of sleds, loaded with pork, that are constantly arriving in town, in search of a market. From what we have seen within a few days, we do not wonder that pork is cheap.

The Hastings Conserver of Jan. 2d says:

WHEAT sold for 65 cents per bushel on Wednesday evening of this week.

This would seem that Hastings was ahead of Shakopee some on the wheat trade. Come gents wake up.

QUICK TIME.—On Thursday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we received the Chicago Daily *Times* of Monday last. Three days and a half from Chicago, is what we call quick time for this season of the year. Give us the *Times* for a quick trip.

LOSS BY STAGE.—We learn that a barrel of oil and a package were lost from off the stage, a day or two ago. We did not learn that they were recovered.

A monthly says, "Woman is a link between earth and heaven." Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says, "So is a sausage tossed in the air."

THE *Record* learns that the debt of Blue Earth county has been increased $2,000 during the last year.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that a sword was presented to Lieut. Martin of the Fourth Regiment, at Fort Snelling, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Swisshelm has commenced the delivery of lectures. We should like to hear her upon "Woman's Sphere," or "Matrimonial Felicity."

OUR Army Correspondence from the First, Second and Third Regiments, will appear in our next. They all arrived together, and were too late for this issue.

SUSPENDED.—We learn that the Glencoe *Register* has been suspended; at least, so says the *Transcript*. We regret to hear this, as the *Register* was one of our most interesting State exchanges.

Judge Palmer, of St. Paul, arrived by last evening's mail.—*Mankato record.*

Rather bulky mail matter, friend Wise. Judge Palmer is himself considerable of a *male*.

FARMER & GARDNER.—We omitted in our last to acknowledge the receipt of this interesting publication for December. It is all that could be wished for.

THANKS.—Senator Duffy has our thanks for interesting papers and other favors.

The Governor's Message.

This State paper was received too late to be given in this issue. We shall give a synopsis of it in our next. There is nothing so very startling or important in it that it will spoil by keeping a week.

THE advertisements of our friends, John Kerlinger, as agent for the sale of several sewing machines; and Peter Gierman, of his store, will appear in our next.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make THE TIMES a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

in the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall not exercise their influence, but that politics shall not exercise those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Besides a large corps of assistant editors and reporters, whose employ will not be expected, we have regular correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and all other important points, who supply us daily, by telegraph and the mails, with all matters of news. Our arrangements for SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The Times will be unsurpassed by any, and it is designed that they shall ex el those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will, whether in or out Democratic. Looking to a complete re-organization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, THE TIMES will never falter in its devotion to the Constitution as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the present administration in its efforts to put down, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous matter portion of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all other things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in judicious profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's Double Cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; SIX Months, $2.50 Three Months, $2: one month Specimen Copies, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the Daily PAPER, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It is emphatically a FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Besides news, tales, sketches, Gossip, Etc., it contains A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer, drover and tumbleman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.
HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Setts a cheap.
(vlnlstf.)

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
Particular attention paid to repairing.
(vlnlstf.)

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,
(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.

This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.

Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.

Attention is particularly directed to the

ROOMS & FURNITURE,

than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be got at less rates.

The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.

LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. vlnlstf.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August 8th-enth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Ellis Wilder of Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County in Scott on June 18th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "O" of mortgages page 359, 360, 361 and 362, conveyed from said Russell to said Wilder to fee the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: the west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eighteen (18) in township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russell for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after date at the rate of three per cent per month. No suit or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty cents ($331.50) and there also being due on said Wilder from said Russell the further sum of [illegible] dollars and thirty-fly cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 13th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage deed and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

ELI T. WILDER,
Mortgagee.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861.
WILDER & WILSON,
Attorneys. [vlnl;5w.]

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Scott, }
Probate Court.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas George Spencer did on the 18 h day of November A. D. 1861 file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and gave notice of his acceptance of trust as Executor named in the said last will and testiment of Caleb Spencer. And whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said Court.

It is hereby ordered that Monday the 16th day of December A. D. 1861, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Court house, in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for the hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testament admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated Shakopee, 6t. 25th 1861. Probate Judge.
(vlnl;3t.)

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	12,00
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.	18,00	Sliding,	10.00
Lager, ₱ keg,	1,25	Latin,	2,50@3,50
Beans,		Shingles,	3,00@3,00
White ₱ bu.	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₱ lb,	10
Firkin, ₱ lb,	8@10	Shot, ₱ bar,	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ₱ gal,	60
Tallow, ₱ lb,	11	Su ar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₱ lb,	8@10	Cut, ₱ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₱ bushel,	50
Rio, ₱ lb,	20@00	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguara,	22@25	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Java,	25@30	Lard Oil, ₱ gal.,	1,00
Mocha,	25@20	Neat Foot,	1,50
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
₱ doz.	10	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl.	3,50@3,00	Kerosene,	60
dr. ₱ lb,	6@10	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₱ bu,	1,00	Beef, ₱ lb,	2½ to 6
Peaches, ₱ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins box,	3,0 @4,00	Lard,	6 to 8
½ box,	1,6 @2,00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ₱ lb	15	Per bushel,	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ₱ lb,	8	Per lb,	10
White,	5@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ₱ lb,	10@11
Extra, ₱ bbl.	3,50@4,00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	80	Powdered,	14@15
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ₱ bbl.	50@55	**Soap**	
Corn,	20	Common, ₱ lb,	8@
Oats,	14@15	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	12½
Rye,	30	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ₱ gal,	30
Lumber		Monopolia,	1,50
Common, ₱ M.	10,0	Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	3 P. M,	8 A. M.
Western "	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	3 P. M.
Faribault,	6 P. M. Wednes'y,	6 A.M. Monday.
Northfield,	6 P.M. Wednesday,	6 A.M. Tuesday
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Western Mail at 2 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES WIN!
Strait & Holton
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

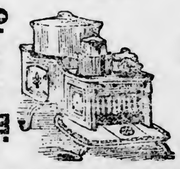
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c, &c.

All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,
At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID
IN CASH FOR FURS.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. vlnlstly

JOHN McMULLEN,
DEALER IN



Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
First Street, Shakopee,
All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlstf.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
Latest Style and Fashion.
The patronage of the public is solicited. (vlnlstm)

MILINERY & DRY GOODS
C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates.
vlnlstly

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed respecting the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the progress of the great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like THE ATLANTIC. They will aim, therefore, to give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and giving to its pages additional freshness, variety, and importance, by the presentation of the best thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:
Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates:

Subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage thirty-six cents a year. Two copies, five dollars; five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1860 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Parrel his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey" conditioned upon the payment of said sum as agreed in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 15th. day of June A. D., 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th. day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over to D. C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th. day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages on page 338.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands thereby described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 1st. day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Jan., 9th A. D. 1862) D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'ys for assignee.
1,7w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10 h day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 207 and 208 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock A. M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and forty 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south-west quarter of south-west quarter of north west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof.

Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed at public sale of said premises to the highest bidder at the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County at one in Shakopee o'clock in the afternoon on the 27 h day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale, dated November 20th, 1861.

ICHAIL SHEPHARD,
Mortgagee.
ISAAC CROWL,
Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (vlnl;6w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Rear and Charlotte S. his wife, mortgagors to Andrew G. Chatfield President Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 21 A. D. 1857 and recorded in the office of the Register or Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 28 h A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M. in Book "C" of mortgages pages 420 and 421, and whereas said mortgage was there after on the 13 h day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., to Walter R. Brown, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "D" of mortgages page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 7th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter R. Brown to Phoebe Sanchey, wife of S. Hilleton, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1860 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 106, & 7 and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand one Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3169) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such act made and provided, the following lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, lot sixteen in block seven, lots four, five, six, seven, and eight in block thirty-two, lot eight in block thirty-eight, lot five in block forty-two, lot eight in block sixty-one, lots fourteen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots one, two and three in Block seventy-nine, lots twenty-two and twenty-three in block eighty nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and sixty-six, lots two and three in block one hundred and seventy-four, lots five and six in block one hundred and thirty-five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and forty, all in the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting lot eight in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in a separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at Shakopee in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14 h, 1861.

PAMELA GIBERTON,
Assignee.
A. GIBERTON,
Agent. 13,6w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Jesse Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313 which said mortgage deed was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and to be due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents (259,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage died deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by the commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following described lands being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots viz (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block seventy-two (72) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recor ed plat of said city, being the premises granted by and described in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage debt and interests and expenses of notice and sale Dated Shakopee Nov. 25th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS
Executrix.

J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Fuller deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Horace Fuller praying for reasons therein set forth that letters of administration be issued by said court upon the said estate of Joseph Fuller late of said county deceased;

It is hereby ordered adjudged and decreed that Monday the 6th. day of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Probate Judge in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott be and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition. And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice of the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "ARGUS" a newspapaper published in said city of Shakopee, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, December 10, 1861.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Probate Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT

Court 5 h District, Scott County.

Fisher Pace }
against
Henry F. Adams and } Summons.
Eliza Adams his wife }

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint has been filed in the office of District Clerk at his office at Shakopee in the said County of Scott, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the town of Belle Plaine Scott County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 12th, 1861.

F. J. WHITLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, have been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Scott County, State of Minnesota, to hear and adjust all claims against the estate of Richard Kennedy, late of the town of Belle Plaine, in said county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against said estate, that the time limited for creditors to present their claims is to the 26th of February, A. D., 1862, and that the undesigned will attend at the store of John O'Neill, in the town of Belle Plaine, aforesaid, on the 4th and 18th of January, A. D., 1862, and the 1st, 15th, and 26th of February, A. D., 1862, for the purpose of examining and allowing such claims, and all creditors can present their claims to either of the undersigned, at their dwellings, or places of business, on or before the said 26th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JOHN O'NEILL,
JONATHAN CHADDERDON,
Commissioners.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 20, 1861. 5-4w

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen the most reasonable terms [vlnlstf.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware and Cutlery
Of Every Description.
Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Agricultural Impliments,
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.
General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

[vlnlstf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,
HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.
Also a well selected stock of liquors consisting

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

THE MILLERS NOT ALWAYS AT FAULT.—A correspondent, who is a miller by trade, sends to the *American Agriculturist* a somewhat lengthy communication, from which we condense the following suggestions: The mechanical skill of the millers is often called in question by housewives, when the bread does not look inviting, and his honesty in the matter of taking toll is also sometimes doubted by the farmer, when he is not at fault. Frequently, wheat which has been poorly screened from the chess, "cockle," and other foul stuff, is taken to be ground; then, if the mill is grinds it just as received, without rescreening, a poor article of flour is turned out. If, however, from a desire to maintain his reputation for making good flour, he takes pains to remove the foul stuff then the flour from the grist falls short in weight and he is suspected of cheating in the toll. Much grain is injured by being sprouted, and in some sections it is threshed on the ground, and thus mixed with gravel or dirt, which must injure the quality of the flour. If good grain properly screened, be taken to mill, our correspondent thinks less fault will be found with the miller, and this is undoubtedly true.

Another difficulty stated to be in the way of the miller, is the practice of having corn ground together with the cob, particularly where all the runs of stones are driven by a single water wheel. The corn, being heavier, will nearly all pass between the stones first, and when the cobs, which are more easily ground, begin to run, the mill starts off in double quick time. To remedy this, the miller gives a little more feed to the stone, and unless constantly watched which is often impracticable, the stone is crowded, and the mill runs slowly again: thus an unsteady motion is given, and good flour can not be made on the other stones which are affected by this continued change. One remedy for this latter difficulty would be, to grind such feed only on certain days, and then have no other grain passing through the stones at the same time.

☞ We find the following in Wilke's Spirit of the times.

"One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked, is to whip, beat, kick, and hawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid and angry, and instead of becoming better grows worse.—Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently, and patiently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that loud words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker coming as the little urchin dreads to see the birchen rod in the hand of an angry pedagogue. All animals appreciate kind treatment, and a cow kindly and properly treated, submits with pleasure to the operation of milking. The milking should be performed at regular hours, and no talking be permitted."

The *Am Agriculturist* says the comparative leisure of Winter affords valuable time for learning the *science* of Agriculture. Mere book knowledge will never make a good farmer, neither will mere working on a farm: knowledge and practice must go together to secure the best results. The study of agricultural work will not only add to the stock of practical ideas, but will develop and cultivate the man himself. We urge that all the animals upon the farm be well cared for during this inclement season, but are yet more solicitous that the cultivator does not neglect *himself*. Mind-power is superior to horse-power, or steampower on the farm or elsewhere.

Accounts—Settle, with all debtors and creditors. At least let accounts be made up, and a balance agreed upon, if debts can not be canceled.

Buildings—Save feed and fuel by excluding wind and storms, but provide for ample ventilation for animals.

Cattle—Keep under shelter, feed liberally, with frequent change of diet, and allow free access to water, give plenty of bedding, and keep their skins is good condition by frequent use of the card and brush.

Cellar.—Keep out frost and rats; sort over vegetables that may be decaying.

Fencing Materials—Collect from woods, and from swamps when they freeze, and prepare rails and posts.

Fodder Racks or Boxes—Provide them for all stock.

Grain—Complete threshing, and market as soon as prices are satisfactory.

Hogs—Complete fattening and kill as early as possible. Give warm food to store hogs, and allow plenty of litter.

Horses—Keep in warm, light, well ventilated stablest. Feed well. Blanket when needed. Keep sharp shod. Give sufficient exercise; use card and brush often.

Ice House—The first formed ice is usually best.

Lumber and Timber—Draw from the forest to the mill while sleighing is good.

Manures—Keep all the factories employed. Save liquid manures with absorbents of muck, leaves, or straw. Keep under cover, and compost with muck or waste litter. Much of next year's *profit* will depend upon the care and skill now bestowed upon laying in a good stock of *good* manure.

Poultry—Keep in warm quarters, feed liberally, supply with fresh meat, lime, and gravel, and warm food.

Sheep.—Keep separate from other stock. Shelter from storms, in well ventilated sheds. Give roots cut fine with hay, and a little oats or corn. Salt regularly, and allow plenty of water.

Tools—Keep all under cover; repair such as need it.

Wood—Cut and pile ready to draw when snow falls. Select dying and unthrifty trees, and thin out undergrowth.

HEALTHFULNESS OF APPLES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food, says Hall's *Journal of Health*, more widely useful, and more universally loved than the apple.—Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every farmer lay in from two to ten more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed upon the table is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling of febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple,—sound, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes and sweetmeats with which their children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of Doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.

KEEPING POTATOES.—John C. Bishop, of Fond du Lac County, Wis., for some years has followed with great success the plan which he describes as follows:. "They are dug about the middle of October, when the ground is dry. All the fine dirt falling into the bottom of the wagons is put in with the potatoes; as they sweat, the dry dirt absorbs the moisture. The bins are about two feet wide, raised from the cellar bottom six or eight inches. Their sides are set out from the wall by a 2x4 inch stick, and so between the bins. This prevents any external dampness from coming in contact with the potatoes; the air circulates around them, and I am convinced that potatoes so kept will be sounder and freer from disease than in any other way. A bin 14 feet long by 2 feet wide and 6 feet high, will hold over a hundred bushels. Such a bin will contain 220 feet of lumber."

FOWL MANAGEMENT.—At this season, poultry need looking after, if we would keep them healthy, and in good laying condition. If they are confined, the hen-house should be light, warm, airy and dry. Anything but wet quarters for hens; and the more sunshine the better. Keep their apartments clean. Be regular in the times of feeding. Variety in diet should also be sought after. Corn is always acceptable, and so are barley, refuse wheat, oats, boiled potatoes, and the like. An occasional picking of *fresh* meat is needed for laying hens; it is a partial substitute for the worms and insects which they get in the Summer. Keep clear of salt meat, however; this is often hurtful and sometimes fatal. Give them plenty of gravel, old plaster, or broken oyster shells, or pounded bones, and supply fresh water to them regularly.

Whoever has an eye to the improvement of his flock by breeding, should now take the matter in hand; a single year will accomplish a great deal. Examine the fowls from day to day, while they are feeding, and having fixed upon the best roosters and the best hens, put the others in the pot, as fast as wanted. Select the hens for their healthy, vigorous constitutions, large, well-formed bodies, bright eyes, and good combs. "Early maturity," says a savan in heedom, "and good laying qualities must not be forgotten. The form is a good indication of the former, and also, to a certain extent, of the latter. If early maturity, beauty of form and refinement are carried too far, the tendency to lay eggs is supposed to be diminished." Decapitate rustics, quarrelsome hens. Roosters should be chosen for their vigor, upright and valiant bearing, plump and strong bodies and legs. The relative importance of the color of the legs, is in dispute. Some stand up for white or blush legs, averring that they indicate delicacy of flesh; while others battle for yellow legs, claiming that they bear up the richest and most highly flavored meat. As for ourselves, we refuse to be a party in this strife, but if our table is supplied with a plenty of either color, we shall ever be profoundly thankful!—*Am. Agriculturist.*

JOHN WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.
HOLMES STREET, 3H KOPEE.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Satisfaction guaranteed. (v1n41y)

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (v1n31tf.)

The Greatest Discovery of the Age,
IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOO CHEWERS!
DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.
THE GREAT
Substitute for Tobbacco.

It is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe
MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.
To which the race of man is subject, as carefully analyzis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain naratic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and paralyze the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous debility, Cold Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.
THE TASTE REST RATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless to themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgeness, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always a consequent upon ab taining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the ligubrious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 24 & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment therof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Meers. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1n31y)

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.
TO
NEW YORK, BOSTQN,
AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,
Carrying the
Great Western United States Mails.

EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Buffalo, Bradford, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York without Change.

The only route running Day-through Cars to the Lakes to New York City;—splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight superior to any other to N.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight rates, enquire of J. C. OATMAN, 241 Broadway New York; JOHN S. DUNLAP, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JAC B. FORSYTH, Freight Agent, 64 Clark street Chicago or of N. M. FORSYTH, St. Paul.

CHAS MINOT,
H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Supt.
North Western Ag't. (v1n46w)

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed regarding the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spar no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the presence of the great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like THE ATLANTIC. They will aim, therefore, to give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and giving to its pages additional freshness, variety, and importance, by the presentation of the best thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:
Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publisher.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates:

Subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage thirty-six cents a year. Two copies, five dollars; five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

C. H SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!
☞ A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
American Cement Glue
THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which
WILL WITHSTAND WATER.
IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be patch as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher old not cost but a shilling a shilling and is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it in mantle, it will never show when put together.
It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.
Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.
EXTRACTS.
"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*
"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*
"It is always ready: this commends it to everybody."—*Intelligencer.*
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*
ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
$40,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.
TERMS CASH.
☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.
To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS OF ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS with extreme ease.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City, and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and other Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c. by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of *Elasticity and Durability*, which is rendered practicable to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application,
The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *in the same day.*
It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT Cold or Storms, SHRINKING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.
For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and
For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs
OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will success fully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevent any further corrosion and cracking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT
For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of METAL, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.
We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale Warehouse 78 *Wiliam Street.*
Corner of Libeaty Street. NEW YORK.
Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1n49y.)

Valla's Sarsaparilla.
Greatest Medic'l Discovery in Existence
A Sure Cure and Preventive.
Of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fevers, Asthma, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness, Pimples or Blotches, Dropsy, Syphilitic and all Mercurial Diseases, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, Summer Complaints, Biliousness, Phlegm, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The above diseases arise from the great primitive causes of all diseases, namely, Impure Blood. The Sarsaparilla is intended to purify and give tone to it, so that life will be a pleasure instead of pain. Secure a Circular and read for yourselves. The Medicine is recommended to all for a fair trial, and as an inducement it may be proper to state that there is nothing in its composition in the least detrimental to the health of the patient.

For sale wholesale and retail by N. H. HEMIUP & CO., Sole agent in St. Anthony for the same

Blackwood's Magazine
— AND THE —
British Reviews.

	PER ANN
For any one of the four Reviews,	$ 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par
POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861. And as a

Premiums to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1861.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offers for 1859 '60 and '61, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,	$5 00
For any one Review,	do do	5 00
For any two Reviews,	do do	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	do do	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	do do	12 00
For three Reviews,	do do	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	do do	15 00
For the four Reviews,	do do	14 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices:

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $32.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such Inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SU SCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 43 Gold-st., New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'
Pulmonic Wafers.
—IS—
The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country, all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits, the genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumption Lung Disease.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple, pure and pleasant form to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his satchel.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by N. H. HEMIUP & Co., St. Anthony, and all good Druggists.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS.
Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorder on the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Diarrhea—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,
Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, and as a natural and healthy action to the system. Thus it is a superior
FAMILY MEDICINE,
Much better than pills, and much easier to take.
DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS
Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, pain in the side and bowels, piles, protruding and bleeding, piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:
Jos. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Pulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1859: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLINGS
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,
And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Gold Studley, Esq., 122 East 29th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 18, 1860.—I had a shake with Rhine Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had tried most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator
AND
LIFE BITERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found any thing equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bowel regulator."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to opperate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

HEADER, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, hesitate for them at the store if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose the Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
(v1n46m.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August fifteenth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Eli T Wilder of Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 19th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "H" of mortgages pages 519, 520, and 521, and conveys from said Russell to said Wilder in fee the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: The west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eighteen (18) in township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russel for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after one at the rate of three per cent per month. No suit or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty cents ($331,50-100) and there also being due as Wilder from said Russell the further sum of [illegible] one dollars and thirty-five cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 19th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

ELI T. WILDER,
Mortgagee.
Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861.
WILDER & WILLSTON,
Attorneys. (v1n47w.)

Probate Notice.
State of Minnesota,
County of Scott,
Probate Court.

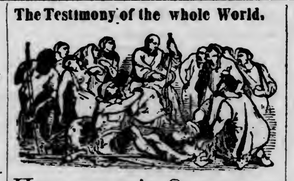
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas George Spencer did on the 18th day of November A. D. 1851 file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and gave notice of his acceptance of trust as Executor named in the said last will and testiment of Caleb Spencer. And whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said County.

It is hereby ordered that Monday the 16th day of December A. D. 1861, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Court house, in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for the hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testiment admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Dated Shakopee, Dec. 25th 1861. Probate Judge,
(v1n48w.)

The Testimony of the whole World.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
—IS—
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remidable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a hogny diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the ointment in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Stricture.

The above class of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the Parts with warm water, and then by gently rubbing the Ointment well into the skin. Persevering from these gentle applications should in effect a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that the most sufficient mercy to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, when we have no doubt it will prove as valuable and as effectually as though pulpable to the eye. Take a fresh bread and milk poultice after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken every night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only drive up to some place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will be your time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings. Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they will require local treatment.—Many of the worst cases of such diseases, will yield in a comparative short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

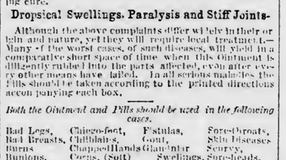
Bad Legs,	Chigo-foot,	Fistulas,	Sore Throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin Diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Soft)	Swellings,	Sore Heads,
Bites of Mos Cancers,		Lumbago,	Tumors,
Chiefers and Coco	Contracted Joints,		Ulcers,
Sand Flies,	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Coco-nuy	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," as discernible as a Water mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.



Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one;—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable—at all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of soup; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget that you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are celebrated, it is for their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Delicate females, apply to them as the one grand remedy for female complaints, the never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

ick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sudden us, most frequently arise from derangements of trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head.

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little, or make water of a thick watery appearance, or if they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains set tled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give immediate relief all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation,	Sore Throats,
Acne,	Piles	Dysentery,	Jaundice,
Bilious	Complaints	Erysipelas,	Liver Com-
Blotches on	the skin,	Female Irreg	ularities,
Bowel Com-	plaints,	Fevers of all	kinds,
Colics,		Fits,	
Constipation	Gout,		
of the bow-	Headache,	Scrofula, or	
els,		Indigestion,	
Consumption,		Kings' Evil,	
Debility,		Weakness	

Stone & Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,
from whatever cause, etc.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough, Cold Hoarseness, Influenza and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieved the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh, Clears and give strength & tone to the voice

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often reaches the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) has by long made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. C. A. STOLETON
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious.
DR. A. A. HAYES,
Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c.,"
DR. G. F. HOLDEN,
Boston.

"Beneficial in Bronchitis."
DR. J. B. V. DA VY, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough

Historical Society

THE SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862. NUMBER 8.

THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.
MACDONALD & BRO., Publishers & Proprietors
Office in Kerlinger's Building Second Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTON.

One copy for one year, ... $1.50, in Advance
" Six months, ... 0.75 " "
" Three months, ... 50 " "

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square one insertion, ... $1.00.
Each additional insertion, ... 25
4 squares three weeks, ... 5.00
3 squares six weeks, ... 7.00
3 squares three months, ... 4.00
1 square twelve months, ... 7.00.
¼ of a column one year, ... 20.00
½ of a column one year, ... 40.00
1 column one year, ... 70.00

Business notices in editorial columns, ten cents per line.
Legal notices and advertisements in double columns, 50 per cent extra.
Legal advertisements at usual rates.
Deaths records free.
Business Cards of six lines, five dollars a year.
Job Printing neatly executed on reasonable terms. In Advance.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand, or printed to order.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD. SALM'N A. BUELL
CHATFIELD & BUELL.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PE TER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of claims, the selection of Military Land Warrants, and to conveyancing promptly, and are thankfully refer to the Saint Peter Company whose business A. G. Chatfield will for the present remain in Le Sueur, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or warm business will return to St. Peter on any other time in the month, unless absent by Providence upon terms of Court. [1y. Feb.]

J. D. STORER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
Office—one door west of the Post Office, First Street

J. A. SARGENT. W. R. GRISWOLD.
SARGENT & GRISWOLD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walnut Street.
CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY
MINNESOTA.
vly.1.dy.

J. H. TIBBITS,
WATCH MAKER
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
AND
FANCY GOODS
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - MINNESOTA
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS. Accurately Tuned. Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "Odd Jobs" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.
Books and Stationary at at Paul Prices.
vly.dy.

National Hotel.
SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA
R. REEVEY Proprietor.
This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travellers. It possesses, for its locality, the location, size, and conveniences unsurpassed. The tables are furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Restaurant,
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON
The choicest Wines Liquors and cigars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
National Hotel Block, Indiana Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billard
SALOON.
WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (vly.dy.)

Belle Plaine House,
M. HANFT, Proprietor.
Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.
The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
(vly.dy.) M. HANFT.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL.
S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,
(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.
This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.
Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.
Attention is particularly directed to the
ROOMS & FURNITURE,
than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.
The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.
LIVERY STABLE
In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. vly.dy.

MILLINERY & DRY GOODS
C. KALVELAGE.
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. [vly.dy.

ANTHON MITCHELL
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
Holmes Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee.
(vly.dy.)

POET'S CORNER.

Written for the Argus.

To the Men of America.

TO THE AIR OF "ROBIN ADAIR."

Men, of America,
Rise in your might,
And, like the meteors ray,
On to the light.
In one great patriot band,
Glorious, powerful, grand,
In defence of your land,
All, all, unite.

Shades of our ancestors,
Why do you frown?
Your gift, the "Stripes and Stars,
None shall pull down,
We kneel, and swear by thee,
It ne'er shall cease to be,
Our emblem, of the free,
Our *only* crown.

Shall those vile traitor hordes?
Our fair land, stain,
Who call for Despots' swords,
From o'er the main,
Our Union to divide,
Or, with life's purple tide,
Our plains, for to have dyed,
Or us enchain.

Men! say, shall this be so?
No! no, by God;
Never shall *any* foe,
Live, on our sod;
Them, from our shores we'll sweep,
And from plain, vale and steep,
Or, free in death we'll sleep,
Where free we've trod!

J. V. M.

SELECT STORIES.

THE LITTLE HEROINE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE SOULE.

"Morning again!" and the weary wasted invalid lifted his face from the pillow and looked pitifully over the dim room. 'Oh! that the night had been longer! To the wretched sleep is dear. My poor wife—my darling babies must they freeze and starve?' And with tears gushing from his eyes, the pale man buried his head in the scanty covering and groaned aloud.

It was no wonder that he was out of heart on that cold, dark December day. At best he had a hard struggle to get food, and for the past six months the struggle had been almost desperate, for his wife had been unable to assist him in the least, being confined to her bed with a slow wasting disease. His little daughter Marie, a pretty child of twelve, kept the room tidy, and herself and two little brothers like wax. By the aid of her mother's whispered directions she also managed to do the washing and ironing.

'My little sunbeam,' the father fondly called her while the mother would say in her low sweet tones, 'or angel.'

One night the young housekeeper waited until it was pitch dark for her father to come home to his frugal supper, and then, with fearful forebodings at her heart, undressed the little boys and put them to bed, and tied on her hood and cloak to go for him. A crowd met her at the threshold. With a wild cry, she rushed towards the inanimate form they carried upon a board. It was her father brought home with a broken leg.

A week passed since this misfortune. By the sale of a few pieces of furniture the wood was kept from the door. But now nothing remained save the coarse bed on which the distressed ones slept. No coal for the little grate; no tea for the feverish lips; no cruse for the famished children! What should he do?

It was a question little Marie asked herself again, as they lay there waiting the few pale sunbeams that straggled through the window. And she asked it oftener after she had risen and dressed herself and brothers, and smoothed the two beds. Bread they must have that day. They were all faint even now, and the boys clamoring for their breakfast.

Suddenly a bright thought came to the little daughter. She remembered having seen in the coffee houses, young girls, no taller than she, waiting upon the customers. Perhaps they would try her. 'If they only would,' she murmured softly.

'I am handy, quick and patient, and I will try so hard to oblige.' 'I am pretty, too,' she might truly have added and there been a spark of vanity in her heart; for she was a sweet child, with a brow like a sunny snow drift, and eyes like the spring violets that nestle in the woodlands. 'I will try, at least, and see what I can do;' and after watching a moment the weary sleep of her parents, she whispered to the little boys that she was going out to get some bread for them, and hurried away.

She did go to the baker's, but her pitiful story failed to touch his hard heart, and there were tears on her cold cheek as she turned away. Even if she secured a place she could hope for no wages till Saturday, and there were four weary days between this and that. Bread would be too late if she waited till then. What should she do—beg? She asked herself the question with a quivering lip. Never before had their poverty driven them to that strait, and it was hard even now, with the picture of that wretched home fresh in her memory, to plead for charity. But she did it.—Again and again she said to the passer by, 'please sir, please ma'am, give me a penny to buy bread for my sick parent.'

But the gentlemen had their overcoats buttoned to their chins, and the ladies were enveloped in furs, and it was too much like trouble to find their pocket books or purses just to supply a begger's wants.

'Go to the soup-house,' said one at last more churlish than the rest. 'The city provides for such as you.'

It was a new idea to her, and as fast as feet could carry her she went, and entering in breathless haste told her story to the attendant matron.

'I will report the case to the committee,' said the woman quietly, making a memorandum of the name and number of the street. 'Come in to-morrow morning and I will do what I can for you.'

To-morrow! She would become too weak to walk so far by that time, and what would become of the rest!

With a heavy heart, she went home, having no courage to present herself as a waiter to any of the hollee houses she passed on her way.

'Did you get some?' cried the boys, gathering around her, and pulling off her cloak to see if were hidden in her cloak or under her arms.

'Did you get some?' said two faint voices from the bed in the corner, and the coverlet was thrown off, and two pairs of thin white hands put forth.

'No, no,' she answered plaintively, 'but I will try again. Keep up good hope.'

'There will be plenty out of the oven now Yes plenty,' she said to herself, as she buttoned her cloak on the threshold; 'plenty, and I'll have some, too. Men and women forsake me. God dos'nt hear me any longer! They shall not starve. There is nothing left for me to do but to *steal*.'

Her face paled as she spoke it, and for a few moments there was a wild wrestle in her heart. Then she went on quietly, pausing an instant before each baker's door, and looking anxiously within. By and by she found one that seemed empty.

A whole pile of steaming loves lay upon the counter.

She rushed in and seized one and hiding it under her cloak, fled madly up the street.—But the baker had seen her from the little sitting room, and was after her crying hastily 'Stop thief, stop thief!' A crowd followed her, and the poor child was soon run down.

'A clear case,' said the Police office, who took her in hand—'property found on her—She must go to the Court room.'

In vain she pleaded with them, and told her story.

'They must do their duty, she might have begged, she might have gone to the soup-house; there was no excuse for stealing at any rate.'

No excuse and her mother was dying for food!

An important trial was just closing, all the avenues in the Court House were thronged.

'They'll be through soon,' said the officer to the baker; 'we'll wait here a few minutes.—No danger of her getting away while my grip is on her,' and he tightened his grip on the shrinking arm, till the flesh quivered with pain.

'Take me home first,' said she sadly: 'they will worry about me so. My poor mother will die if she thinks I am lost.'

'They w l soon find out where you are,' said he gruffly. 'Bad news is like lightening, it travels fast.'

'Oh dear, oh dear! What will become of them?' and she sobbed aloud.

A little girl about her age was passing by—a rich man's child—you would know it by the embroidered dress and cloak, the rich velvet hood, and the costly fur tippet and muff. But there was no false pride hidden under the expensive raiment, a warm heart was beating there, and its sympathies went out far towards the poor prisoner. For a moment she paused as if irresolute upon her plan of action; then laying her mittened hand gently on the officer's she said politely:

'May I speak with her?'

'Oh yes, she is not committed yet.'

Putting her soft rosy cheek close to the purple cold one, she whispered very earnestly.—Marie told her ton hing story; and begged she would, by the love she bore her mother, find out her humble home and comfort the distressed ones.

'I will, I will,' the stranger replied earnestly; 'and don't you cry any more; my father knows the judge, and he'll get you away to-morrow. Good bye—keep up a heart;' and off she ran.

She knew her mother to be one of the most charitable of women, and hastened home to tell her the story of Marie; but unfortunately she had just gone to ride, and would not be back till near dinner time.

'What can I do?' she cried and wrung her hands.

'They want coal, and bread, and ten, and so many things, and I have only ten cents in my pocket.'

She sat down on the marble steps and pondered. All at once her eyes brightened, and a beautiful color flushed in her face.

'I'll do it,' she said resolutely; mama will forgive me when she knows all. Without fire, without food, nearly naked, quite starved. O she will be so glad I thought so for;' and she bounded down the street and rushed around the corner.

Pushing open the plate-glass door of the most fashionable hair dresser in the city, she went quietly up to the attendant and asked to see Monsieur B. He ushered her into the inner room, saying he would call him.

Her heart fluttered while she waited, but her resolution did not fail her.

'Ah! it is my little Theresa;' and Monsieur B. took her hand kindly.

'Good morning, dear. Come to have your ringlets dressed for the ball to-night—no?' as she shook her head, 'why not?—you go certainly; you are one of Monsieur's best pupils. What is it then, my dear?'

For a moment her lips quivered; then she spoke up quickly:

'You said once, sir, you would give me an eagle for my curls. Will you do it now—today—this minute?'

The hair-dresser was astonished. What could the child mean? To cut off those curls, long, silken and gold colored, the pale gold of a stray sunbeam, it would have been sacrilege almost for a mother to have done it; to sell them was surely a crime.

'Does she, your mother, does she know you come here?'

'No, sir; but she will not blame me when I tell her how it was. O, no, she is too good.

'And how is it my dear? Make a friend of me, and tell me how it comes you ask me to buy your hair,' and he stroked the glossy curls as tenderly as a father might.

She hesitated, and then opened her heart to him. There was a mist on his eyes when she finished her plaintive story. He walked the floor for a moment as if irresolute, then stopping before her, he took out his pocket-book, and handed her two half eagles. She put them in her purse, and took off her hood.

'Not now, my little angel!' he said huskily, 'not now, I am too busy, to-morrow will do as well; or stay; I will come in this evening. Till then do not mention it to any one. Go now on your mission, my Sister of Charity, and he led her to the door.

How quick her little feet flew over the pavement. She could hardly speak when she had reached a baker's shop.

'Two loaves, sir—large ones, too,' she gasped and threw down one of the gold pieces.

The man stared at her curiously. The color rose to her brow, but she said nothing, and hurried away with her warm fragrant bundle.

'Is it you Marie? What kept you so long, daughter? Quick, break me a crumb, I am faint.'

Like an angel the little stranger looked to them as she gilded in, her cheeks like apple-blossoms, and her hair falling over her shoulders like ripples of sunshine.

'Marie cannot come yet,' she said, in a voice that was as sweet as a robin's in Maytime.—'But she will return to-morrow; perhaps this evening. She has sent me with the bread.—See the two nice loaves I've brought you, and she broke it in fragments.

Tears coursed down her cheeks as she saw how eagerly they clutched them. She had never dreamed of poverty like this; never known how hungry folks may be, and live.

'I must go now,' she said, opening the door; but I will come again soon and make you comfortable, and she hurried to the nearest grocer and bought a basket full of provisions and engaged him to send in some kindlings and coal.

The little boys helped her to build a fire in the coal stove, and when it blazed merrily, she put on the kittles and soon had a refreshing cup of tea for each invalid, and a platter of smoking potatoes for the children.

'Where is Marie, do you know little angel?' asked the sick mother, as she gave back the cup.

'O, yes, I know,' she answered cheerfully. 'Didn't I say she would be home early to-morrow? Don't worry. Better days are coming, I'll bring her in the morning. Good bye.'

It was as though a fairy had come and vanished; a kind-hearted fairy, too, for beside the supply of coal and wood, a half eagle lay in the sick father's hand.

Murmuring to himself all the tender adjectives in the French language, the good hair-dresser immediately hastened to the room.—The judge was a friend of his, too, and he hoped to save the child from prison. She had not yet been brought in, the court having adjourned for half an hour. He asked for a private interview with the judge. As soon as it was granted, he told him all Marie's distress, and the generous kindness of little Theresa.

'Poor child! good child!' said his listener wiping his glasses. 'She must go to prison, I suppose, but it shall be to a chamber in my own house. Go into court and tell the same story over, it will be better than a lawyer's plea.'

He did so, and there was not a dry eye in the audience when he ceased. Even the baker hung his head and seemed to muse. Before the breathless silence had been broken, he looked up and said to the judge. 'I withdraw my complaint; let her go with me and take all she wants.'

The spacious room rang with applause and while the enthusiasm was at its height a thoughtful old man went about the crowd with his hat. People's fingers found their pocket-books as if by intuition, and when he poured the collection into Marie's apron, she screamed with joy. No more hunger, no more cold, no more nakedness that winter. They were rich.

The baker took her home himself, and told her at the door not to worry about bread till spring, for his wagon would leave them all they wanted every morning. How lightly she bounded up the stair case. It was like a bird's footfall, a singing bird's in the time of flowers.

'Have you come Marie?' Two voices spoke at once.

'Yes, mother, yes father, and we are rich! and she emptied her apron on the bed. How merrily the silver and gold coin jingled. It was like the echo of a harvest song, the distant echo brought back the summer breezes.

'Bless you, my little sunbeam, bless you my angel.' And two hands were laid upon her head, and tears and smiles were strangely mixed together.

* * * * * *

'What does it mean Theresa?' and the mother looked wonderingly at her beautiful little laughter as she came into the parlor, in obedience to a message brought by a servant.—Monsieur B. says you promised to see him to-night.'

'I did mama. Did you bring your scissors sir?' And she carried a footstool to the sofa, upon which he sat, and quickly nestled at his feet.

'Yes my dear, see?' and he took from his pocket a shining pair.

'Theresa, what means this?" the mother spoke sternly.

'I have sold my hair to him, mamma and he is come to cut it off.'

"Sold your hair!—cut it off! Were you crazy? Are you in earnest?" And she gathered her to her side, and laid her hand protectingly over the precious curls.

'Tell her how it was, sir. She won't be angry, then. Please, sir, tell her.

He did so. Closer and closer to her heart was the child drawn by the tearful mother, as the narrator proceeded with his touching story. And when it was finished, she covered her face with kisses, and said in a broken voice 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven!"

A single ringlet was severed from the beautiful head that night—one long, soft, golden curl, which the hair dresser carried home as reverently as though it had been down from an angel's wing. On the morrow he had it woven into a heart's-case, and the sunny, shining human flower was ever afterwards worn next his heart, a talisman against besetting sins.

SHE NEVER LEAVES HIM.—"Look at the career of a man as he passes through the world; a man, visited by misfortunes! How often is he left by his fellow-men to sink under the weight of his afflictions, unheeded and alone! One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, a third, perhaps, betrays him; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his afflictions with unshaken affection; braves the changes of feeling, of his temper, embittered by the disappointments of the world, with the highest of all virtue; in resigned patience ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distresses, and is the first to catch and reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, duty, or compassion to be performed.—And at last, when life and sorrow come together, she follows him to the tomb with an ardor of affection which death itself cannot destroy."

HOME.—It is not the house, though that may have its charms; not the field, carefully tilled, and streaked with our own footpaths; nor the trees though their shadow be to you like that of a "great rock in a weary land;" nor yet is it the fireside with its cozy comfort; nor the pictures, which tell of loved ones; nor the books; but more than all these, it is the *presence!* The altar of your confidence is there; and adorning it all and sending your blood in passionate flow, is the ecstacy of the conviction that there, at least, you are beloved; that there you are understood; that there your errors will meet with gentle forgiveness; that there you may unburden your soul, fearless of harsh unsympathizing ears; and there you may be entirely and joyfully yourself.

TRUE GOODNESS is not without that germ of greatness that can bear with patience the mistakes of the ignorant, the censures of the malignant. The approbation of God is her "exceeding great regard," and she would not debase a thing so precious, by an association with the contaminating plaudits of man.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 18, 1862.

Our Commercial Relations with Canada.

It is important just now, when excitement on international topics runs high, and misrepresentation and heated partisanship are in the ascendant, to occasionally look below the surface and discover what our true position is, our duty, and the causes and remedies for what may prove to be transitory ills. That much bad feeling has been provoked on both sides, as between Canada and this country, it were folly to deny; but to those who have true knowledge of the character and peculiar national tendencies of the Canadian people, it would be unjust to impute to them any hostile feeling to this country. The proof has too often been afforded, during the general international gatherings at railway celebrations that have occurred in both countries, that the fraternal sentiment that has been evoked on these occasions was genuine and sincere, and that it was alike the interest and the disposition of Canadians, as well as Americans, to preserve the friendliest relations with each other.

For evidence of this fact, and to show that such is the prevailing spirit of our relations with Canada, it will be pertinent to inquire what is the existing state of our trade with Canada—what the past and present policy of its government as affecting western interests, and whether as a people we are not reaping great benefits from the extensive commerce now carried on between the two countries.

So far from encouraging the present inclination on the part of a certain class of firebrands to brew trouble between neighbors, let us examine those features of the case that make for peace. Confining our attention to mercantile transactions, it should be satisfactory to know that, having lost all connection with the southern markets, Canada yet remains our largest customer for many articles, and, furthermore, furnishes us the most direct means of transit by steam and rail during winter to all European markets.

During the season of navigation we have two great water channels to the sea-board,—the one via the Eric Canal, where the western farmers' industry is heavily taxed to support the canal revenues of the State of New York; the other is the cheap and free navigation of the Lakes and St. Lawrence River Canals, left equally open to American and Canadian vessels.

The Canadian government invites trade direct through the St. Lawrence by removing all tolls; hence the comparatively greater cheapness of the latter route for the shipment of grain. Our market reports during the latter part of the season show the following contrast in rates of transportation:

New York Route.

Lake freight on bulk grain via Buffalo,	16 cents.
Canal freight, Buffalo to New York,	24 "
	40 "

Canada Route.

Lake freight on grain to Kingston,	24 cents.
River and Canal freight, Kingston to Montreal,	6 "
	30 "

Every dollar saved in the transportation of grain goes into the farmer's pocket, and the competition thus established benefits all interests.

These are some of the good things that result from cultivating the closest friendly connections with our Canadian neighbors.

We now come to the enormous increase of this trade with Canada of late years.

As recently as 1851, all the trade of the West with Canada was carried on by two or three firms. Now our exports reach fifteen millions bushels of grain, shipped to Montreal alone, during the season just closed.

To foster this trade and consolidate it, with the further object of redeeming its issues, the Bank of Montreal, the wealthiest in the province, has opened an agency here.

The effect of this has largely increased the purchase of western products, both for the Canadian and European markets, and certainly, in the improvenished condition of our banking interests in this State, no greater boon could have been granted us than the introduction in our midst of a sound currency that had a specie basis.

The government of Canada and its banks have thus done much to bring about an untrammeled and healthy commercial connection between their constituents and the community of the Northwest. This has been the study of Canadian statesmen ever since the Reciprocity Treaty came into force, as we have had abundant opportunities of knowing.

We may now inquire what individual enterprise is doing in these dark and gloomy times. Canadian buyers are the busiest at this season of all others who frequent our markets. The present large receipts and range of prices is largely owing to the Canadian and European demand, as we learn from the best authority. The following statement has been handed us of the value of the shipments of mess pork exported to Canada alone, being one item only: 18,000 bbls. mess pork, of the value of $175,000, packed in this market since the commencement of the season. These are stubborn facts, and may well put to shame the brazen effrontery and spirit for mischief of a class of agitators who decry Canada banks, and would shun Canadian railways, albeit the Grand Trunk line of Canada has, after crossing Canadian territory, to traverse three New England States, besides having its western terminus in Michigan.

The cause of this insane outcry was to be found in the bristling military front that Canada was putting on. To show that such precautions were necessary on her part, it is only necessary to quote the language of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, on this very subject of England's necessity for dispatching troops to Canada to protect her commerce and prosperity.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

"JULY 1, 1861.

"Under present circumstances, the more effectually Great Britain guards her possessions and her commerce in this quarter the better we shall be satisfied.

"It causes us no concern that the government sends a naval force into the Gulf and a military force into Canada."

If this were not warrant enough, the malicious attacks upon Canada and the windy threats of the Bennett class of writers were calculated to stir up much bitter feeling, and make it incumbent upon her, if such unworthy and criminal counsels prevailed, to put her house in order ere it was too late.—*Chicago Times.*

THE WAR-CLOUD STILL HOVERING—DETERMINATION OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* communicates the following to that paper:

There is a strong effort being made here, on the part of the administration, to produce the impression that all danger of a war with England has been averted by the surrender of the Confederate envoys. But those who have access to the real sources of information know that the very reverse is the fact. In diplomatic circles, particularly, it is well known that all the indications, both in Europe and here, point to war as inevitable, notwithstanding the surrender of the envoys. The great fact, stripped of all disguise, is simply this, that England is determined on opening the cotton ports of the South, even if the doing so involves her in a war with our government. Private letters received in this city by the last steamers, written by persons who have access to the best informed political circles in London and Paris, state that the governments of England, France, and Spain have already agreed on a joint course of conduct towards America; that the events of the last seven months have proved to the satisfaction of those governments that it is impossible for the northern to subjugate the southern States, because during all that time the Union armies, now amounting to 600,000 men, have been unable to penetrate the southern territory at any point, but have been repulsed and defeated with loss whenever they have made the attempt as at Big Bethel, Bull Run, and Leesburg; that the southern States have virtually established a government *de facto*, having demonstrated their ability to maintain their independence, and ongh', therefore, even according to the American rule, to be recognized as an independent power; and that the destruction of Charleston harbor is such a violation of international law and of the rights of all neutral nations as cannot be passed over in silence. It is stated by the same authority that the agent of the Confederate government in Paris had received the dispatches which had been confided to the care of Mrs. Slidell, and had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which presented them, that they contained an urgent appeal for recognition, and an offer to France of great commercial advantages, amounting practically to free trade, but that there was no suggestion as to a French protectorate over the South; that the French Minister gave the Confederate Commissioner to understand that the dispatch would be taken into favorable consideration, but that no formal answer would be made until the report of M. Mercier (the French Minister at Washington) on the Trent affair should be received at Paris; and that, if the United States government should release Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the French government would wait until one of them arrived in Paris in person. This language on the part of M. Thouvenel is susceptible of but one interpretation, namely: that France is on the point of receiving Mr. Slidell as a fully accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the southern States.

GEN. HALLECK'S RECEPTION OF CALLERS.—Gen. Halleck is a man of business. He comes promptly to the point. A clergyman in San Francisco, soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a church, once called upon him, and began a long explanation. He checked him with the abrupt inquiry, "How much is the church to cost?" "Seventy-two thousand dollars," was the reply. Gen. Halleck figured for a moment, put down his name for three hundred dollars, and handed back the paper with the remark, "That is my proportion. Good morning, sir." The reverend visitor bowed himself out, quite surprised to find his business so suddenly disposed of.

A good many people here have been subjected to the same emotion since Gen. Halleck took command here. A gentleman called upon him one morning, and in due course was admitted to his presence. "Good morning, Mr. ——," said the General, "have you any business with me?" "I have a moment's," replied the visitor. "Very well, sir, a moment let it be." A moment it was. The modest gentleman stated his errand in what Mr. Choate used to call "unmultuous haste." "I can do nothing about it, sir," was the General's answer, as he turned away. A St. Louis friend of mine gives a ludicrous account of a similar interview at which he assisted. "Dr. —— and myself," he says, "went to call on Gen. Halleck. After waiting for the disposal of several other pilgrims who were there before us, we were admitted. The General came forward and shook hands with us, with the salutation, 'How do you do, gentlemen?' Before I had time to reply, he asked, 'Have you any business with me?' 'Well, no, General,' I answered, 'we simply called to pay our respects.' I thought it now time to withdraw, but the doctor was not to be put off in that way. 'General,' said he, 'we wish to express our approbation of your course. We have been much gratified by it—all except General Order No. 3: we think the policy of *that unwise*.' 'I don't expect to please everybody, sir; expect to do my duty, sir. Good morning, gentlemen.' By this time the doctor's opinion agreed with mine, and we came away." We used to hear a great deal about Gen. Fremont's inaccessibility; but it was nothing to General Halleck's. "Have-you-any-business-with-me-sir?"—*St. Louis correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

THE STONE FLEET BLOCKADES—DO THEY DESTROY THE HARBORS?—Some very good people in the loyal States affect to feel very bad over the stone fleet blockade of Southern ports, which, they allege, are forever destroyed thereby. The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* has the following remarks on the subject, which we throw out as a crumb of comfort:

Certain foreign journals, disaffected towards the Northern States, are inclined to expatiate on the barbarism of stone blockades, as employed by the government in southern ports. Without attempting to discuss the question whether such expedients for distressing the enemy appertain to legitimate welfare, it is at least satisfactory to know that, in the opinion of eminent submarine engineers—Mons. Maillefert, for example—it does not follow that ports thus treated are perpetually sealed to commerce. Even though every vessel were solid rock, it would be possible to remove them, especially where, as at Charleston, the water is comparatively shallow. M. Maillefert has repeatedly removed large masses of submerged rock, as at Hurl Gate, St. Lawrence River, and the rapids at Alexandria, La., thereby securing unobstructed navigation. But the probability is, that nature, unaided, will accomplish the restoration of sealed harbors by changing the channel.

Sometimes sunken hulks are gradually imbedded in the sand until they almost disappear. At other times, sand, accumulates around them, forming a barrier. In the latter case, however, if the flow of water is obstructed, other channels are formed almost invariably on one or both sides—sometimes deeper than that which previously existed.

With such facts as these, the feigned grief manifested by certain journalists inimical to the Union is quite unnecessary. It is by no means certain that Charleston is destroyed as a commercial city, or that the prospects of Beaufort are so much improved as to warrant speculation there in town lots. The people of Savannah appear to have no fears of such a result, for they are known to have sunk vessels in the channels near Tybee Island, to prevent the approach of the Federal fleet. It is not likely that they would voluntarily destroy the city in order to save it.

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS.—There is not in the country a town which is not suffering from the derangement in the currency caused by the financial operations of the government. The banks which have not suspended are withdrawing their circulation, thus prospectively increasing difficulties which are already oppressive. Specie payment has been stopped on the treasury demand notes, and their par value is scarcely sustained. It is doubtful whether the government could go into the market to-day and obtain seventy-five cents on the dollar for its bonds. The treasury is about empty, while the calls upon it are some two millions of dollars per day. In the face of all this, Congress are now in the second month of their session, and they have done nothing, absolutely nothing, to relieve the country, maintain the credit of the government and supply the treasury, and nobody can tell when they will do any thing. They hold daily session, but not one of these sessions thus far has been devoted to the public business, which, above all other public business, is most pressing. Most of these session, if not, indeed, all of them, have been consumed upon the negro question in its direct and indirect aspects. All other questions are subordinated to this. It is negro at the beginning, at the middle and at the end. A man from the moon dropping down upon Congress and listening to their deliberations—if deliberations they may be called—would conclude that they were assembled to care exclusively for the interests of negroes.

If there be those who have not before been convinced that the republican party is totally incompetent as a governing party, they must be convinced now. If there be those whose fears have not hitherto been excited that this party would, within the duration of the present Congress, complete the ruin of the country which began when it came into power, such fears must be excited now. To the dullest comprehension we are not drifting, but driving upon the breakers.

Congress has really but one duty to perform at this session, and that is to pass such laws as will preserve the public credit and supply the government with money. No other legislation is necessary. We predict that they will substantially fail in the performance of this duty, and that they will aggravate the failure by legislation which will be as wicked as injurious.—*Chicago Times.*

THE ABOLITION PROGRAMME.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that the abolition leaders have already formed a party in opposition to the President, and that the following measures constitute the programme which they intend to carry out if possible:

1. The passage of Thad. Stevens' resolutions, declaring free and offering freedom to all slaves who will leave their masters.
2. The passage of Lyman Trumbull's bill, confiscating all the property of the rebels, including their slaves.
3. The passage of a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.
4. The total, immediate and unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, (one of the compromise measures of that year.)
5. The passage of a joint resolution requesting the President to remove Gen. McClelland from the supreme command of the army, and to appoint Gen. Banks in his stead, and to restore Gen. Fremont to the command of the department of Missouri.
6. The passage of an act obliterating the boundary lines between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, throwing the two States into one, and calling the State thus formed simply "Carolina."
7. The passage of a joint resolution declaring that slavery is the cause of the war, and that the war cannot be brought to a successful termination until the cause is removed.

CANNIBALISM OF AMERICAN WHALE FISHERMEN.—The St. John's (N. B.) *News* has a communication from John T. Sullivan, formerly of Hadley Falls, who states that he and another seaman deserted from the whaleship Daniel Webster, August 4th, in Cumberland Straits, and were joined by seven other deserters from the ship Ansel Gibbs. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, and with a few provisions, two guns and a little ammunition, they stood across the straits. A few days after, Wm. Dutton died of starvation, and was eaten by his comrades, who also made several attempts to butcher Sullivan for food. In the desperate struggle, Sullivan killed one of them named Samuel Fisher, and he was also eaten. At last they were picked up by some Esquimaux in a boat, and were saved. This tale has an air of horrible romance rather than plain reality about it, though such events have occurred at sea and during sieges on land.

AN ACCOUNT WITH GOD.—The other day we saw a gentleman, stop and give a poor woman a kind word, and money sufficient to purchase a pair of shoes to protect her feet. We saw the same man on the cars two years ago, and have not met him since till last week.—About two years since we were on the train, and there was also aboard a poor woman with not money enough to pay her fare. The conductor was about to put her off the cars between the stations, when the gentleman alluded to ordered the conductor to desist, counted the amount he wanted, and paid the woman's fare. She tried to thank him, but he begged her not think of it, for said he, I charge all such little accounts to God! He and I have a long running account.

A leading secessionist in Price's army wrote in a recent letter: "Our men have no dread of Federal Generals except Sigel, and not of him when he is advancing. But, retreating, he is extremely formidable, and some of our fellows say, 'When that d——d dutchman begins to back down, look out for hi—ll.'"

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 18, 1862.

The Present Duty of Democrats.

At this time, when ambitious representatives and Congressional ignoramuses are proposing lines of policy to be pursued by the Government, and the disgusting fanatical and atrocious plans of slavery-exterminators, nigger-arming, constitution-violating abolitionists are being put forth and advocated as the proper manner of conducting this war; there is a duty to be performed by every Democrat in the North.

It is true that during the last few months treason and fanaticism has so much engaged the attention of our citizens, as to cause the old time-honored banner of Democracy to be passed by, unnoticed by millions who were rushing on to destruction; but now as the "sober second thought" begins to prevail, we see a demand arising for the organization and efforts of the Democratic Party.

The Conservatives and Abolitionists are now arrayed against each other—the former laboring to pre-erve the Union *as it was;* the latter would fain move Heaven and Earth to bring destruction and disgrace upon our country. Simon Cameron who, contrary to the will of the President, first gave the barbarous suggestion of arming the negroes, an official sanction, has retired from the Cabinet, and Mr. Stanton, *a Democrat*, is to take his place. Fremont, who by his wholesale corruption and abolition proclivities, is without a parallel, has passed in disgrace from the public stage; his name carrying with it reproach, wherever uttered. Many other minor lights have followed in the train of these two distinguished enemies to the Constitution and their country; and, as a consequence, the President is assailed by the abolition forces of the country, for his conservatism and uprightness in the fearless discharge of his duty.

Upon whom then, is the President to rely for support, assistance and encouragement in his efforts to make this a *constitutional* war for the *restoration* of the Union? We answer, upon the conservative element of the American people The present quarrel which is now going on in the Republican party will force the members of that party to take a position as abolitionists or conservatives. No middle ground, like that heretofore claimed to be held by Republicans proper, will be left for them to occupy. The radical portion of the, Republican party will become abolitionists and will claim to be *the* Republican party.—Mr. Lincoln and his friends will take a more conservative ground, and abandon the abolitionists, and join the true friends of the Constitution and the Union—the Democratic Party. Indeed, so apparent are the indications of this finale of the Republican party that many of the radicals who voted for Mr. Lincoln, declare that he has already abandoned the anti-slavery doctrines of the Republican party, and therefore is no longer a Republican.

Viewing matters from this stand-point, a plain duty presents itself to the consideration of every Democrat in the land. That duty is to adhere to the principles which the Democratic Party has advocated and laid down for the government of the country. Those principles, if carried out, will secure a restoration of the Union, and crown with victory the efforts of our patriotic statesmen and brave soldiers, to bring about that result. And so long as President Lincoln pursues his present conservative line of policy, it is the bounden duty of every Democrat to extend to him a hearty support; not in deeds alone, but in words of endorsement and encouragement. Such support will be of vast importance to the President, when assailed by fanaticism, which is treason in itself, to the Constitution and Government of our country.

Let no Democrat hesitate in the performance of this duty; the President has risen above party, and ere many months are past, he will be standing upon a Democratic platform, and the Republican Party will have ceased to exist.

The Governor's Message.

We have given this document a hasty glance; but find nothing of sufficient interest in it, to justify us in giving it an insertion. To our mind a message of half the length would have answered as well.

The first portion is devoted to the financial department. The expenses of the present year amount to $74,658,97. We wish the Legislature would heed the Governor when he tells them "it is clearly our policy then to persevere in an economical administration of our finances, cutting off every useless expenditure when exposed, and only entering on such new enterprises as are indispensable," and adjourn at once. The Governor suggests that Minnesota collects the Federal tax herself, proposing three methods: 1st, by direct taxation; 2d, by a loan from moneys arising from sale of school lands, or, 3d, should the 2d fail, by a loan from eastern parties in anticipation of the moneys arising from the sale of school lands. He notices the injustice of the Federal tax upon Minnesota, compared with Rhode Island and other States. He endorses the suggestions of the Secretary of United States Treasury.

The following statistics, he complies from the census retuins:

"The capital employed in agriculture in 1860 $23,241,754, and the value of the products of the farm was $6,748,709, or a gross return of 29 per cent, upon the capital employed. Other branches of industry show a like progress. The value of the products of manufactures at the same, was $4,295,208. The entire product of these two branches of industry of Minnesota for 1860 being $11,043,916.

After referring so the Land Grant Rail Road, the Volunteers of Minnesota and other subjects of less importance, he concludes with an "eloquent and patriotic" passage on the trouble with Great Britain.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.—The Cairo correspondent of New York *Times*, gives the following particulars of the Mississippi fleet:

Gunboats	12
Mortar Boats	38
Tugs and Steamboats	28

The names of the gunboats are as following:

	GUNS		GUNS
Flag Ship Benton	18	Pittsburg	15
Essex	15	Cincinnati	15
St. Louis	15	Louisville	15
Carondelet	15	Conestoga	15
Mound City	15	Lexington	15
Cairo	15	Tyler	10

The following are the officers of the fleet, with their commands, as far as made, and their native States:

Flag officer A. H. Foote commanding, Conn.
Commander Wm D. Porter, Penn., Essex.
Commander Roger Perry, Md., not assigned.
Commander A. H. Keilr, Md., not assigned.
Commander A. M. Pennock, Va. Fleet Capt
Commander J. A. Winslow, N. C. not assigned.
Commander H. Walk, Va., Taylor.
Commander B. M. Dove, Va., not assigned.
Lieut Commanding J. P. Sanford, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut Commanding K. N. Sternbell, New York, Lexington.
Lieut Commanding S. L. Phelps, Ohio, Conestoga.
Lieut Commanding Leonard Paulding, New York, Recruiting Service.
Lieut. J. W. Shirk, Pennsylvania, not assigned
Lieut. J. Biship, Missouri, Taylor.
Assistant Quartermaster, Captain George W. Wise, Maryland, on Gunboat Service.

The magnitude of the preparations may to some extent be inferred when it is known that the salaries of the officers reach the amount of $60,000 a month—that $500,000 bushels of coal have been contracted for and delivered at Cairo—that clothing to the amount of $40,000 has been contracted for and is on its way thither—that 800 tons of gunpowder have been sent to Cairo, and other war material beyond all computation.

GEN. PATTERSON.—The Senate sometime ago passed a resolution at the instance of Mr. Sherman, who was a member of Gen. Patterson's staff, calling upon the Department for the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. The Secretary of War has replied that it was incompatible with the public interest to publish the correspondence. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that, after this refusal to do justice to Gen. Patterson by laying before the public facts that are necessary to his complete vindication, he will probably deem it necessary to publish the correspondence, a copy of which he took the precaution to preserve.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIGEL. We regret to have learned that Gen. Sigel has sent in his resignation. We do not believe it will be accepted, as a general who has shown his ability; as has Gen. Sigel. is too valuable a soldier to be erased from the roll of generals.

An alleged affront in the appointment of Gen. Curtis, over Sigel, to the command at Rolla is said to be the cause of the resignation.

This is another evidence of the manner in which political aspirants are continually poking their noses into other peoples business.

HOW REBELS ARE MANAGED BY GEN. HALLECK.—We have before us the proceedings of the Military Commission, in session at St. Louis, of which Gen. Sturgis was President, and before which one Edward M. Mabie, was tried and convicted. The charges against Mabie were encouraging rebellion against the United States government while enjoying its protection, and communicating with the enemy. On all the charges and specifications Mabie was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1000, and to be imprisoned as a prisoner of war until the end of the present war. Gen. Halleck, in his order giving publicity to the proceedings of the court, says:

"The sentence is approved, but mitigated ($1,000) one thousand dollars' fine or confinement as a prisoner until the end of the present war.

"In reviewing the proceedings in this case, the General Commanding has noticed that the commission has not been governed in its proceedings by the same rules as courts-martial, so far as may be applicable,' (see General Orders No. 1 Department of the Missouri, of January 1st, 1862.)

"The counsel for the accused was permitted to put one or more questions to a witness, also to address the commission as counsel for the accused. This was wrong. The counsel may write questions, when instructed to do so by the accused; but such written questions should be presented to the commission through the Judge Advocate and Recorder. The counsel may also be allowed to read the defence; but said defence must be in the name of the accused, and not in the name of the counsel for his client."

THE editor of the Portland *Advertiser*, who understands the facts in the case by his late residence at the West, thinks that "while the South presents a bold front on the Potomac, in Kentucky, Western Virginia and Missouri; behind this front is nothing but weakness. Its armies and fortifications may be compared to a shop where all the goods are skillfully paraded on shelves and in show cases. The eye sees all at a glance. Nothing is left in reserve behind this outside appearance. A single decisive battle against the South, like Manassas against the North, would decide this question, and blot out forever the rebellion, which has nothing to fall back upon. Not so with the North. A dozen defeats like Manassas only prolongs the contest. It does not and cannot decide it."

PLAIN TRUTH.—There is a great deal of stern truth in the observations of the New York *World*, that there is no better way to secure retrenchment in the needless or the corrupt expenditures of the government than by making every honest tax-payer realize the fact that such expenditures rob him. With an inflated and irredeemable currency, there is no such thing as bringing this home to men's business and bosoms. A direct and sufficient tax, to the amount of $200,000,000, would make every tax-payer realize the cost of the war, and the need of private and public economy. The pressure and demand for retrenchment and reform being universal, would then be irresistible.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—Official documents of the rebel government and estimates of their own writers, give the following as the force of the rebel army, and the number furnished by each State, as follows:

Virginia,	Official,	83 000
North Carolina,	do	35 000
South Carolina,	do	19 000
Georgia,	do	27 000
Louisiana,	do	25 000
Askansas,	do	24 000
Tennessee,	do	35 000
Florida,	Estimated,	10 000
Alabama,	do	22 000
Mississippi,	do	21 000
Texas,	do	30 000
Total,		331 000

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE TRENT SETTLEMENT.—The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell has been received in Canada with some amazement and evident pleasure. The Quebec *Chronicle* of December 30th, says:

While we must give every credit to the British government for acting with a promptitude which has no parallel in the history of England since Napoleon's escape from Elba, we must not deprive the American government of its meed of praise too. It would, perhaps, have been better if they had sent Mason, Slidell & Co., on board a Cunard steamship the instant they arrived at Boston—for such an act would at once have turned in their favor the alienated sympathies of England and the British Colonies in North America—but of that we will say nothing further, we prefer to praise them for having had the courage to rise superior to the mob, to disregard the ravings of the New York *Herald* and other incendiary newspapers, and to act without reference to the frantic promptings of an excited populace.

A PEOPLE IN EARNEST.—On his arrival in New York, Mr. Ely was warmly welcomed by a deputation of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment. He made a speech to a crowd assembled in the corridors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which concluded as follows:

"If I have learned anything in the past it is that we fight a people terribly in earnest.—The cry of Palofox at Saratoga—'War, even to the knife'—is still their cry. Firm in the belief that we seek their subjugation, they have waxed desperate, and neither life nor treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our arms. A rebellion so extensive and zealous as that which now reigns throughout the South can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a United North. We must, as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forgetful of party, of prejudice, of all but country, join with the government in its exertions for the preservation of the Republic. So only may we, by God's good help, restore the national banner whence it has been rudely torn, and, by conquest, win enduring peace, and establish our power to cope with traitors at home as successfully as we have with foes from abroad."

MARYLAND'S ATONEMENT.—GOV. Andrew, in his late message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, makes public the following gratifying proof of Maryland's repentance for a great crime:

I gladly point you to one oasis in the midst of all the resentments of the hour. A committee of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland, acting under instructions from that body, have addressed the Executive of Massachusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support, in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer the inquiries.

A SOLUTION OF THE COTTON QUESTION.—A London paper says:

"One of the most plausible suggestions yet made for the cotton difficulty is to impose a high differential duty upon all American cotton, to endure for three years. That would be, in fact, a guaranty to the Indian exporter against a sudden return to low prices, and would most unquestionably exempt us at once and forever from our present dependence upon America. Already the Indian cotton market is in commotion and there is the strongest reason to believe that the supply this year will reach Sir Charles Wood's estimate of a million bales. The shippers, once secured against a sudden return to ruinous prices, would be able to double that quantity and to place Lancashire once more at ease. By the end of the three years the Indian railways will be complete, the Godavery canal will be in full work and India ready to compete on equal terms with the South."

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE CHARLES SUMNER!—The following paragraph we clip from the *New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette*:

"Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, was invited to deliver an address before the Soldiers' Relief Society of Haverr hill, a short time since and he did so. *And he charged and receive $25 for his service!*

RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.—Within the past three weeks some of the Southern cities have suffered from conflagrations to an extent without a parallel. We give below the most disastrous fires, with the dates of their occurrences:

Dec. 12—Charleston,	$8,000,000
Dec. 17—Greenville, Ala.,	50,000
Dec. 22—Nashville, Tenn.,	800,000
Jan. 1—Richmond,	65,000
Total,	$8,915,000

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.—We see by our British and Irish exchanges that the O'Donoghue has been removed from the Commission of the Peace "for the counties of Cork and Kerry." Of course he has, after presiding at a meeting of the nationalists who dared to sympathize with the United States and acknowledged the indebtedness of Ireland to this country. Generous John Bull! magnanimous British Lion! how fiercely the royal beast shows his teeth! is he going to bite or not? We rather think the young descendant of the Kerry chieftains will not lose an hour's sleep by this awful infliction of British justice. Only for the sake of the poor people who are likely to be the immediate sufferers, we should be just as well pleased to see every Irish name struck from the roll of British magistrates—that is, holding their commission from the English Government.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

SPELLING-BOOKS FOR THE CONTRABANDS.—One thousand copies of the spellingbooks recently exchanged for an improved series by the children in the public schools at Worcester Mass have been forwarded to Fortress, Monroe. at the request of the Massachusetts soldiers there, who are teaching contraband ideas how to shoot.

THE COTTON MILLS AT LAWRENCE.—A letter to the New York *Herald*, from Lawrence, Mass., states that the cotton mills there have material enough to last them until June. There are now about 6,000 persons, male and female employed in the Lawrence corporations, and but few idlers about the streets.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the First Regiment.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, near Edward's Ferry Md.
January 1st 1862.

DEAR JUDGE:—The copy of the ARGUS, which you kindly sent me, was received several days ago. I was pleased to receive such an evidence of the continuation on your part of your friendship; pleased to learn that you have taken up your residence in Shakopee; that its citizens are to have a *live* paper published in their town, and pleased to hear from your correspondent, and my old friend "M. C. R." and of the good state of things existing in the Second, Third and Fourth Min. Regiment; and being pleased to hear from those Regiments, it occurred to me that perhaps my friends, and the public might also be pleased to hear from the old First. The above is my apology for writing you this epistle.

Review, inspection and muster—which all of us have long since voted to be nuisances—all three occurred on yesterday.

To give you some idea of the magnitude of these *evils* I will give you an account of what we *suffered* yesterday.

At half past nine A. M. we "fell in and marched to our brigade parade ground, about half a mile from Camp, when we were joined by the other Regiments composing our brigade. Then came the review which consisted in marching in column by company once round the ground upon which the brigade was first formed, and back to our place of starting. This looks to an outsider like a very small matter, but to a soldier with his knapsack, haversack, canteen, cartridge box, waist belt, together with your bayonet and all our other traps, it is a very *weighty* matter.

The inspection, although less laborious is much more vexatious, as all of the above enumerated articles, including the traps, undergo a scrutinous inspection, and woe to the poor fellow whose rammer does not jingle just right, or whose clothes are not cleaned and packed up to the regulation standard. Inspection is a great bore, especially to the lazy, and as I belong to that class of individuals who are "constitutionally tired," I sometimes fear that I may be thought lazy.

In this connection I would state that Co. "C." was complimented very highly by Gen. Gorman, the brigade inspector, but as some have been uncharitable enough to intimate that the compliment was extended to each and every company in the entire brigade. I am convinced that the expressed opinion o the Gen. is not universal. You know that Willis sometimes deals in soft sodder.

Muster does not amount to much, as we only have to answer to our names at the regimental roll-call, and as it is the prelude to payment the boys generally go through with smiles beaming upon their countenances, occasioned, no doubt, by the visions of "gold shiners," and the good things which follow. Payday is of all other the greatest day to a soldier, unless it be the day often, when one can not take a very long walk without stumbling upon a game of *poker*—the soldiers pet game. This game flourishes finely for a week or two after payday, or until the bulk of the *floating stock* is either absorbed by those more expert than others in the arts and tricks of that *scientific* game, or until our sporting men get "broke" by too heavy outlays at the sutler's store. At this late day—over a month since pay day—there are but very few games played, and they for sutler's checks instead of money.

I suppose that our Minnesota friends are generally well aware of the flattering condition of our regiment as well as of all the interesting incidents which have occurred to us since we bid adieu to our friends and homes to go forth to battle. Our number is considerably smaller now than then. Some of our brave fellows found graves upon the bloody field of Manassas. Some are suffering the ills incident to confinement in rebel prisons, some (three) have died in the natural way, some have been found incompetent to endure the hardships of soldier life, and been discharged, while (I regret to say it) others, but only three—thank God!—have deserted.

We are in excellent health and spirits, and although I cannot say that we are "spoiling" or "hankering" for a fight; I *will* say that the Min. 1st is always satisfied with the *conciousness of doing its duty*—under all circumstances, whether in camp or in the field. Whenever you hear of any soldier "hankering" for a fight, just set it down that somebody is joking.

I can think of no better compliment to Col. Dana than to simply say that he has won the love confidence and esteem of every man, officer and soldier, in the regiment, by his dignity, kindness, impartiality and his superior military education. We are proud to claim his as a Minnesotian.

There are some indications of a movement being made soon, but I have prophesied so often and been proven to be a false prophet so many times, that I shall not venture even a guess as to when or where we are to take up our march next time.

But as I have spun out more than I intended I will close by wishing you a "happy New Year," and more than a fulfillment of your hopes in the enterprize you have engaged in of publishing a *paying* paper in S. You may expect to hear from me again.

Yours truly C. B. T.
Co. "C." 1st Min. Vol.

FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP 30 MILES SOUTH OF LEBANON,
Jan. 3d, 1862.

DEAR MAC:—We are to-day encamped within eight miles of Green River, merely for the purpose of a rest, and to give us time to cook up more "rations"—and will likely move on again to-morrow. We left Lebanon on New Year's morning, with fair weather, and celebrated the day of course, as merrily as could be expected under the circumstances of a forced march, with loads to pack, which would have done honor to the "stoutest ass;" but, before we had marched many miles, there could have been seen lying strewn on the road-sides, clothing of all kinds, comprising shirts, pants, socks, shoes, boots, and many other articles too numerous to mention; in fact, everything that would lighten their knapsacks. The negroes had a rich harvest of it and, no doubt, wished for more just like us.—But after a march of two days, over a somewhat mountainous country, we, last evening, went into camp for a days' rest—about two miles from a little place called Campbellville—all in good health and good spirits, and well satisfied that we can just naturally travel right away from the 9th Ohio, we being in company. The first day's march, our regiment was the rear regiment, the 9th being ahead, and notwithstanding they "have marched all over Western Virginia," we passed, at least, 150 of them, who had just naturally "flatted out;" and it was really amusing to hear the many expressions of delight at *being a soldier*, uttered by the wretches, laying in the fence corners, as we passed along. It is a German Regiment from Cincinnati, commanded by Col. McCook, our acting Brigadier-General; but the second day, we being in the advance, we left them far in the rear, and came in two hours ahead. The balance of our brigade consisting of the 18th regulars and 35th Ohio, will be on in a few days. We have one company of Flying Artillery attached to our Brigade.

We expect to move on to-morrow to Green River, where we will be joined by many other regiments, and then hurrah for a fight, for there will only be the river separating us from, report says, ten thousand rebels; who are "raising the devil generally," with all Union men and their property. And we are all crazily anxious to get a chance at 'em, and try their pluck. Yesterday evening Lieut. Col. George, while riding along our lines, remarked to us "that we were now pretty close," to which three rousing cheers were given in honor to the "pretty close." Before leaving Lebanon we were furnished with "Sibley Tents," thereby facilitating the transportation, as there are only five to each company. It has been raining all night, and this morning the trees, bushes and grass are covered with ice, while the ground is "knee deep" with mud; but then, you see, we can "waddle through" the mud with the best of grace, now that we know there is "game" so close at hand, or rather those who are endeavoring to make game of our laws and Constitution. You may soon expect to hear of our making as bold an advance upon them, as did the army of the Potomac on Washington, from Bull Run. As I only intend this for a mere notice as to our whereabouts and prospects, I will close for to-day, and will write again if we have a "brush."

Yours, &c., M. C. RUSSELL,
Co. "K," 2nd Regt. M. V.

FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BELMONT (otherwise) CAMP DANA,
Dec. 30th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—To relieve the monotony of camp life, I will try and give you a few scraps of information, as to our mode of life down here, in this mud-hole; by some called the "Sunny South." When we arrived at Shepardsville, en route from Camp Jackson, we left five companies; next day we left one company at Bardstown, and the other four companies proceeded to Lebanon Junction. On the afternoon of the next day, after our arrival; the 2d boys left for Lebanon. After the excitement of their departure had subsided, we settled down into the same old singsong routine as usual—had tattoo and roll call, and were some asleep, and some trying to be so, when about 11 o'clock, two shots in succession, caused the long roll to beat; and, then, I tell you there was some *pretty* smart work performed in turning out under arms; the more so as some of the boys think that boots, or shoes, are the only things necessary to be removed (except when they treat themselves to the luxury of clean underclothes) until they return again to Minnesota. It proved to be a false alarm however, and after remaining under arms an hour, we were dismissed, with a caution to be on the alert. At 2 or 2½ the same performance was enacted over again and it being a little colder this time, the boys began to growl a little about the curtailment of their night's repose; in the morning the ground was examined, to find traces of the blood of the daring rebel, or rebels who thus dared to beard us in our den. But, alas! for our gallant guards on that night, no trace of blood was discovered in the direction which they pointed. But, lo! about twenty rods to the left of it—oh! horror! we saw a *splendid hog* of about 250 or 300 lbs. weight, lying stiff and cold; a terrible warning to all hogs in future, not to be acting *secesh* spies around our camp at night.

Some days after two of the companies were ordered to some other point, the duty then became pretty sharp; the two companies left had to guard "Wilson's Creek," "Rolling Fork," and the "Iron" bridges; besides having patrols on the tracks, and scouting parties by day, and outside piquets by night. Some of us were on duty every day, and others sometimes got one night in their tents. I always preferred being sent on outside guard; it helps to break the tedium of our otherwise dull existence here.

Its a mistaken idea of commanders, eternally keeping men chained within the camp limits; it tends too much to making them think: a thing which a commander who knows his business, should never allow soldiers to do; for, as Ceasar says, in Byron's "Deformed Transformed," "If the knaves begin to *think* they'll (the commanders) crack those walls themselves."

My first *piquet* was on one of the coldest nights I believe we've had here; nine men and a corporal formed the party; we were out scouting in the day, and at night went out on piquet; we went three-fourth of a mile from the lines and left three men—about half a mile further, we left three more on a little hill, surrounded by a sort of swamp, and covered with some trees and some prickly scrub, &c. It was altogether such a place that, I believe, if the last trump had been sounded, the gathering in angel would never have found these three men. The rest of us proceeded about half a mile further, and took post on a rising ground about 30 yards from a road.—We got in the shade of some trees as the moon was shining very brightly, and one of us being instructed to keep a sharp look out, the rest of us began to look around to see and get some limbs of trees for seats, and make ourselves as comfortable as we could. I being fagged a little, fell into a sort of an uneasy doze; but it wouldn't do—my feet being wet, and it freezing sharply, I soon woke up again, and found the boys all standing around me. I think they had been making some comments on my napping; for, on awakening, I heard something like the words "good grit." "Sleep under such circumstances," I got on my feet and though our orders were to keep still, for fear of exposing ourselves, I had to try "double quick" for half an hour; to try and get warm again. Towards mignight, the corporal and I took a notion that we might as well make a reconnoissance along the road on which we were posted; we did so, and went about two miles without seeing anything in the shape of *secesh*; in returning back we could plainly distinguish, at the distance of 500 or 600 yards, our sentinel, by the white blanket which he had around him—another of the "moves in the right direction," of our infallible wiseacres, who shove the State machinery along at present.

Piquet duty is the worst we have at present, for we have to remain 12 hours, and are not allowed a fire; at other times if we go on *singly*, we have only six hours at a time, and our orders are to move about as little as possible. The last piquet duty I was on was at "Rolling Fork." I went singly and came off at 12 o'clock. In firing off my gun the next morning, some small fragments struck me in the face, and I thought the cap had flew to pieces, but, on examination, the tube was gone; I believe it had flew to pieces by striking against the hammer in flying out.

Our gans; I low shall I mention them? are old flint locks of 1811 or earlier; collected from all the different States of the European Continent, and now called "Belgium Rifled Muskets;" they have been altered, but the old dates would not, nor the Austrian Eagle either which are still plainly to be seen—they are like nothing either in "Heaven above, nor Earth beneath." Take us all and all, we are the spiciest armed regiment that ever was.—Falistaff's company was nothing to us. One gun wants a cock, another a tube or cylinder, and so on. I think on an average, not more than half of them would go off, and then they are as dangerous to us as to our enemies; for they go off as readily at one end as the other.

We left Lebanon Junction about a week ago, and came here. This place is about four miles from the Junction; there was an iron furnace here; the village is deserted. It is in a very picturesque location. The companies at the different posts change about every seven days, for the benefit of battalion drill at headquarters.

Col. Lester looks older than when I saw him in Winona last May. He would have made a very good drill officer, only for the hands he fell into first. They have spoiled his word of command; it is now an unintelligible singing drawl. He appears very conversant with, and can vomit "Hardee" well enough for any Col. of Volunteers.

The Regiment, at present, is distributed as follows: one company at Shepardsville; one company at Colsburg; one company at Elizabethtown, and two companies at Lebanon Junction. The remainder at Belmont, which sends a party of one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, four Caporals and twenty-four men to Bardstown Junction. This party is relieved every two days. We are off again to Lebanon Junction on Thursday, the 2d January, 1862.

I was so long in writing, that this is only a thing of "shreds and patches," but henceforth you shall hear more regularly from

"MILES."

Summary of Telegraphic News.

General McClernand's column has moved from Cairo in the direction of Blandville, a small town nearly equi-distant between Cairo and Columbus, and other troops are following him.

In Congress the Committee on Ways and Means have introduced a resolution for imposing a direct tax, that will, with the tariff on imports, secure a sum of not less than $150,000,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of Government, including the interest on the national loans and sinking fund. Secretary Chase estimates the revenue for the current year at $40,000,000, which will leave a tax of $110,000,000 to be apportioned among the States.

By an arrival from England we learn that confidence in continued peace was gaining ground, and consols had advanced to the quotations before the Trent affair. The news of the release of Mason and Slidell had not arrived when the steamer sailed.

A despatch from Frederick speaks of our troops suffering a repulse at Bath. They were under the command of Gen. Kelly.

Burnside's expedition has at last started, and contrary to general expectation, has gone out to sea. Its destination is still in doubt, although a correspondent says it will first go to Hatteras Inlet.

There is a rumor of a fight at Romney, and a rebel loss of 100 killed, 70 wounded, and 200 taken prisoners.

General Tod, of Ohio, in his Inaugural, wisely recommends a reduction in local taxation, that the State may be able to furnish more money to prosecute the war.

From Kentucky, the news of the disbandment of Humphrey Marshall's command is confirmed.

"Heavy firing" has been heard in the direction of Columbus, but we have no inteligence of the destination of the troops that left Cairo last week.

The rumor of further change in the Cabinet is not confirmed.

Mr. STAUNTON has been confirmed Secretary of War, and Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia.

Owing to an arrangement of Secretary CHASE with the bankers for the issuance of Treasury Notes, the Committee of Ways and Means will not at present report the bill for further direct taxation.

JAMES H. LANE has been confirmed in his seat as Senator from Kansas.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 10.

We but express the general sentiment when we state that the Union State convention of the democracy of Indiana, which assembled on the 8th of January, 1862, was unsurpassed in numbers and in character by any other assemblage of the kind which ever convened in the State. It was composed of the solid men, the true men, the loyal men of Indiana, whose only object was the preservation of the constitution and the Union in their original integrity, —and to that purpose alone were all its efforts directed. The past divisions of the party were forgotten in the common determination to wrest the government from the Goths and Vandals into whose hands it has fallen, and to avert the certain destruction which their policy, if preserved in, will bring upon it. In these regards the convention was a decided success. There may have been some difference of sentiment in the convention as to the best means of accomplishing this end, and the resolutions may not have exactly met the views of those who entertain what may be termed extreme ideas upon the momentous crisis of the country but we believe its action will commend itself to all conservative citizens. The resolutions utter a withering remonstrance and condemnation of the corruptions and the imbecility of the administration, and the wicked schemes of emancipation and arming the slaves to fight the battles of northern white freemen, which are boldly proclaimed by the abolition party. They announce that the object of the democracy of Indiana is the preservation of the Union, not its destruction, and that they know of no way to preserve the Union but by maintaining the constitution, not only in letter but in spirit, faithfully fulfilling all the obligations and respecting the guarantees which it extends to every citizen, and to all sections of the country alike. The spirit of the convention was developed in the enthusiastic response which was given to the eloquent and able sentiments expressed by its President, Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, in assuming the duties which were devolved upon him. And we know that the democracy of Indiana will most cordially approve the action of their delegates, for who can doubt but it is the reflection of the popular thought and the popular will?

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than a family without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys or values sympathy and affections, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* estimates the government expenses as follows:

"For Quartermaster's department of the army, $2,000,000 per day, as shown by Gen. Meigs' report to the Secretary of War; for Paymaster General's department, $240,000 per day; for ordnance department, $41,600 per day—making a total for these departments of the military service alone of $2,999,600 per day. The daily expenditures of the Navy Department cannot be less than $140,000 per day, and of the other departments of the government, say $100,000 per day. The aggregate many think, is $3,239,000 as the daily expense of the United States government, or an annual expenditure of $1,182,454,000.

Gen. Shields and Senator McDougal are having a warm controversy through the newspapers relative to a charge of secessionism made by McD. against the General in a speech at Jacksonville, Illinois.

THE LEADING BANKS.—The three leading banks of the city of New York are the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of $9,148,000; American Exchange Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000; and the Metropolitan Bank, with a capital of $4,000,000; showing an aggregate capital of over $18,000,000.

WALTZING-MATCH.—In a waltzing-match at Bangor, Me., a few nights ago, a couple won the prize by waltzing for two hours and fourteen minutes. Three other couples kept whirling over two hours. During the contest two of the ladies fainted.

CHARLESTON A DOOMED CITY.—The N. Y. *Commercial* thinks it is safe to say that Charleston can never recover from the blows she has received. Wasted by ravaging flames within and isolated from the world of foreign commerce, the war has sealed her condemnation forever. When South Carolina returns to her reason a new emporium, founded under different auspices, will rise fifty miles lower down the coast. Some site near Hilton Head will be selected on which to found the commercial metropolis of the Carolinas. The spot where treason hatched its pestiferous brood of crimes against the country and against mankind will be left to mourn its desolation.

ARGUS

JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets,	*County Blanks,*
Steamboat Bills,	*Steamboat cards,*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders.	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

LOST.

In Shakopee on Thursday, a dark brown Victorine. The finder will be liberly rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Hathaway & Briggs or at this Office.

Mrs. BEHMER.

TO TAX PAYERS.

I have for sale in sums to suit Tax-Payers
State Orders at - - - - - - - - - 85c.
County Orders at - - - - - - - - 85c.
School Orders " - - - - - - - - 90c.

D. L. HOW,
Druggist.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[vlnalf.]

Estray Notice.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, a dark brown cow, about 12 years old. She has a white stripe over her back, and white on the tail. The owner is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.

PATRICK WHITE.

New Market, Scott Co., Jan. 6, 1862.

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Scott County State of Minnesota.
Shakopee, December 3rd, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the place where the last election was held in each of the organized Townships or Election Districts in said county on the day and time hereinafter specified for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1861, as follows, to wit:

In the Township of Eagle Creek, on the 9th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Glendale on the 13th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Credit River on the 14th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of New Market on the 15th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Cedar Lake on the 16th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Helena, on the 22d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Belle Plaine, on the 23th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Sand Creek on the 24th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Saint Lawrence on the 27th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Louisville on the 28th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Spring Lake on the 29th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

In the Township of Shakopee on the 6th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

All persons having any tax to pay in any of the foregoing Townships are hereby required to appear at the time and place herein before mentioned, in the Township in which he has taxes to pay.

In case any person neglects to pay such taxes before the first day of February 1862, there will in such case be five per cent added to the tax charged to him, and I shall levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such person sufficient to pay the Personal taxes together with all costs and charges.

The present year tax levied on the Dollar Valuation of Real Estate and Personal Property in the various Townships and for the following purposes as follows to wit:

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Poor Tax.	Special Tax.	Co. Interest Tax.	State Int'l Tax.	Total Tax.
Belle Plaine	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	20½
St. Lawrence	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Sand Creek	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Helena	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	21
Louisville	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Shakopee	2½	7½	1	3				2½	1½	20
Eagle Creek	2½	7½	1	3				2½	1½	18
Glendale	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Credit River	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Spring Lake	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Cedar Lake	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½
Newmarket	2½	7½	5	3				2½	1½	19½

[The above figures indicate the number of mills.]

JOHN EDERT,
Scott County Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

[vln1;3m.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS.

SMITH & STEAD,
Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Having opened a new shop on
SECOND STREET SHAKOPEE.
near the corner of Holmes, are prepared to do all kinds of work in the carriage making line.

Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs &c.

Made TRIMED, REPAIRED and PAINTED in a neat and substantial manner, and on short notice.

vln1;1-)

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.
[vln1;tf.]

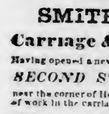
Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
(vln1;tf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
vln1;tf.



HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Weigh out of love No check rods. All friction received on balls. (vln1;tf.)

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 18, 1862.

Local Department.

THE LICENSE LAW.—We have received a communication from Mr. John H. Brown, County Attorney, in reply to our statement in our last, that "parties can sell without license until the next meeting" of the Board of County Commissioners. He says that our statement is "calculated to deceive persons engaged in the sale of liquor without license," and calls our attention to the Act passed August, 1858, together with subsequent amendments, by which it appears that the Commissioners have nothing to do in the premises, except to hear applications for license, and that persons selling liquor without license, violate the license law. In conclusion, he says: "The law, as you will see, visits certain County officers with severe penalties for neglecting or refusing to prosecute this class of cases. Consequently, prosecutions will be instituted in every case where evidence is furnished, which is deemed sufficient to convict any persons of a violation of the law."

So far, Mr. Brown is correct; but of what value to the community is the license law when, by the unreasonableness of its terms, it is a dead letter upon the statute book, and in this county has only been a bill of expense.—No party, so far, has been convicted of selling liquor without license, and until the act passes through the hands of sensible legislators, it will be a burlesque.

If the law "visits certain county officers with severe penalties for *neglecting* or *refusing* to prosecute this class of cases," will Mr Brown inform us why it was that last week, after he had had two warrants issued against an individual, and after he had, on the part of the county, saddled a good round sum for costs, upon the people thereof, that he would ew the prosecution, and "*refused*" to prosecute the case to judgment.

We were aware that the law did not leave it optional with the Board to grant licenses or not; but we knew that under existing circumstances the law would not be enforced until it was amended, and the terms of license fixed at a reasonable rate. When that is done, those who sell liquor will take out license more willingly than the officers seem disposed to prosecute them for a violation of the present law.

AFTER THE GOVERNOR.—The *Pioneer*, in a late issue of that paper, in an article replying to the imputation cast upon that establishment, by Gov. Ramsey, in his late message, when he stated "that a wasteful annual expenditure of nearly $90,000 for printing might be beneficially reduced to one-eight that sum" After going into the merits concludes in the following pointed style:

Those are the figures to which Governor Ramsey's "wasteful annual expenditure of nearly $90,000 for printing" dwindle, when the official records of the State are applied to his reckless assertions; and they are figures that demonstrate his Executive statement in this respect to be an Executive lie. We say "*lie*" and not "*mistake*," because no man in the State knows the truth involved better than himself; and no man therefore, knows better than he, that, on this pri ting question he has lied, deliberately and wantonly; privately and publicly; personally and officially; lied in his Executive Chamber; lied on the stump all over the State; and added to of perjury to his other lying, by uttering the falsehood in the presence of the Legislative Assembly, through lips yet moist with kissing the Bible on which he sealed his official oath.

Oh, how pleasant it is to see
These Republicans on a spree!

SMART POSTMASTERS.—Our Postmaster informs us that last week, the Postmaster above here, allowed a package of the ARGUS, which was mailed to Belle Plaine, to pass up the valley and return to this place, without being noticed. This speaks *well* for the Postmasters above, particularly when we remember that the package referred to, was the largest in the mail bag. We would advise *Dr.* Greene, the *efficient* postmaster of Belle Plaine, to procure a new pair of spectacles.

Such conduct is decidedly *green*.

THE AVERAGE YIELD.—We have made it our business to ascertain what has been the average yield of wheat in this county, and from what we can learn, we put it down at eighteen bushels to the acre. This may seem large when compared with other counties in the State; but it must be borne in mind, that there are no extensive prairies in this county. The lowest yield we heard of was eight bushels. That was on the prairie adjoining town. Some farmers in and adjoining the timber, raised as high as twenty-two bushels to the acre.

WE would inform the ass-tute "editor" of the *Transcript*, that when he asserts that we published one of his locals without credit; that he states what he knows to be an unmitigated falsehood. He had better learn to credit all *he* "steals" before he preaches honesty in that branch of journalism He never wrote an article of a "quarter of a column" in length, nor is he capable of writting one, that would be fit to copy.

We are not surprised that it should take the brilliant genius who presides over the *Transcript* a month, to pluck courage enough to publish such a brazen faced falsehood.

SHAKOPEE LODGE, No. 39, I. O. G. T
January 15th, 1862..

MR. EDITOR:—By a a vote of our Lodge you are respectfully requested to publish the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Yours &c.

B. H. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from among us, Sister Clarinda B. Morgan, heretofore a member of this Lodge, and, Whereas it is deemed meet that we should express our feelings and sympathies with the bereaved friends of the deceased.—Therefore:

Resolved, That we shall long cherish with kindly feelings, the memory of the many virtues of our departed sister.

Resolved, That to the extent of female influence in the great cause of Temperance, this Lodge has suffered and keenly feels the loss it has sustained by this dispensation of an overruling Providence.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely condole with the husband and family of the deceased, in being bereft of an affectionate wife and kind and true hearted mother.

Resolved, That our Lodge Room be appropriately draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, as a memento of departed worth

A LEGISLATIVE JACKASS.—A Mr. Cleveland, who hails from Faribault, has introduced a series of resolutions in the Senate, in favor memoralizing, Congress to pass a law confiscating all property of rebels, and stating that the *people* of Minnesota "desire a most vigorous prosecution of the War."

If we are not much mistaken the "people of Minnesota" have sufficient confidence in those in power, to let them use their own best judgement. If we are compelled to call upon this solon from Faribault, for assistance, God help us.

LYCEUM.—The meeting of this institution on last Tuesday was mostly devoted to perfecting the organization of the same. The report of the committee on Constitution and By, laws was discussed and adopted with amendments. Mr. I. Lincoln was elected President; J. H. Worden Vice President and J. D. Storer Secretary. A coresponding Secretary, Treasurer and several committees, were also elected.

WERE we asked to name the most thorough abolition paper in the State, we should say the St. Paul *Press*. While it is too cowardly to make an open attack upon the Administration, its columns teem with Abolitionism of the blackest dye. It is one of those dismnion, constitution hating sheets, that disgrace our country.

A SHORT SESSION.—We notice that several of our exchanges are advocating a short term of the Legislature. We hope that such will be the action of the members, and we call upon our members from this county to do their utmost to secure an early adjournment, and thus save an already tax-ridden people from the expense of a long session.

We notice that several of the Country Editors have, by order of their respective Boards, published an annual statement, of the receipts and disbursements of their counties. We have not learned, whether our board has ordered the publication of a "statement" of this county, or postponed it until their next meeting, in March.

Aug. J. Goodrich, "Proprietor of the Pioneer Printing establishment," has presented a petition to the Legislature, asking that the printing be let to the lowest bidder, and offering to do it at rates that will save the State five thousand dollars less than it will have to pay if let at the same rates as last year.

Judge (of morals and whisky) Goodrich, the *distinguished* Secretary of Legation to Belgium, has arrived in St. Paul.

It is unkindly intimated that Mr. Sandford, our Minister at Brussels, considers the "Judge" a bore.

CHANGE OF STAGE TIME.—Our friends up the valley, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Hinds has made arrangements to run through from Mankato to St. Paul in one day; leaving Mankato at 4 o'clock, A. M., and arriving in St. Paul at 9:30, P. M.

Two January's *seldom* occur in one year.—*Transcript.*

If the citizens of Carver don't attend to that fellow's case, pretty soon, he will reverse the wheels of time, and have us fighting the battles of 1776. But then wonders never cease.

LECTURE.—We are requested to inform our readers that Mr. J. H Gates of St. Paul will deliver a lecture at the Court House on Friday evening the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject:—"A glance at our educational system."

HOUR OF DEPARTURE.—In consequence of the change in the time of runing from Mankato to St. Paul on after next Monday the stage will leave Shakopee for St. Paul at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M. instead of 8 o'clock A. M. as heretofore.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—We learn that our government has granted permission to the British Government to pass their troops through Maine into Canada. To us this seems like making a rope to hang ones self. It may be policy but we do not believe it. However, "wonders never cease,"—in this age particularly.

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. McMullen to attach this county to the Fourth Judicial District.

Somebody don't like "old Donaldson."

HON. H. M. RICE.—This gentleman will accept our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Globe—a favor which is very acceptable.

SEWING MACHINES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. M. Kerlinger, for the sale of Sewing Machines, which will be found elsewhere.

PETER GEIRMAN,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods Groceries &c

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
vln3;6m.

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has been appointed agent for the sale of several of THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES manufactured; including the new unrivaled

TWELVE DOLLAR
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

All of which will be furnished by him AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

☞ For Samples of work, or other information call at J. H. Tibbets Jewelry Store, Holmes St. Shakopee; or to

J. M. KERLINGER,
Agent.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen's wear, in short notice and reasonable terms. [vln3;tf

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	12.00
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.	18.00	Siding,	10.00
Lager, ₱ keg,	1.25	Lath,	2.50@3.50
Beans.		Shingles,	2.00@3.00
White ₱ bu.,	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₱ lb,	10
Firkin, ₱ lb,	8@10	Shot, ₱ bag,	2.25@2.50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ₱ gal,	60
Tallow, ₱ lb,	12	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₱ lb,	8@10	Cut, ₱ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₱ bushel,	60
Rio, ₱ lb,	20@25	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguara,	22@25	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8.00
Java,	25@30	Card Oil, ₱ gal.,	1.00
Mocha,	25@30	Neat Foot,	1.50
Eggs		Whale,	1.00
₱ doz.	11	Linseed,	85 to 1.00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2.00
Apples, green, bbl.	2.50@3.00	Kerosene,	60
dri., ₱ lb.,	8@10	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₱ bu.,	1.00	Beef, ₱ lb,	2½to4
Peaches, ₱ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins box,	3.00@4.00	Lard,	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1.62@2.00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ₱ lb	12	Per bushel,	35
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ₱ lb,	8	Per lb,	10
White,	5@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ₱ lb,	10@11
Extra, ₱ bbl.	3.50@4.00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	80	Powdered,	14@15
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ₱ bbl.	80@85	**Soap**	
Corn,	30	Common, ₱ lb,	8½
Oats,	18@20	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	12½
Rye,	30	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ₱ gal,	30
Lumber		Monogahala,	1.50
Common, ₱ M.	10,00	Old Bourbon,	2.00@3.00

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	3 P. M,	8 A. M.
Western "	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	3 P. M.
Faribault,	6 P. M. Wedns'y,	6 A.M. Monday
Northfield,	6 P.M. Wednsday,	6 A. M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Western Mail at 2 P. M

Post Office Hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES WIN!
Strait & Holton
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c, &c.

All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,
At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES
PAID
IN CASH FOR FURS.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. vln3;tf

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street, Shakopee.

All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vln1;tf.

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL
That will not explode at
60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt
For Sale at
ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
[vln1;tf.]

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
Latest Style and Fashion.
The patronage of the public is solicited. (vln. n3,6m)

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1860 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrel his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey;" conditioned upon the payment of said sum as agreed in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th. day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over to D C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th. day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book, "D" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 1st. day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Jan., 9th A. D. 1862.) D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgagee.
A'ty's for assignee.
n7;w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C," of mortgages, on pages 267 and 268 June 10th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south-west quarter & south east quarter of north west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said p emis-sat public vaunie to the highest bidder at the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County at one in Shakopee clock in the afternoon on the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.

Dated November 20th, 1861.

RICHARD SHEPHARD,
ISAAC CROWT, Mortgagee.
Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (Vln3.6w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ezra H. Rose and Charlotte S. his wife, mortgagors to Andrew G. Chatfield President Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 21st A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25th A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "O" of mortgages pages 430 and 431, and whereas said mortgage was thereafter wards to wit: on the 13th day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and D. W. Ingersoll Assignee of Belle Plaine Co., to Walter H. Bowen, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "D" of mortgages page 52, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 7th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter H Bowen to Paulula Bowlcet, wife of S. Otherlan, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1860 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 106; and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand one Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3169) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such act made and provided, the following lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block thirty-two, lot eight in block thirty-eight, lot five in block forty two, of eight in block sixty-one, lots fourteen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots one, two and three in block seventy-three, lots twenty-two and twenty-three in block eighty-nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and sixteen, lots two and three in Block one hundred and nineteen, lots five and six in block one hundred and thirty five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting lot eight in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, at Shakopee, in said County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14th, 1861.

PAMELA GIBERTON,
A. GIBERTON, Assignee.
Agent. n23w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313 which said mortgage deed was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage And whereas there is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents (259,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said said mortgage deed deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by and described in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage debt and also costs and expenses of notice and sale Dated Shakopee Nov. 29th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS
J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y Executrix.

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, Probate Court.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Fuller deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Horace Fuller praying for reasons therein set forth that letters of administration be issued by said court upon the said estate of Joseph Fuller late of said county deceased.

It is hereby ordered adjudged and decreed, that Monday the 6th day of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Probate Judge in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott, be and the same is hereby set apart for the hearing of said petition. And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice of the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "ARGUS" a newspaper published in said city of Shakopee, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, December 10, 1861.
J. L. MACDONALD,
Probate Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT
Court 6th District, Scott County.
Francis Pace }
against } Summons.
Henry F. Adams and Eliza Adams his wife }

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants You are hereby summoned as if required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint has been filed in the office of District Clerk at his office at Shakopee in the said County of Scott, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in the town of Belle Plaine Scott County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffin this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 13th, 1861.
F. J. WHITLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, have been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Scott County, State of Minnesota, to hear and adjust all claims against the estate of Richard Kennedy, late of the town of Belle Plaine, in said county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against said estate, that the time limited for creditors to present their claims is to the 26th of February, A. D., 1862, and that the undesigned will attend at the store of John O'Neill, in the town of Belle Plaine, aforesaid, on the 4th and 18th of January, A. D., 1862, and the 1st, 15th, and 26th of February, A. D., 1862, for the purpose of examiniug and allowing such claims, and all creditors can present their claims to either of the undersingned, at their dwellings, or places of business, on or before the said 26th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JOHN O'NEILL,
JONATHAN CHADDERDON,
Commissioners.
Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 20, 1861. 5-4w

J. S. WEISER,
Physician & Surgeon,
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at How's Drug Store. (vln2;tf.)

C. H. SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

:o:
T. J. DUFFY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware and Cutlery
Of Every Description.
Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Agricultural Impliments,
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.
General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

:o:
Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[vlnlytf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

:o:
JOHN O'NEILL,
HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.
Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of
MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel
BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[vln1;tf.]

HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURORS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

:o:
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
All kinds of work done to order.
(vln1;1y)

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest
Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

:o:
COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at
Prices to Suit The Times.
Among which are
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.
Also a constant supply of
DRY GOODS.
Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;
The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.
All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET,
SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
[vln1;tf.] COLLER & BRO.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
vl:01;tf.

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2.50,	with case	$3.00
No. 2,	2.00,	" "	2.50
No. 3, Engrossing	1.50,	" "	2.00
No. 4, Medium	1.00	" "	1.50
No. 5, French Fountain			2.

☞ All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON TIFFANY. | FAMIR DUNCAN.
☞ Editors giving this advertisement four insertions, and sending marked copy, shall receive an excellent pen in payment. [vl.el;4w.)

HENRY NIEBERGALL,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provis

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVED TRELLIS FOR TOMATOES. Though not seasonable for present use, the following is worth making a note of, for practice next Summer. The Editor of the Maine Farmer thus describes an improved trellis for tomatoes. Short posts, to project above the ground about five inches, were set near the rows of plants, and about four feet apart. These were about two inches square, with a half inch hole bored through the tops, and a rod was passed through the holes, the whole length of the row. Five or six inches back of these, was placed another tier of the same kind, but six inches higher. Behind this was another similar tier, six inches higher still. As the tomatoes grew, they were tied to the horizontal rods, until they reached the highest tier, where they were trained to hang over the rod. In this way the vines were well supported, and also were left open to the sun and air. Slats tacked upon the tops or the posts would answer equally well.

WATER DRINKING.—Improper drinking of water has killed thousands. There have been instances where thirsty armies, after long marches, have come to some river, when the men would lie down on their faces and quaff an ordinary quantity of water, with these results: Some died almost instantly, others became crazy, and staggered like drunken men. Men, when heated, should not drink anything cold. In a high state of perspiration ice water only aggravates thirst. Drink slowly, half a tumbler of water will suffice the thirstiest man in the world, if he drinks by sips. Take from twenty-five to one hundred sips, and swallow each time—it will quench thirst better than a quart drank in the usual manner. In fact, it is almost impossible to get down a full glass of water, taken in this manner.

SWEET BUTTER IN WINTER.—L. Palmer writes to the *American Agriculturist*, that to ensure a thick cream, and prevent the bitter taste which Winter milk and butter often have, the milk should be set on the stove after straining, and heated thoroughly, *but not boiled*. She says the quality of the butter from milk so treated, will be greatly improved.

MEDICINAL PROPERTY OF CORN "SILK."—The Botanische Zeitung (Botanical Journal) of Germany says: "According to Lauderer, in Greece the silk or pistils of Indian corn are claimed to have peculiar healing power, especially for gravel and other urinary diseases. A strong decoction of ten is made of the silk steeped in water, which is given to the patients, and hundreds who have used it, acknowledge its excellent effects."

WINTERING BEES.—I wish to make a few remarks through your valuable paper in regard to wintering bees. I commenced in the spring of 1860 with an apiary of nine hives. The first season the increase averaged two hundred per cent. This season the average was not quite one per cent., but a larger yield of honey has been realized. I have a bee house large enough to hold some forty hives, two feet apart. I would advise all who contemplate keeping bees for profit, to discard the bee house altogether. I have lost ten or twelve swarms by having them to near together on the stand, caused by young queens entering the wrong hive. In the winter of '60 I left all of my bees in the bee house, with the exception of seven swarms that I put down cellar. All that were wintered in the cellar came out in the spring in as good, if not better, condition than when put in, in the fall. Of those wintered in the bee house, I cannot give as good an account, having lost three swarms, and half of the bees out of two or three more, caused by the intense cold, and by the breath of the bees congealing around the hive and making it air tight.

This last fall I put all my hives in the cellar, with the exception of five that I left in the bee house, ventilated with twelve inch auger holes in the top of each hive, with the lower entrance stopped to avoid circulation of cold air. I use the Quimbi's style of hives, containing two thousand solid inches in the clear. All hives larger than this I regard as worse than useless.—HENRY J. BRAINERD, *in Farmer and Gardner.*

ILLINOIS COTTON.—Our cotton has already arrested the attention of distinguished foreigners. When Prince Napoleon passed through this State in September, he took samples of cotton raised a few miles from Pana Station on the Illinois Central Illinois, and carried a plant off with him, which it is said he took to France. Hon. Mr Cobden—who by the way has a town named for him in Egypt—has placed the subject before the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and the present value of the samples of Illinois Cotton exhibited at Manchester is stated to be 10d (or twenty cents) per pound. The quality is stated to be superior, to the average New Orleans Cotton. —*Prairie Farmer.*

LIVER COMPLAINT IN SHEEP.—It is a fact that sheep are liable to an affection of the liver, as well as men, or other animals. Many of the nicest sheep in the country have died of it, and after taking off their pelts, farmers have thrown their carcasses to the hogs, without an effort to ascertain the cause, or find a remedy for it if known.

The most prominent and dangerous type of diseased liver in sheep which has come under my notice is adhesion to the side, or side and bowels. The symptoms are, loss of appetite, and an inclination to occupy some corner of the fence. And often the animal will be found dead the next morning. Sometimes they will linger several days, and in spite of all the usual modes of nursing they leave their pelts to pay their "doctor's bills."

A friend of mine has discovered a remedy, and as he does not design to patent it, I will, if you please, give it to your readers: he builds a scaffold in some convenient place, about five or six feet high, leaving the centre open, with a space as wide as a man can easily span with his feet. Then by the help of an assistant he catches the sheep, mounts the scaffold, and placing his feet on the planks the assistant passes the hind feet of the sheep up to him between the planks, when he churns it up and down," (as he call it,) for five or ten minutes, which disengages the adhesion, and the sheep gets well without further trouble.

But I would suggest the feeding of them plenty of green pine, hemlock or tamarack boughs as a preventive, which will doubtless be better than the churning process as a remedy.—*J. H. S. in Michigan Farmer.*

HORSE TAMING IN OLD TIMES.—A horse-breaker in "the good old times of Queen Bess," gives the following directions:

If your horse does not stand still, or hesitates—then altrate with a terrible voyce; and beat him yourself with a good stick upon the head between his ears, and then stick him in the spurring place ii or iii times together, with one legge after another, as fast as your legges might walk; your legges must go like two bouncing beetles.

TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER.—There is another inquiry which we may as well answer at the present time—"How shall we manage with our hens in order to have them continue to lay in winter, the season when eggs are scarce and sell at the highest price?" The most practical mode that occurs to us would be to confine the earliest pullets after they are two or three months old, feed them well, and keep them until the first of October, when they should be allowed full liberty. A week or ten days afterwards they should be confined in a warm, dry room, where the vicissitudes of the weather and storms will not reach them. —*Country Gentleman.*

HOMER S. DAVIS,

Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (v1n1:3m)

JOHN WILLIAMS,

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Setting Tires. (v1n1:3)

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACCO CHEWERS!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GREAT

Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as carefull analysis and long and extensive experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain metallic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE REST RATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proven competely successful in a multitude of cases and will prevent the desire for Tobbacco in any form, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the blood to its healthy condition, and destroying the great incongruences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying filching sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon the habitual use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach living out the whole system.

Persons who are freely under mining their own constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit os Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 20 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely for the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed:

JAMES E. EDWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 21 & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Ivy & Bro., of this City, at cash prices. The Ink to be taken to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1n1:1y)

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,

Carrying the

Great Western United States Mails.

Express Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York, without change.

The only route running Cars through from the lakes to New York City,—splendid ventilated sleeping cars on all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers are transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

The Road affords facilities for shipment of Freight no matter in any other by far.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

leaves New York daily, making close connections each to all points West, and quicker time than ever before made on our line.

For Erie Railroad, connect of J. C. GUMAN, 240 Broadway New York; JOHN S. DUNKER, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JACOB FOURTH, Freight Agent, 61 Clark street Chicago or of M. M. FOSDICK, St. Paul.

CHAS MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

H. E. SAWYER,
North Western Ag't. (v1n1:6m)

VANITY FAIR.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED,

HUMOROUS AND SATARICAL JOURNAL.

Special Notice.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of

VANITY FAIR,

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the second volume, new features both LITERARY and ARTISTIC, will be introduced which will increase the value and interest of the paper, fully maintain the proud position accorded to it as the *Leading Comic Journal* in America.

VANITY FAIR is issued regularly every Wednesday and for sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, 115 Nassua Street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per year in advance—at 6 cents a single copy.

RATES FOR CLUBS:

Two copies to one address	$5.00
Five copies	12.00
Ten copies	20.00.

An extra copy will be allowed to the getter up of every club of not less than five copies.

This paper is electrotyped, and back numbers can be procured at any time.

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed respecting the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the progress of the great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like THE ATLANTIC. They will aim, therefore, to give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and giving to its pages additional freshness, variety, and importance, by the presentation of the best thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:

Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates:

Subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage thirty-six cents a year. Two copies, five dollars; five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

OLD

Gold Pens Re-pointed,

Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2.50,	with case	$3.00
No. 2, "	2.00,	" "	2.50
No. 3, Engrossing	1.50,	" "	2.00
No. 4, Medium	1.00	" "	1.50
No. 5, French Fountain			2.

☞ All pens warranted for one year.

Liberal discount made to dealers.

All orders sent to RITTER & DUCAN,
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.

NELSON TITTER. SAMUEL DUNEAN.

☞ Editors giving this advertisement four insertions, and sending marked copy, shall receive an excellent pen in payment. (v1n1:4w)

C. H SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

☞ A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that frozen Pitcher did not coat but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it mend it, it will never show where put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue." *New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready: this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it so useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

(Sole Manufacturers)

78 WILLIAM STREET,

Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and old ROOFS of all kinds, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as STORES, Foundaries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and in Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., for the principal Hotels, Factories and others, during the past four years, and has been proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use. It is in every respect a PERFECT WATER AND WEATHER and FIRE PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines Our very essential requisites, viz: Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and Indian Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *in one same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, which will effectually prevent any leakage, is injured by frost or heat, and is proof against the action of Gases Rosins, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS,

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will *effectually resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THE METALS AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METALS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and are coated from first to last over corrosion and leakage, thereby ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is particularly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, AXLES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not affected by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in sheets, ready to spread on the roof, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale Warehouse 78 *Wiellam Street.*

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1n1:1y.)

Valla's Sarsaparilla.

Greatest Medic'l Discovery in Existence

A Sure Cure and Preventive.

Of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fevers, Asthma, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness, Pimples or Blotches, Dropsy, Syphilitic and all Mercurial Diseases, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, Summer Complaints, Biliousness, Phlegm, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The above diseases arise from the great primitive causes of all diseases, namely, Impure Blood. The Sarsaparilla is intended to purify and give tone to it, so that life will be a pleasure instead of pain. Secure a Circular and read for yourselves. The Medicine is recommended to all for a fair trial, and as an inducement it may be proper to state that there is nothing in its composition in the least detrimental to the health of the patient.

For sale wholesale and retail by N. H. HEMIUP & CO., Sole agent in St. Anthony for the same

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Scott, } Probate Court.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas Lemuel Spencer did on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861 file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and gave notice of his acceptance of trust as Executor named in the said last will and testiment of Caleb Spencer. And whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said Court.

It is hereby ordered that Monday the 16th day of December A. D. 1861, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Court House, in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for the hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testiment admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated Shakopee, nov. 25th 1861. Probate Judge.
(v1n1:3w.)

Blackwood's Magazine

— AND THE —

British Reviews.

	PER ANN
For any one of the four Reviews,	$ 5 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	8 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861. And as a

Premiums to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1861.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offers for 1859 '60 and '61, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,	$8 00
For any one Review,	do do	5 00
For any two Reviews,	do do	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	do do	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	do do	12 00
For three Reviews,	do do	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	do do	15 00
For the four Reviews,	do do	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices:

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $32.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As the shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 41 Gold St., New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers.

THESE Celebrated Medicine Established in 1857, and first article of the Kind ever before placed under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers" in this or any other country, all other Pulmonic Wafers now before the public are spurious, can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Inclement Consumption being Disease.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are adapted for vocalists and Public Speakers.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

In the House.

No traveler should be without a supply of

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

In his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Twenty-five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by N. H. HEMUP & Co., St Anthony, and all good Druggists.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all ills arising from disorders of the digestive system. They regulate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they purify the blood; they cure headaches and sick headaches, sourness and sickness of the stomach, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fever, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the impurities and billious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing all obstructions, and produces a healthy action in the whole system. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than a pill, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a specific tonic, an extremely powerful restorative in cases of loss of appetite, debility, low spirits, nervousness, sick headache, pain in the side, general prostration, and broken down constitutions.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Bradley, merchant, 181 Fulton street, New York, writes, March 15, 1859: "I have been afflicted with piles, and consequent sick headache, for the last 15 years; I used

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1859, In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have not troubled it since."

Mrs. Shirley, Esq., 125 East 58th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 11, 1860—I certify that my wife with Bilious Complaint for a year, was in constant pain in the small of her back. I had used most all kinds of medicine, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tolew, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 29, 1860—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Blood remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860—I, May last, had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westerveld, Esq., of South 5th, near 4th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent, free of charge, according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

(v1n1:6m.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August fifteenth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Eli T Wilder of Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 18th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "B" of mortgages pages 319, 320, and 321, and conveys from said Russell to said Wilder in fee the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: The west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eighteen (18) in township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russell for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after one at the rate of three per cent per month. No suit or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty cents ($331.50/100) and there also being due said Wilder from said Russell the further sum of [illegible]-one dollars and thirty-five cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in Scott County on the 13th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

ELI T. WILDER,
Mortgagee.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861.
WILDER & WILLSTON,
Attorneys. (v1n1:7w.)

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remidiable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. Attempt to cure bad sores by plastering the edges of the wound together is folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system before the disease can be cut by any local part, whereas the ointment does its work at once. When variaties the ointment in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles. Fistulas, Ulcerations.

The above class of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the ointment. Persons suffering from these dreadful complaints should lose not a moment in applying this powerful remedy. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, without it will prove nearly useless—never would as effectually as though rubbed in the eye. There are no bread and butter notices, after the rubbing in of the ointment, with no great severity, which the only sure treatment for fistulas, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general hearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured by the ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they rarely run in one course to break out in another, whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a healthy and healthy being. It will speedily cure with the use of the Pills to establish a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they will require about the same treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparative short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all scrofulous sore legs this Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Coco-foot,	Fistulas,	Sore Throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin Diseases
Burns	Contracted and	Lumbago,	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Gout)	Swellings,	Scrofulous
Bites of Mos-	Coco-foot,	Lumbago,	Tumors,
quitoes,	Chigoe,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Sand Flies,	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Coco-foot	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

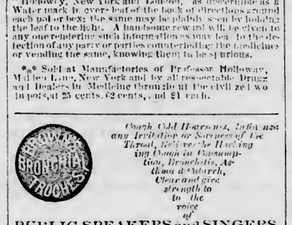
B. GUENTHER,

DRAPER and TAILOR

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall

Belle - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms (v1n1:1f.



Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be exhausted or nervous in a smaller degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea is better; be regular; get all the fresh air you can; take these Pills for four days every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of soup; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget that you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these PILLS are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing disorganized and stagnant matter. Universally accepted as the ordained remedy for stomach complaints, the nervous, the weakest, the system, and always acting about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sudden as, most frequently arise from a disordered stomach, from indigestion, constipation, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head.

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains set in the loins, or any other affections of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give immediate relief all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation,	Sore Throats,
Acne,	Erysipelas,	Jaundice,	Stone & Gravel.
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	Liver Com-	Secondary Sy-
Blotches on	Female Irreg-	plaints,	mptoms,
the skin,	ularities,	Lumbago,	Tic Douloun-
Bowel Com-	Fevers of all	Piles,	reux,
plaints,	kinds,	Rheumatism,	Tumors,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of	Ulcers,
Constipation	Gout,	Urine,	Worms,
of the bow-	Head-ache,	Scrofula, or	General Affec-
els,	Indigestion,	Kings' Evil,	tions,
Consumption,		Weakness from whatever cause, etc.	
Debility,			

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be exhausted or nervous in a smaller degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea is better; be regular; get all the fresh air you can; take these Pills for four days every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of soup; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget that you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these PILLS are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing disorganized and stagnant matter. Universally accepted as the ordained remedy for stomach complaints, the nervous, the weakest, the system, and always acting about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sudden as, most frequently arise from a disordered stomach, from indigestion, constipation, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a

Historical Society

THE SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862. NUMBER 9.

THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.
MACDONALD & BRO., Publishers & Proprietors.
Office in Kerlinger's Building Second Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTON.

One copy for one year, ... $1.50, in Advance
" Six months, ... 0.75 " "
" Three months, ... 40 " "

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square one insertion,	$1.00
Each additional insertion,	50
4 squares three weeks,	5.00
4 squares six weeks,	7.00
1 square three months,	4.00
1 square six months,	7.00
1 square twelve months,	10.00
¼ of a column one year,	20.00
½ of a column one year,	40.00
1 column one year,	70.00

Business notices in editorial columns, ten cents per line.
Leaded nonpareil advertisements in double columns, 50 per cent extra.
Legal advertisements at usual rates.
Death records free.
Business Cards of six lines, five dollars a year.
Job Printing neatly executed on reasonable terms, in advance.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand, or printed to order.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, SALMON A. BUELL.

CHATFIELD & BUELL.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PETER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State, and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of taxes, investigation of titles, &c.; make collections, and do conveyancing promptly and accurately. Office in the Saint Peter Company's office building.

A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when he cannot all return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent to attendance upon terms of Court. [v1n1-tf]

J. D. STORER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

Office one door west of the Post Office, First Street

J. A. SARGENT. W. E. GRISWOLD

SARGENT & GRISWOLD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Walnut Street,

CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY

MINNESOTA.

v1n1tf.

J. H. TIBBITS,

WATCH MAKER

DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

AND

FANCY GOODS

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

PIANOS, PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS Accurately Tuned. Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "Old Jesse" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.

Books and Stationary at at Paul Prices.

v1n1tf.

National Hotel.

SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA

R. KENNEDY Proprietor.

This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Resteaurant,

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON.

The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.

Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.

National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S

Lager Beer and Billiard

SALOON.

WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS

always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1n1tf.)

Belle Plaine House,

M. HANFT, Proprietor.

Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.

The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.

A Good Stable Attached to the House.

(v1n1.ly) M. HANFT.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,

S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,

(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)

BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.

This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.

Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.

Attention is particularly directed to the

ROOMS & FURNITURE,

than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.

The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.

LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1n1tf.

MILINERY & DRY GOODS

C. KALVELAGE,

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.

Bonnets done over in the latest style, and on short notice at very low rates.

(v1n1ly)

ANTHON MITCHELL

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.

Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.

Shop on Front Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee. (v1n1tf)

POET'S CORNER.

Written for the Argus.

LINES.

Written by a pious soldier on the eve of his departure for the war.

Sister, I leave thee; but say not forever,
At least in fancy, we shall often be
Together; wilt thou at hours indulge
A faint and fleeting memory of me?

'Tis true we may not roam together more,
Perhaps thy sweet voice ne'er shall answer mine;
Yet oft, I ween thou'lt think of days of yore,
When we in innocence did garlands twine.

'Tis true that days; yea long, tempestuous years,
May waft their billows o'er our aching heart;
Yea death shall sever dearest friends in tears,
Ere we in peace shall reach the blissful port.

The star of faith may often nearly set;
The bow of Hope may often lose its glow;
But we shall live our sorrows to forget,
And rise superior to the world below.

Though we in silence oft may breath the prayer,
Like Noah's dove, to flee away and rest;
May sigh for sunshine and for purer air;
Yet trust in God he ever knows what's best.

Yet it is e'er a happy thought to think,
That we may meet around our father's throne,
And though oft wafted hear the storms brink,
By earth despised, are not yet alone.

The true our pathway of may gloomy grow, [bend,
And life's dark streams may wind with many a
Yet doubt not sister, it will ever flow,
Toward our Father and our father's friend.

SHAKOPEE.

SELECT STORIES.

OUT OF WORK.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"It is of no use, Marin, I've tried every where."

"But you are not going to give it up Peter?"

"Give up? How can I help it? Within four days I have been to every book bindery in the city, and not a bit of work can I get."

"But have you tried anything else?"

"What else can I try?"

"Why, anything that you can do."

"Yes; I've tried other things. I have been to more than a dozen of my friends and offered to help them if they would hire me."

"And what did you mean to do for them?"

"I offered to just their accounts, make out bills, or attend to the counter."

Mrs. Stanwood smiled as her husband thus spoke.

"What makes you smile?" he asked.

"To think that you should imagine that you would find work in such a place. But how is Mark Leeds?"

"He is worse off than I am."

"How so?"

"He has nothing in the house to eat."

A shudder crept over his wife's frame now.

"Why do you tremble wife?"

"Because when we shall have eaten our breakfast to-morrow morning, we shall have nothing."

"What!" cried Peter Stanwood, half starting from his chair. "Do you mean that."

"I do."

"But our flour."

"All gone. I baked the last this afternoon."

"But we have pork."

"You ate the last this noon."

"Then we must starve!" groaned the stricken man, starting across the room.

Peter Stanwood was a book-binder by trade, and had now been out of employment over a month. He was one of those who generally calculate to keep about square with the world, and who consider themselves fortunate if they keep out of debt. He was now thirty years of age, and had three children to provide for, besides himself and wife, and this together with the house rent, was a heavy draft upon his purse, even when work was plenty but now there was nothing.

"Marie," said he, gazing his wife in the face, "we must starve. I have not a single penny in the world."

"But do not despair, Peter. Try again to-morrow for work. You may find something to do. Anything that is honest is honorable. Should you make a shilling a day, we should not starve."

"But our house rent."

"Trust me for that. The landlord shall not turn us out. If you will engage to find something to do, I will see that we have our house room."

"I'll make one more trial," uttered Peter despairingly.

"But you must go prepared to do anything."

"Anything reasonable, Marie."

"What do you call reasonable?"

"Why—anything decent."

The wife felt inclined to smile, but the matter was too serious for that and a cloud passed over her face. She knew her husband's disposition, and she felt sure he would find no work. She knew that he would look for some kind of work which would not lower him in the social scale, as he had once or twice expressed it. However, she knew it would be of no use to speak to him now and she let the matter pass.

On the following morning, the last bit of food was put on the table. Stanwood could hardly realize that he was penniless and without food. For years he had been thoughtless, gay and fortunate, making the most of the present, forgetting the past, and leaving the future to take care of itself. Yet the truth was naked and clear; and when he left the house he said "something must be done."

No sooner had her husband gone than Mrs. Stanwood put on her bonnet and shawl. Her eldest child was a girl, seven years old, and her youngest four. She asked her next door neighbor if she would take care of her children until noon. These children were known to be good and quiet, and they were taken cheerfully. Then Mrs. Stanwood locked up her house and went away. She returned at noon, bringing her children some dinner, and then went away again. She came home in the evening before her husband, carrying a heavy basket upon her arms.

"Well, Peter," she asked, after her husband had entered and sat down "what luck?"

"Nothing! nothing!" he groaned. I have made out to get a dinner from an old chum, but I could find no work."

"And where have you looked to-day?"

"Oh—everywhere. I have been to a hundred places, but it is the same in every place. It's nothing but one eternal no—no! I'm sick and tired of it. I even went so far as to offer to tend a liquor store down town.

The wife smiled.

"Now, what shall we do?" uttered Peter, spasmodically.

"Why, we shall eat supper first, and then talk the matter over.

"Supper! Have you got any?"

"Yes—plenty of it."

"But how—where—what?"

"Why, first I went to Mrs. Snow's I knew her girl was sick, and hoped, she might have work to be done. I went to her and told her my story, and she set me to work at once, doing her washing. She gave me food to bring home to my children, and paid me three shillings when I got through."

"What—you been out washing for our butcher's wife?" said Peter, looking very surprised.

"Of course I have, and have thereby earned enough to keep us in food through to-morrow at any rate; so to-morrow you can come home to dinner."

"But how about the rent?"

"Oh, I have seen Mr. Simson, told him just how we are situated, and offered him my watch as a pledge for the payment of the rent within three months, with the interest on the arrenges up to that date. I told him I did the business you were away hunting up work."

"So he's got your gold watch?"

"No—he wouldn't take it. He said if I would become responsible for the payment, he would let it rest."

"Then we've got a roof to cover us and food for to-morrow. But what next? What a curse these hard times are."

"Don't despair, Peter, for we shall not starve. I've got work enough engaged to keep us alive."

"Ah—what is that?"

"Why, Mr. Snow engaged me to carry small packages, baskets, bundles, and so forth, to his rich customers. He has had to give up one of his horses."

"What do you mean, Marin?"

"Just what I say. When Mr. Snow came to his dinner, I was there, and asked him if he ever had light articles which he wished to send around to customers. Never mind all that was said. He did happen to want just such work done, though he meant to call upon the idler's who lounged about the market. He promised to give me all the work he could, and I am to be there in good season in the morning."

"Well, this is a pretty go. My wife turned Butcher's boy! You will not do any such thing."

"And why not?"

"Because—because—"

"Say, because it will lower me in the social scale."

"Well, so it will."

"Then it is more honorable to lay still and starve, and see one's children starve, too, than to earn honest bread by honest work. I tell you, Peter, if you cannot find work, I must. We should have been without bread to-night had I not found work to-day. You know that all kinds of light, agreeable business are seized upon by those who have particular friends and engaged in them. At such times as this, it is not for us to consider what kind of work will do, so long as it is honest. Oh, give me the liberty of its own deserts, and the independence to be governed by my own convictions of right."

"But my wife—only think—you carrying out butcher's stuff. Why, I would sooner go and do it myself."

"If you will go," said the wife, with a smile "I will stay at home and take care of the children."

It was hard for Peter Stanwood, but the more he thought upon the matter, the more he saw the justice and right of the path into which his wife has led him. Before he went to bed he promised he would go to the butcher's in the morning.

And Peter Stanwood went upon his new business. Mr. Snow greeted him warmly, praised his faithful wife, and sent him off with two baskets, one to a Mrs. Smith's and one to a Mrs. Divall's. And the new carrier worked all day, and when night came he had earned ninety-seven cents. It had been a day of trials, but no one sneered at him, and all his acquaintances whom he met greeted him the same as usual. He was far happier now than he was at home the night before, for now he was independent.

On the next day he earned over a dollar; and thus he continued to work for a week at the end of which time he had five dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, besides having paid for all the food for his family, save some pieces of meat which Mr. Snow had given him. Saturday evening he met Mark Leeds, another binder, who was discharged from work with himself. Leeds looked careworn and rusty.

"How goes it?" asked Peter.

"Don't ask me," groaned Mark. "My family are half starved."

"But can't you find anything to do?"

"Nothing."

"Have you tried?"

"Everywhere; but it's no use. However M. offered me a job outside of our trade."

"What was it?"

"Why he offered to let me do his hand carting! He has just turned off his nigger for drunkenness, and offered me the place! The old curmudgeon! By the powers, I had a great mind to pitch him into the hand cart and run to the ——"

Mark mentioned the name of an individual who is supposed to dwell somewhere in a warmer region, somewhat warmer than our tropics.

"Well," said Peter, "if I had been in your place I should have taken up with the offer."

"Why," resumed Peter, "I have been doing the work of a butcher's boy for a whole week."

Mark was incredulous, but his companion convinced him, and they separated, one going home happy and contented, and the other going away from home to find some sort of excitement in which to drow his own misery.

One day Peter had a basket of provisions to carry to Mr. M. It was his former employer, and just as he was entering the yard of his customer, he met him coming out.

"Ah, Stanwood, is this you?" asked his old employer.

"What are you up to now?"

"I'm a butcher's boy, sir."

"A what?"

"You see I've brought your provisions for you sir. I'm a regular butcher's boy."

"And how long have you been at work thus?"

"This is the tenth day."

"But don't it come hard?"

"Nothing is hard so long as it is honest, and will furnish my family bread."

"And how much can you earn a day at this?"

"Sometimes over a dollar, and sometimes not over fifty cents."

"Well, look here Stanwood, there has been no less than a dozen of my old hands hanging around my counting room for a fortnight waiting for work. They are stout able men, and yet they lie still because I have no work for them. Last Saturday I took pity on Leeds and offered him the job of doing my hand carting. I told him I would give him a dollar and a quarter a day, but he turned up his nose and asked me not to insult him. And yet he owned that his family were suffering. But you come to my place to-morrow morning and you shall have something to do, if it is only to hold your bench. I honor you for your manly independence."

Peter grasped the old man's hand with a joyous, grateful grip, and blessed him fervently.

That night he gave Mr. Snow notice that he must quit, and on the following morning he went to the bindery. For two days he had little to do, but on the third day a heavy job came in, and Peter Stanwood had steady work. He was happy—more happy than ever, for he had learned two things; first, what a noble wife he had; and second, how much resources for good he held within his own energies.

Our simple picture has two points to its moral. One is—no man can be lowered by any kind of honest labor. The second—while you are enjoying the fruits of the present, forget not to provide for the future; for no man is so secure but that the day may come when he will want the squanderings of the past.

"The Fallen Leaf."

The following beautiful article, is said, by the Philadelphia *Press*, to have been written by the late Henry Neill, of that place:

The dry and dead leaf, that quivers down and settles in your path, as you rush along in a frenzy of business, beneath the stripped branches of some poor tree, which leads a sickly life among the grim stones of the street, will not, in all likelihood, arrest your particular attention. You have other things to think about: darling investments, collapsing corporations, stocks sliding to ciphers, remorseless, creditors, and a medley of misery. Money has been, is now, and is to be, the guiding star of your life. You have followed it faithfully; by day you have run a crazy race for riches; by night your dreams have been of the glittering goal. Long ago, by some shrewd friend or adviser, you were given distinctly to understand that to *get rich* was the chief end of your life. You have diligently heeded the advice, working like a bee through wasting years, working your form into deformity, your hair off your head, and your face into premature seams and wrinkles. By this time you have probably ceased to have faith in yourself as a thinking creature, with a soul, and an eternity to make ready for, and are quite satisfied that you have come to be an accurate calculating machine, and that you are accounted a most sagacious man of business, and magical maker of money. Work, *work*, is the word for you. The world is a great mine; you must help work it, and must work hard too, if you want the miner's recompense. Well, good friend, you are a witness of the woe this money now and then pours upon a people. You see what a phantom is wealth; more unreal than the dancing fires of the bog, and as inconstant as the flirt who has fooled a hundred hearts. You see it slipping away, like the mist from the mountain, from its most ardent devotees, and it may possibly occur to you, that, after all, it is not worth toiling, sweating, dying for. At least, do not trample under foot this faded thing, rustling and sere, and give it no thought at all. Its lessons should go to your heart, as the thrilling writing on the wall of Belshazzar's banquet room went to the inmost souls of the giddy monarch and his surrounding revelers. It whispers, it wails in your ear, that you are passing away! You are young, perhaps, and strong, and hale—vitality incarnate. So was this leaf awhile ago. Very lately it met the breeze, a bright, green, blooming thing. Birds—if birds loved the city—would have sought its softness then. You see, here it is—*dead!*

Yes, passing away! Before many days have rolled by, your vigor will decline, your faculties will fail, your eyes will glare, and your body will lie cold and still under the ground. People will walk over you as you now walk over this fallen leaf; and when you reflect that to die is as inevitable as to live forever beyond the grave, does it not really seem as if you ought to be doing something better than chasing riches, at the fearful sacrifice of sensibility, honor, and contentment? This faded leaf has done its duty duly—lived and perished. You are immortal, and not perishable.—It is not sickly sentimentality, believe, which snatcher a solemn lesson from every sabled hearse, new grave, or autumnal leaf returning to earth in its decay and dissolution.

Irish Poetry.

The following is from an article in the last number of the *North British Review*, reviewing the characteristics of Irish poetry.—The extract we quote treats of its tenderness and pathos:

"There are flashes of tenderness in Irish poetry almost equal to the pathos of Scottish ballads. When the flash lightens from the fancy, it is often a splendid extravagance, as when a lover, praising the sweetness of his mistress's voice, asserts that the cattle listening to it 'milked over two-thirds more than was their wont'—which is rather *strained*; but when it comes through the feeling, and gets simple expression, the endearment is often ineffable.

'Ellen Bawn, O Ellen Bawn, you darling, darling dear,
You,
Sit awhile beside me here, I'll die unless I'm near you.'

"That is Irish.

'No aid, bright beloved, can reach me, save God above,
For a blood-lake is formed of the light of my eyes with love.'

"That, too, is Irish. So are the following:

'Who in the winter's night,
When the cold blast did bite,
Came to my cabin door,
And on my earthen flure,
Knelt for me sick and poor,
Sosgarth Aroon?

'Her lips are like roses, her mouth much the same.
Like a dish of ripe strawberries smothered in crame.'

'The music nearly killed itself to listen to her feet.'

'But O'Kelly still remains to defy and toil;
He has memories that hall won't permit to forget.'

"All these are Irish. Many more instances as apt we might quote, and yet fail to catch the subtle spirit of nationality, which is as evasive as it is felicitous. We cannot help thinking that very happy things have to be done for Irish poetry, in worship of that muse unknown to the Greeks, the muse of the household; the divinities of home, weans and wife, ought yet to make their noblest appeal to its power of passionate endearment."

A VILLAGE OF DOGS.—On the southern arm of the Red River there is a village of prairie dogs, which is no less than twenty-five miles in length by as many in breadth. It consists of subterranean galleries sometimes nine feet deep and about five inches wide, and the superstructure is formed of earth thrown up by these curious little animals. Toward the end of October, when these little dogs feel the approach of cold winter, they fasten up all the passages leading to their burrows with straw, then they fall asleep until the return of spring. They are happy little fellows, and if they could speak, they might boast of a city spreading over a greater space than London, and containing a greater number of special inhabitants.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 25, 1862.

The English Government Making War on the Irish Sympathy with America.

The following correspondence has taken place between The O'Donoghue, M. P., and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in reference to the speech of the former at the mass meeting in Dublin, a short time since:

"LORD CHANCELLOR'S SEC'Y'S OFFICE,
"FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN, Dec. 9.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to write to you, and state that his lordship has read the report, as given in the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper of the 6th inst, of the proceedings of what is called a mass meeting of Irish Nationalists, holden at the Rotunda on the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., and over which you are stated to have presided as chairman. The whole tenor of the speeches reported to have been made at this meeting, and the resolutions adopted, plainly indicate the determination of those who took part in it that if, in consequence of recent occurrences, a war should arise between her Majesty and the Federal States of North America, they would, as might be in their power, not only withhold all assistance from their lawful sovereign, but would manifest their sympathy and friendship for those who in that calamitous event would be arrayed in open hostility against her. The meeting appears to have concluded with the appointment of a committee, of which you are named as chairman, whose object is declared to be to take into consideration the advisability of carrying out an organization in the present state of things at home and abroad; and, looking to the principles avowed by those who addressed the meeting, it is to be presumed that the organization thus projected is designed to advance those principles and to disseminate the treasonable views publicly announced. The whole of these proceedings appear to the Lord Chancellor to be altogether at variance with the true allegiance to which every subject of the Empire is bound, and his lordship has directed this communication to be made to you, as a magistrate of the county of Kerry, and holding her Majesty's commission, in order that you may make such observations thereon as you shall think proper.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"MARK PERRIN.

"THE O'DONOGHUE, M. P.

"DERRIQUIN CASTLE, KENMARE, Dec. 14.

"SIR—I have received your letter of the 9th of December, conveying to me the view the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to take of the proceedings at the recent meeting of Irish Nationalists over which I had the honor of presiding. And, in compliance with your request, I beg to state, for his lordship's information, that it is my conviction that an overwhelming majority of the Irish people feel that they have much more reason to be grateful to the American nation than to the British government; and that, therefore, in the event of a war between America and England, they would be very unwilling to supply men and money for the purpose, as I stated at the meeting, of destroying American commerce, bombarding American cities, and humiliating the American flag. I candidly avow that those are my sentiments. Further, I have to state that I have already acquainted several with my intention of withdrawing from the committee nominated at the Rotunda meeting, because, upon reflection, I see clearly that, in the absence of a great number of names, the committee cannot command the confidence of the country. At the same time I think it absolutely necessary that a committee, manifestly entitled to public confidence, should be appointed to consider how the interests of Ireland may be affected by a war between England and America. Perhaps I may become a member of such a committee, the formation of which must necessarily lead to a most useful national organization. An apprehension of trespassing too much upon your valuable time forbids me to enter at greater length into details; for, inasmuch as I deny the necessity or prudence of a secret system of action, I see no reason why the Lord Chancellor should not be made acquainted with our plans, and his opinion taken upon the feasibility of our proposed organization. I believe the meeting at the Rotunda truly indicated the general feeling of the people of Ireland upon the question of war between America and England, and I am prepared to maintain, at all risks, that it is the duty and the undoubted right of my countrymen unreservedly to discuss all questions affecting the interests of Ireland. I cannot be persuaded that his lordship contemplates visiting me with what he no doubt regards as punishment for venturing to discharge this duty and to assert this right. I am puzzled to understand why you have been directed to address me as a magistrate, and not as an Irishman. Are the two characters incompatible? Must a magistrate forego freedom of thought and expression? Must he allow others to think and speak for him? Must he take an English view of every question, and at once stifle the national predilections of the Irish heart? Future events shall decide the answer to be given to these queries.

"I have the honor to be
"Your obedient servant,
"O'DONOGHUE.

"To the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor.

"LORD CHANCELLOR'S SEC'Y'S OFFICE,
"FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN. Dec. 17.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that, having read your letter of the 14th inst., his lordship has directed writs of supersedeas to issue removing you from the commission of the peace of the counties of Cork and Kerry.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"MARK PERRIN.

GEN. SHIELDS AND SENATOR MCDOUGALL.—A letter from New York says:

It is reported that a challenge has passed between Gen. Shields and Senator McDougall, of California, growing out of an allegation on the part of the latter, that the former was a secessionist at heart; and the retort of the latter, in the public prints of San Francisco, that McDougall, if he said so, was guilty of uttering a "lie." The charge against Shields was made by Mr. McDougall in a speech made some weeks ago at Jacksonville, Illinois, and is substantially repeated in a card to the city journals here. Both gentlemen have many warm friends here, and these are exerting themselves to prevent unpleasant consequences; with what success remains to be seen. Senator McDougall is staying at the Astor House, but Gen. Shields is in Washington.

Gov. Wright's Eulogy on Douglas.

The eulogy of Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, on Judge Douglas, delivered at Indianapolis on the 8th, was listened to by a large audience. It has been published in pamphlet form. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the Governor's address, all we have room for at this time:

"I have said that Douglas died poor. In the great State which he served so long and so faithfully, he did not own ground enough to serve him for a grave; and his devoted and true-hearted wife gave up, for his place of burial, the small lot of two acres, which was all the land she owned. This noble and gifted woman was always true to the patriotic principles of her husband. The false glitter of the fashionable society of Washington could not tempt her to become one of its devotees; nor could the powerful treason that ruled in high places at the national capital ever win her from her devotion to the Union. When delegates came to her to ask her for her children, in order that they might be removed to the South to save their inheritance from confiscation, true to the dying injunctions of her husband, she promptly and firmly refused to give up his children to be the recipients of wealth and to be educated under the care and patronage of traitors.

"Will not the people of Illinois and Indiana—will not the people of the mighty and patriotic West—will not the people of the Union—provide a home and a heritage for the wife of Douglas and for his children? I know they will. I have conversed with a committee who have the subject under their charge in Illinois. May not similar committees be organized in Indiana, and in other western States? The family of Douglas must have a home in the West, where an enduring monument will be erected to his memory. Let the friends of the Union place on it the words—

"STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
"'THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE DEFENDER OF THEIR RIGHTS;'

And let the monument bear and transmit to posterity, the words addressed by him to his countrymen in this great crisis:

"'There is but one path of duty left to all patriotic men. It is not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy. It is a question of government or no government—country or no country.'

"And lastly, inscribe on his monument, in unfading letters, that last, dying message to his absent orphan sons:

"'Tell them to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States.'"

Earthly Mysteries.

Under the above heading a writer in the Philadelphia *Herald & Visitor*, communicates the following upon "earthly mysteries" to that paper:

MYSTERY NO. I.—FINANCIAL.

The Banks advance millions to the Government, because they are replete. The Banks stop specie payments, because they are not replete. Where then is the repletion? Is it under the Administration cap or under that of the Banks? Very much, it seems to us, like the "little joker;" except that this is a very big choker to plain men. Consider it, as in any fair specimen of "the dailies," and learn and wonder.

"In consequence of the suspension, the margin of loans is advanced." What does that mean? To us it appears to mean this: "the Banks cannot pay their *engraved* debts, and are, therefore, ready to lend more money than ever;" All those pretty notes, nice pictures, and unreadable signatures, are without redemption; but if the public want any more of them, why, then, "the margin of loans is advanced" We are in wonder; we confess our fullest admiration!

"On the announcement of the suspension at the Broker's Board, stocks went up one per cent. and Illinois Central two." Now, we leave it to any sensible, honest man to say whether that is mystery or not. The New York Banks say, "no more specie," and immediately stocks rise in value; and an Illinois establishment rises twice as fast as anything else. These bankers—bears and bulls—have bothered us often, but this last feat commands our absolute admiration. Oh! that we could learn why stocks go up while specie goes—*nowhere!* Those who are without stocks or specie must rest in faith, and get on as they can.

"The old Bank of Pittsburg has never suspended specie payments, and will continue to redeem in specie all its liabilities." Just as stupid as we are! Why every man in our circle pays his *liabilities* viz.: his tailor, washwoman, and barber. There is one Bank does the same thing. But we would mysteriously be ruined if they all did likewise "Stocks go up," and "money is easy," when the nice engravings mean dollars not paid. If that be not a mystery—pray, what is it?

These unredeeming Banks "will advance the interest on the U. S. Loan, and fifty millions to Secretary Chase." *There!* that is richly done. These gentlemen say, "can't pay our promise to Smith for five dollars, but we can lend fifty millions." That is a mystery to us. We give it up; and we fear others will give up before the mystery is fully solved.

MYSTERY NO. II.—POLITICAL.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell are given up. It is right, of course, because our Administration does so grant and declare. Still there is mystery. When the steamer Carolina was cut out of an American harbor, we accepted an apology, and McLeod was not hung. When there was a cry of "54° 40' or fight," we did not fight, nor did we get 54° 40'.

When Mexico tried to hold an ancient province, we—well, no matter. We all know it. Texas is in rebellion now, as she was then My wonder is this. Commodore Wilkes has been officially complimented for his conduct. Pray, what does the compliment mean when Messrs. Mason and Slidell are on an English steamer? The time *was* when an English flag protected an English citizen. The time is when an English flag is the protection of an American citizen, even against the justice of his native land. The Secretary of State proves it conclusively. Let us accept his logic;—but let us wonder at his mysterious conclusions.

The New Tariff Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the tariff bill, as passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

1st—On all teas twenty cents per pound.

2d—Coffee, of all kinds, five cents per pound.

3d—On all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses and concentrated melado, two and a half cents per pound; on white and clayed sugars when advanced beyond the raw state above No. 12 Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and yet not refined, three cents per pound: on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump or pulverized, five cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are fractured, colored, or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight cents per pound; on molasses, six cents per gallon; provided that all sirups of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

The Irish Element.

Present and prospective complications give great importance to Ireland, and to the Irish element in America. To the former we have more than once referred; let us look for a moment at the bearings of the latter. Never was our Irish population of more value and importance to this country.

Exiles from home in search of a better future than England will allow them in their own green isle, they are inured to labor, and from the chief *personnel* of our great industrial works in time of peace. In the sweat of their brow, our roads are built and our edifices erected. The war for the Union called them by thousands into the field, to reproduce for their adopted land, the wonders of Minden and the Peninsula; and they deserve well of the Government for their alacrity and their courage.

There has been no period in the history of wars, in which an "Irish Brigade" has not covered itself with glory—where their blood has not flowed like water. Well did Shiel ask the English Parliament, with a powerful invective, "Whose were the arms that drove your bayonets at Vimiera through the phalanxes that never reeled in the shock of war before? What desperate valor climbed the steeps and filled the moats at Badajos.

And it the present war against rebellion, we need but name Corcoran, and Meagher, and Shields—the hero of Mexico—to show that the Irish element is in the field, burning to eclipse its deeds of former fame.

But there is another view to the subject, there is also an Irish contingent in the Southern army—there by force of local circumstances, by false instructions from better informed readers, and perhaps, in part, by an innate love of war. This is a large contingent, but one upon which the Southern chiefs cannot rely. Every day brings a rumor of this truth. Let them but threaten to hang the brave prisoner Corcoran, and the Irish fly into mutiny; and to hang Corcoran is more than the chivalry dare. Let England join the Southern cause, and fight against the Republic, and every Irishman will throw down his arms before he will do battle in that quarrel. He has another, a historic, an oath-protected cause.

The Irish element must be, sooner or later, cut rely with the Union, and every international complication will tend to this result. The refusal of the Irish to fight would almost dissolve the Southern army, and that refusal would certainly follow from an English alliance. Nay, more, were England in the field, they would not only refuse to fight, but would make common cause against her, for they would feel that they were striking for Erin and the stannard of the harp, and that every blow might tend to crown with fruition that hope of nationality, the fleeting prospect of which has only been the burden of their poetic laments.

With the poet of Ireland, every one of her sons starts at the faintest hope:—

"Oh! give but a hope—let a vista but gleam
Through the gloom of his country, and mark how he'll feel!
That instand his heart at her shrine would lay down
Every passion it nursed, every bliss it adored;
While the myrtle now billy entwined with his crowne,
Like the wreath of the Warrior, should cover his sword."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The London *News* says that building for the International Exhibition of 1862 is now entirely roofed in, and the greater part of the flooring of the southern courts has been laid down. The offices are in a great state of forwardness, and the eastern dome rises rapidly in its tall columns, the contractors, Messrs Kalk & Lucas, being full of confidence that it will be completed at the appointed time. The western dome is in not quite so forward a condition. The refreshment rooms are getting on well, and the eastern *annexe* fast approaches maturity.

A SENSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE.—Mr. Dunn, a republican Representative from Indiana, in a recent speech in the House, said:

"I tell you that, if the general emancipation of slaves is to be our policy, our Union is forever gone and there is on redemption for it. We might still have the Union of the free States—a great and powerful Union—a Union which would in time throw its shadow over any other confederacy on this continent but, as to restoring the Union as it was two years ago, it is impossible if we make this a war upon slavery. With four millions in bondage, with all the value of that property as it is called, interwoven with every other interest in the South, and forming the support, the old age, middle age, widowhood and orphan childhood, the attempt to blot it out of existence by a fierce on the part of the government is as wild and chimerical a scheme as ever entered the brain of a madman."

Subscribe for the ARGUS.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY. 25, 1862.

Confiscation and its Consequences.

In a late issue of our paper, we entered into a brief consideration of this subject, for the purpose of showing the fallacies of the principle of "confiscation," as advocated by the radical members of Congress. We argued against confiscation, as advocated by Mr. Gurley and his associates, because such confiscation embraced emancipation or abolitionism. We showed that as—according to the census of 1850—the value of the whole property of the Southern States, excluding Kentucky, was two thousand five hundred millions; while that of the whole property of the rest of the country, was but four thousand four hundred millions, the passage of a bill, embodying within its provisions, a general confiscation of all Southern property, would be doing that which was never proposed in any legislative assembly of all history. The magnitude of the proposition is evidently too great to be comprehended by they who advocate it.

It is our firm belief, in common with that of a large majority of the people of the Union that there are thousands in the South, who, though they apparently favor rebellion, are at heart for the Union, and sigh for the old *regime* of things. But because they were *forced* to declare themselves in favor of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, and perhaps take up arms in its favor, yet are praying for an opportunity to place themselves under the protection of our government, without putting in jeopardy all they possess of the world's goods; should that government, by a single act of unwise legislation, crush out the hopes of such people, and compel them to become the earnest advocates and defenders of secession.—The passage of such an act is precisely what Jeff. Davis and the *cabinet* of the Southern Confederacy desire—it would do more to unite the already divided South, than any act which they could perform. Without stopping to repeat the arguments we published, in addition to those referred to, against this principle of wholesale confiscation and emancipation; we will pass to a further enumeration of some of the reasons that can be urged against it, and at the same time endeavor to show that several constitutional objections can be advanced to sustain our position.

Supposing, as we before intimated, that Congress should pass such an act as we have been discussing, and that the slaves of many of those residing within the lines of the rebel army, were to come within our lines, and by the operation of this "confiscation act," be emancipated and declared free, and ere long a successful advance of our army should be made and the protection and authority of the Government would be extended over that portion of the Southern States, in which the owners of the slaves before referred to, resided, and those owners should offer to prove their loyalty to the Union, preparatory to their demanding under the constitution, a return of their "property;" would not the Government be bound to hear their application? Most assuredly it would! Again, if the owners of slaves aforesaid, should subscribe to an oath of allegiance, and make affidavit that circumstances compelled them to become outward secessionists and rebels; would it be good policy for the government—or would it have the *right* or power—to deny them the rights of citizens of the United States? Clearly not! Not only would it not be good policy for the Government to deny them their rights of citizenship under these circumstances; but the Government has *not* the power to exclude them from the pale of citizenship.

Claiming this to be in principle a rebellion, they would be bound, and would feel pleased to receive evidences of loyalty from all who are now within the rebel lines. And further the Government would not only be troubled with matters of this kind growing out of the operation of such a law; but it would be bound if the slaves had gone beyond their reach to call upon Congress to grant him relief by an appropriation.

Again: The proposition of "confiscating" the slaves of rebels by *emancipating* them, seems to us to be such a one, as none but the most impudent sophist would advance. Webster defines confiscation as "the act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to *the public treasury*, as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense," and we apprehend his definition will not be denied to be correct. Then what is meant by proposing to "confiscate and set free the slaves?" To our mind it is a miserable subterfuge, to make this a war for the abolition of slavery and *not* for the preservation of the Union. Why not take the slaves and other property of those who *are* rebels and traitors, by adjudging it to the *public treasury?* If we are not mistaken the public treasury *needs* the proceeds of such confiscations, instead of *confiscating* the slaves and *paying* them from eight to fifteen dollars per month. The country has been impoverished by attempting to make an anti-slavery war; but we have now hopes that the Administration intend from this out to make the present war a war for the protection of the constitution and the Union, and to let the institution of slavery be controlled by the same rules that govern all other property, instead of allowing what the abolitionists term, the "moral question of slavery," to override the constitution.

These are a few of our reasons against the proposition of "confiscation," as advocated by the radical members of Congress and their admirers; and we have no doubt but that we but utter the sentiments of the loyal and conservative masses of the Union.

Killed and Wounded of the second Minnesota Regiment.

The *Pioneer* says Governor Ramsay received last evening a dispatch from Col. Van Cleve, containing a list of the killed and a partial list of the wounded of the Second Minnesota Regiment at the late battle in Kentucky.

In looking over the names, we find some of them are not correctly given, and we make them conform to the muster roll as we find it in the report of the Adjutant General.

The following is the despatch:

To Governor Ramsey:

[*By Telegraph from Somerset, Kentucky*]

List of killed and wounded of the Second Minnesota regiment at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, on the 19th inst:

KILLED.

Company B.—John C. Cooper, Cyrenus Reynolds Milo Crumb, and John Derose.
Company D.—Wm. H. H. Morrow.
Company E.—Hilon B. Thompson, (Saint Peter.)
Company G.—Frederick Reinback, (Minneapolis) Augustus Rommell, (New Ulm) Frederick Stemshaum, and Jacob Wanner.
Company I—Samuel M. Parker and Frederick Schneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B.—Wm. C. Smith and Cornelius White.
Company E.—John Maybold, (St. Peter.)
Company G.—Frank Keifer.
Company I—Lieut. Timbroach Stout.
Company K.—First Sergeant Thomas McDonough, William B. Wilson, and John Benson.

And twenty five others slightly.

Mrs. Van Cleve also received the following, yesterday:

"Your friends are all safe.

H. P. VAN CLEVE."

The Great Democratic Union Movement.

The Chicago *Times* says the apprehension is no doubt felt in some loyal and conservative quarters that the great democratic movement to which so much momentum has been given by the recent democratic conventions of Indiana and New Hampshire may have a disturbing influence upon the northern popular unity which was inaugurated at the fall of Sumpter, and which has given so much moral and material power to the government in the prosecution of the war.

Those who feel this apprehension do not survey the whole ground, but take a very limited view of things. They overlook the very essential fact that northern unity had been, not disturbed merely, but broken up by the abolition-republican leaders in and out of Congress and by the journals in their interest while yet the whole democratic party were holding their party organization in suspense and giving all their energies to the support of a republican administration pledged, if ever an administration was pledged to any thing, to conduct the war in strict conformity to the principles of the Crittenden resolution. We do not say that the administration has violated its pledge in this regard. As a whole it has not, though there have been painful indications that it might violate it, and one member of it—fortunately no longer a member—sought on a memorable occasion to commit it to a violation of it. But an apparently considerable party in the North, or as we have said, the leaders and journals of a considerable party, have openly, boldly and violently espoused the violation of it by the administration and the prosecution of the war upon principles and for purposes alike savage, unconstitutional and destructive of all hope of the restoration of the Union. It is to oppose this party and to strike it down, and to fortify the administration in all its good resolutions and to sustain it in all its right courses, and to strengthen the cause of the Union in every possible way against present and future assault from whatever quarter, that the great democratic movement formally inaugurated at Indianapolis and Concord, has been undertaken. Nor is this all. The defection of republican leaders and journals to the Union cause, and the course of other events had made it absolutely necessary to the salvation of the cause that a great political organization should take it in charge. Otherwise it would have been like a ship at sea without rudder or compass. Otherwise it would have speedily drifted into hopeless helplessness. The democratic party comes forward in this emergency as the great Union party, with doors open to all Union men of whatever political antecedents. It proposes to restore, so far as that be possible, the northern unity which abolitionism has so nearly destroyed.

If we mistake not, this democratic movement has had something to do with the change in the Cabinet which causes so much joy all over the land, and with the rumored further changes which, if they shall be as happy as the recent change, will cause rejoicing such as has not been known over any event for many years. The movement will be productive of many other immediate good results, and its good influence upon the ultimate destiny of the country no man can estimate. This truth, however, is evident: that if the Union shall be saved, the democratic party will have saved it.

The New York Press on the Resignation of Sec. Cameron.

The New York *Tribune* rejects the idea that Secretary Cameron was requested to resign on account of his views on the contraband question, but because, himself a patriot, he has been surrounded and pressed upon by troops of noisy well-wishers, who would have scorned the idea of selling their God for thirty pieces of silver as long as there was the faintest hope of making it forty." The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, on the contrary, attributes the resignation to the radical anti-slavery views of the Secretary. We quote:

"It was felt to be the solemn condemnation by the administration and the regular army of the policy of emancipation and arming the slaves of rebels so strongly recommended in the report of the Secretary of War. Senators saw in it an open issue with the anti-slavery feeling of the North and West, and shrank from the prospect of evils so suddenly opened to the eyes of men already weary with watching this war."

The *Times'* correspondent says:

"The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Mr. Cameron himself. It seems that the change made is wholly the work of the President. The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday. Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Mr. Cameron informing him of it.—This note was received by Mr. Cameron last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change in the Cabinet was determined on. It is needless to deny that the War Minister was surprised and agitated, but the President assured him of his personal good-will by the tender of the very honorable position of Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Clay, who has desired to be recalled. We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this change, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires, and has long desired, a change. It would be useless to deny, also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the administration, but, on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposed to the President and his measures."

The *Times* editorially attributes the resignation to differences with the President on the slavery question, and with General McClellan about military matters. The *Herald* and *World* devote their columns to bolstering up the waning fortunes of the house of Cameron, and attribute the resignation to the desire of the President to have a first-class man at the Court of the Czar!

The Indiana Democratic Platform.

We find in the Chicago *Times* a full and interesting report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana. The speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, on being elected President, is one, that we think will justify us in laying before our readers is our next issue. There were five hundred delegates present. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, The democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the national conventions of the democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the constitution by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the general government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore Union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more southern States to their allegiance, the republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, in amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the government; and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendency of a Union party in the southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and divert the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a national convention.

7. That the republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, northern sectionalism and southern secession, as inimical to the constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty, and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the constitution;* but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion, and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States, where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party interested any opportunity of defence, are flagrant violation of the constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country, and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen, and formidable to tyrants only.—And the attempts which have been made, since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts, and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal, or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender *under a threat;* if the latter, it was the duty of the administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the administration to civil office, and in holding party caucuses by the republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, has demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms and party organizations upon the altar of their country" are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the Army and Navy Departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in, a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our government threatened with bankruptcy, demand a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and national; and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

17. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle-field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons; and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the constitution and the Union.

How Matters Look at Washington.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 13th inst., publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Washington:

"Washington, Jan. 7, 1862.

"I learn that there is a deficit in the War Department of one hundred and eighty-nine million dollars ($189,000,000) Frank Blair is given as authority for the statement. Gen. McClellan is said to be improving. From what I see and learn, I think the whole government is going to the devil, without hope of salvation. The frauds are terrible, and corruption abounds everywhere.

"There is general depression of spirits here among all good Union men. Hope has nearly nearly departed. The incompetency of those at the head of the government is admitted by all classes, except the contractors, who are about the only ardent friends of the administration I find here, outside the departments.

"Military officers had begun to talk openly, when I first arrived, of the impossibility of conquering the South. But a stop has been put to such treasonable gabble by cashiering, as I learn, some of those who had been using the unruly member.

"Congress is a small-potato body. We look in vain for great statesmen—men of large experience and comprehensive intellect—among those who may be claimed as leaders. There are no Clays, Websters, or Bentons. The decline of the Republic could not be more painfully and fully expressed.

"Humiliation at our fall makes everything look gloomy to my eyes."

"I have a circular before me whose object is to urge action on Congress to pass a general bankrupt act. A committee of leading merchants and bankers has had an act drafted by eminent legal gentlemen. A committee has also been appointed to remain in Washington to attend to this matter. Hon. Wm. L. Hodge, of Washington; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; J. S. Burt, of Cincinnati; and Wm. Delano, of Boston, compose the committee to remain here. These proceedings are approved of by such men as August Belmont & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, and Moses H. Grinnell, of New York; McKean, Borie & Co., of Philadelphia; and Chas. Stetson, James C. Hall, and John L. Vattier, of Cincinnati.

"An onward movement is now the talk in military circles. It will occur within ten days, if at all, which I doubt.

Gen. Rosecrans' Address to his Soldiers.—We have already announced that the campaign in Western Virginia was virtually ended, but to-day we are enabled to give official verification of the fact.

The following address has been issued to the troops of the department by its commander:

"*Officers and soldiers of the department of Western Virginia:*

"You have closed an arduous campaign with honor to yourselves and satisfaction to the country. None but those who have been with you, as I have, can fully appreciate your trials and privations.

"Your triumph has been threefold—over your own inexperience, the obstacles of nature and the rebel forces.

"When our gallant young commander was called from us, after the disaster of Bull Run, this department was left with less than fifteen thousand men to guard three hundred miles of railroad, and three hundred miles of frontier, exposed to 'bushwhackers,' and the forces of Generals Floyd, Wise and Jackson. The northwestern pass into it was fortified and held, Cheat Mountain secured, the rebels assaults victoriously repelled, and the Kanawha Valley occupied.

"A march of one hundred and twelve miles over bad roads, brought you upon Floyd's intrenched position, whence the rebels were dislodged and chased to Sewell. Finally, your patience and watchings put the traitor Floyd within your reach, and, though by a precipitate retreat he escaped your grasp, you have the substantial fruits of victory. Western Virginia belongs to herself, and the invader is expelled from her soil. In the name of our Commander-in-Chief, and in my own, I thank you.

"But the country will expect—your Commanding General expects—still more from you. A campaign without a defeat—without even a check—must be eclipsed by deeds of greater lustre.

"To this end I now call upon you, for your own future honor, to devote yourselves with energy and zeal to perfect yourselves in all that pertains to drill, instruction, and discipline. Let every officer and every soldier be emulous to teach and learn the firings, light infantry drill, guard duty, company discipline, and police.

"Your Commanding General proposes to procure for you everything necessary to prepare you for your coming work, and will soon organize boards of examiners, who will rid the service of the disgrace, and soldiers of the incubus of incompetent and worthless officers, who hold the positions and receive the pay, without having the will or capacity to perform the duties of their positions.

"Remember you are fighting for your country, for your flag, for your homes.

"Your enemies are implacable in their hatred of you; there is no measure of falsehood to which they have not resorted to blacken your good names; and their leaders—Beauregard and Jeff. Davis—have dared even in solemn proclamations, to calumniate you, charging you with crimes you abhor; from these men you have nothing to expect. You must prepare to teach them, not only lessons of magnanimity and forbearance towards the unarmed and defenceless, but to thrust their calumnies and their boastings down their own traitorous throats.

"Let not a moment be lost in your preparations for the task before you.

"W. S. ROSECRANS,
"Brigadier General United States Army,
"Commanding Dept of Western Virginia."

A Criticism.—The *Evening Post*, while acquiescing in the disposition of the Trent affair as the most politic that could be adopted at this time, has an able criticism on the correspondence, and the demand of England it says:

The part of the correspondence which was conducted by Mr. Seward is universally admitted to be exceedingly able and ingenious and seems to be generally regarded as putting the best face on the surrender of Mason and Slidell which the attendant circumstances will admit. We must confess, however, that, clever and ingenious as it is, we are not satisfied with the predicament in which it leaves us. In that correspondence we have asserted a right which we dare not put in practice. Mr. Seward claims the right to stop and search neutral vessels conveying the emissaries of rebels proceeding on their errand of treason to a foreign country.

Great Britain tells us in the dispatch of Earl Russell that she will not permit this to be done. She expressly asserts that the steamer Trent was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage," although he knew that she was conveying the ambassadors of the Confederate States to Europe.

It is clear therefore, that our cruisers cannot meddle with English vessels in a case like that of the Trent without provoking a war. Another attempt to enforce what until now had been regarded as the law of nations, against a Britons vessel with either contraband passengers on board, would bring the British navy upon our coasts without any previous demand for reparation.

It thus shows that France and the other maritime powers of Europe will not permit us to interrupt the vessels proceeding from one neutral port to another, even though by it the rebels carry their army or munitions of war. Of the English part of the correspondence it says:

While Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons is elaborate and voluminous, the English part of the correspondence is so drawn up as to imply that the case in not one for argument or negotiation. Earl Russell' dispatch is couched in the briefest possible terms, and the demand of "what will alone satisfy the British nation" is made in such a manner as to imply that he wants nothing else. The note of Lord Lyons in reply to Mr. Seward's long letter imitates the laconism of his principal. There is no notice taken of Mr. Seward's arguments there is no expression on satisfaction that an ugly affair has been settle. *No ma stiff ever carried off from his antagonist the bone that he had growled for, with less ceremony.*

A Sensible View of the Negro question by a Republican Journal.

From the Boston Journal, (Republican,) Jan. 10.

A correspondent who signs himself "In a fog," is commenting upon our article, "Is the President right?" closes with the following questions:

"1. Cannot the government in order to save its own life, and protect its loyal subjects, interfere with slavery, temporarily at least, and allow the States to re-establish it, if they choose, on the restoration of the Union and peace?

"2. Or, in case the government cannot, by military force, subdue Secessia, is the Union inevitably dissolved, and the point of the rebels carried?"

In answer, we say the government cannot save its own life by cutting its own throat.—The Loyal States cannot alter the constitution without usurpation. That compact provides in what way it may be altered or amended, and to change its terms by any other mode is just as much an act of rebellion against the constitution of the United States and a constitutional government under it, as is the action of the seceding States; we see no difference between repudiating it altogether, in order to get rid of some parts of it which are obnoxious to them, or repudiating and striking out such parts of it as may be obnoxious to us. Our war with the South is to bring them back under *the* constitution which they and we jointly made, and by which we are all equally bound. If we were to add a section to the fundamental law, abolishing slavery, and then continue the war, we should be fighting to bring them (not back, but) under *a* constitution of our own making; it would cease to be a war for suppression of rebellion, and become a war of conquest, for we should have no more right to ask or force these people to live with us under a *mutual* compact from which we had, by the strong hand, expunged the part most essential to their interest, than we have now to compel Canada to become a part of the Union. These conclusions seem to us so clear that it is almost a waste of time to state them.

Our correspondent thinks that we may abolish slavery while the war lasts, and, after peace, allow the slave States to re-establish it if they please. But where does he find the power?—in whom is it vested? Not in the President, nor in Congress; neither of them, nor both of them, have any more legal power to change the constitution temporarily than permanently. It is a compact between the people of each State and the people of every other State, permanent and unalterable in each and all of its provisions, except by the mode of amendment in itself provided, which includes the assent of three-fourths of all the States; and this assent is just as necessary to suspend as to strike out or to add. And, as to the "restoration of the Union," clearly there is no such thing to be accomplished, because the Union has not been and cannot be dissolved, except by successful rebellion which is revolution.

In reply to our correspondent's second question, we say that the rebellion will be crushed (not "Secessia" subdued) or it will be triumphant. If crushed, that settles the matter, and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws will be restored. If victorious, it will be revolution—"the Union inevitably dissolved, and the point of the rebels carried."

Effect in Cuba of Phelp's Proclamation.—Jeff. Davis' agents at Havana, we see, are making the most of the Phelps (Ship Island) proclamation, to create the impression with the Spaniards that if the "Federals" subjugate the "Southern Confederacy," Mr. Lincoln will turn his army and navy against "slavery" and the "Roman Catholic religion" in the island of Cuba. The proclamation, we believe, has been heartily deprecated, if not condemned by the Administration—and the condemnation it is not improbable, will result, if it has not already resulted, in the recall of the author of it—but what of that?—The rebels will stick to it, and Spanish credulity, while gulping it all down, will be readier than ever to open Spanish ports to Jeff.'s privateers, and to give, in a variety of other ways, aid and comfort to our enemies.—Hence, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that, in the grand public reception of the Spanish General Prim, at Havana, *en route* for Mexico, the rebel flag was in the presence of high official dignitaries, lovingly sandwiched in between the English Union Jack and the French tri-color—the Stars and Stripes being left out in the cold.

The mischief which such erratic and transcendental geniuses as General Phelps, thus incontinently work to the Union cause, can hardly be overrated. It is infinitely worse than the loss of a great battle, or a dozen great battles—for while these can be redeemed, the bad impression which such proclamations must make on the Spanish mind will be difficult, if not impossible, to obliterate.

Glorious News.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

A GREAT VICTORY.

ZOLLICOFFER KILLED.

Second Minnesota Engaged.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Louisville, Jan. 20. Gen. Thomas telegraphs to Head Quarters that on Friday night Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past 3 o'clock, Saturday, P. M., Zollicoffer and Baily Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments in Mill Springs, with the federals in hot pursuit.

LATER.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—A special from Louisville says the dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday but on Sunday evening, and that General Thomas continued to pursue until night set in.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon loads of quartermaster's, commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands.

Our troops had possession of their entrenchments early this morning.

After reaching the opposite side the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field—among them Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton.

Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded on a wagon.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable.

The surgeon of the 10th Indiana telegraphs that his regiment has 70 killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, SECOND MINNESOTA, and 8th regulars, and 4th and 10th Kentucky, were among those engaged.

It was Col. Monson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana, 18th regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Schoepff's regulars as first stated that reinforced Gen'l Thomas during Saturday night.

They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepff was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the hilly character of the country and the obstructions of all the roads by felled timbers.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The Baily Peyton killed in the recent engagement, proves to be Baily Peyton Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff and was not Baily Peyton Sr., as was at first reported.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—A private dispatch from Somerset says that Colonel Mayback, of the 9th Ohio, was wounded in the late battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and the 50th his arm. The wound is painful but not dangerous.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday says that 12 cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks the rebel army cannot escape.

There are from seven to ten regiment which were thrown across Cumberland river some days since to intercept their retreat.

Unless the rebels divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, dated Somerset, the 19th, says Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Colonel Fry of the 2nd Kentucky regiment.

We have taken many prisoners. The loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers and have suffered much.

The 9th Ohio is badly cut up. The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

Louisville, Jan. 22—The entire Federal loss at the late battle near Somerset was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

General Thomas' forces took fourteen cannon and 1,400 mules and horses.

General Thomas is now across the Cumberland river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight of the barges used by the rebels were burned. The Federal are using the remaining barges in transporting troops across the river.

LATER.

Particulars of the Battle.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The Somerset correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the battle:

At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the enemy drove in the pickets of the 10th Indian, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset. The 10th were drawn up in line of battle, and moved into the woods, where they were met by the enemy 6,600 strong, who instantly opened upon them.

Gen. Thomas immediately ordered up the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky, to the support of the 10th Indiana—the latter holding the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced.

The 1st and 2d Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing, for the purpose of outflanking the enemy.

Stoddart's and Whitmore's batteries in the meantime were shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky, made a desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, and drove them from the wood, completely routing and pursuing them to their entrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement, Captain Kinney ordered one section of his battery to within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's entrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell.

Night closing in, put a stop to further demonstrations.

At daylight next morning, a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland, when Whitmore's battery of pilot guns was brought to bear on the boat, which in a few minutes afterwards was in flames.

The 10th Kentucky, and 14th Ohio, were ordered forward by Gen. Thomas to advance on the enemy's breastworks.

Moving up the line of battle and scaling the entrenchments they found the camp entirely deserted, and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy.

Houses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition, and fire-arms, were found in perfect preservation. The enemy's forces in the attack were led by Crittenden and Zollicoffer, and were 6,000 strong. The Federal forces in the fight did not exceed 3,000.

Important from Mexico.

RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIED FORCES.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Columbia from Havana the 18th, arrived this evening.

Mexican news to the 10th.—Communication with the interior is cut off.

A regiment of Spanish troops started forth on the Medellion road for a reconnoissance, but were driven back by an unseen foe.

One correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded inlandward and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel reach the city and many articles of prime necessity sadly needed.

Many Spanish troops are sick, and there are many desertions. There are great fears of an attack on Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels have been shot.

The American steamer Star had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns and 300 lbs powder, &c., for the Mexican Republic. This was seized by the Spaniards as also was a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. More were expected, and would also be confiscated.

The English, French and Spanish flags wave over the castle, of San Juan D'Ulloa.

The French and English fleets have arrived.

Gen. Prim was also at Vera Cruz. Considerable discontent existed among the French and English at a want of courtesy in the advance of the allied expedition not having hoisted the three flags at first.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the environs of the city so that the fleet may be supplied with fresh provisions.

Most of the French troops had disembarked.

Republican Leader Wanted!—The *Republican* of last night, and other sheets of that political stripe, are now calling loudly for some leading republican paper to be started in the State. Poor orphan lambs—we pity them. They have no "bell wether" to point the road for them—no lamp of political faith to guide their erring footsteps, and are running hither and yon like a drove of mutton when lost in the woods. What a sermon on those who profess to guide the voters of the State through the shoals and breakers of politics! For shame! No leading republican paper in the State! Each unfledged shanghai bantling has a hobby of his own—and who wonders at the clashing? Leader wanted!—Why not take the Constitution of our common country for your guide, and tell your readers as the great Douglas told his children—"Support the Constitution and the Laws." There is a leader—there is a policy for you.—At last we have an acknowledgment—the blind are leading the blind, and quarreling among themselves because they cannot keep out of the ditch. Go on with your complaints—it will not be long till, instead of asking leaders, you will beg for followers!

A leading paper wanted! Then you are incompetent to lead? God be praised for the revealment to those who have heretofore palmed themselves off as men of wisdom! A leader wanted! Get up out of the dirt—stop whining—choose some occupation nature fitted you for, and go to splitting rails or running flat boats. A leader wanted. Oh for a coat tail on which these false teachers could hang, and go to political glory. In the honored Democratic party there is but one leader and that is the Constitution of the United States, and the policy it points.

A precious set of editors are those who but echo the sentiments of a leader—a fit set of men to instruct others. Get up out of the mud, you poor, lost hypocrites. A leader is wanted! Go to the devil!—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The Republicans of Wisconsin must be as "hard up" for a leader as their brethren in this State.

A Slander Retracted.—The New York *Tribune* has day after day, rung all the changes of a charge against General Gorman, alleging that he had unnecessarily and without authority ordered the whipping of slaves who came within his lines. Gen. Gorman happens to be a democrat, and the *Tribune* was delighted to assail him and have a pretext for harping on the "nigger" at the same time. But now that paper takes it all back and makes the following statement in its leading columns:

"Nearly four months ago, two negroes living about 200 yards from Col. Gorman's camp near Poolesville, Maryland, were caught selling whisky to some of his men. The men were violently drunk; one of them had shot and killed a negro cook; another shot at an officer, and a third attempted to commit some other violence, upon his Lieutenant. The two negroes, on being accused of selling the whisky to the men, confessed it. The general orders of the division were that any man, white or black, guilty of such a violation of discipline, should be whipped by the men to whom they had sold the liquor. This order was carried out in this case, and the negroes whipped by the soldiers whom they had made drunken.—Such is the treatment as now made on authority which has a right to demand a hearing."

Suppose for argument's sake that the whipped had been white men, and the whippers negroes, does any one suppose the *Tribune* would have devoted six or eight columns of editorial and correspondence to the discussion of the subject?—*Chicago Times.*

The government of Russia, upon the friendship of which we have so confidently counted has also sent a note to Washington, condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell. All the melting affection the Czar professed for us and our cause has vanished with our increasing misfortune, and he turns a face upon us as frowning and frigid as the ugliest frozen mountain of his empire ever put on. Let us learn from this that all the Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, potentates and powers of aristocracy-ridden Europe are the enemies of our free government by birth, education, instinct and interest. Oh for a people united, fraternal and independent, that we might defy and fight the whole impertinent crowd!—*Milwaukee News.*

If the President has, as is positively asserted, given Jim Lane a *carte blanche* to carry on warfare in the southwest after the manner of his own choice, then the confidence which constitutional men have hitherto felt in the President may as well be surrendered. Lane is a ruffian and a murderer, and his appointment to a high command is disgraceful to the appointing power, as his campaign, if he shall make one, will be disgraceful to civilized warfare. It is hinted, almost avowed, that one of his modes of proceeding will be the excitement of the slaves to insurrection. When this shall be done with the direct or tacit approval of the government, we predict that there will be no more success for our arms. Heaven will not prosper a cause however holy in itself, ought to be sustained by such instrumentalities.—*Chicago Times.*

Bound to Marry.—On Tuesday last a very respectable young couple from the country before a justice of the Peace in this city to be married. The fair one did not seem to understand that age had anything to do with marriage, and upon being asked her age, said she was *sixteen*. Under such circumstances the Justice refused to marry them without the consent of the girl's parents. The couple started to go out and when they reached the door the lady said—"If I am not old enough before the next Justice, you may call me a tea pot." They soon came before another Justice and when the young lass was asked how old she was, answerd—"nineteen years old the 24th day of last March." The answer being satisfactory, the knot was soon tied, and the happy couple "went on their way rejoicing."—*Beaver Dam Argus.*

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY. 25, 1862.

Confiscation and its Consequences.

In a late issue of our paper, we entered into a brief consideration of this subject, for the purpose of showing the fallacies of the principle of "confiscation," as advocated by the radical members of Congress. We argued against confiscation, as advocated by Mr. Gurley and his associates, because such confiscation embraced emancipation or abolitionism. We showed that as—according to the census of 1850—the value of the whole property of the Southern States, excluding Kentucky, was two thousand five hundred millions; while that of the whole property of the rest of the country, was but four thousand four hundred millions, the passage of a bill, embodying within its provisions, a general confiscation of all Southern property, would be doing that which was never proposed in any legislative assembly of all history. The magnitude of the proposition is evidently too great to be comprehended by they who advocate it.

It is our firm belief, in common with that of a large majority of the people of the Union, that there are thousands in the South, who, though they apparently favor rebellion, are at heart for the Union, and sigh for the old *regime* of things But because they were *forced* to declare themselves in favor of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, and perhaps take up arms in its favor, yet are praying for an opportunity to place themselves under the protection of our government, without putting in jeopardy all they possess of the world's goods; should that government, by a single act of unwise legislation, crush out the hopes of such people, and compel them to become the earnest advocates and defenders of secession.—The passage of such an act is precisely what Jeff. Davis and the *cabinet* of the Southern Confederacy desire—it would do more to unite the already divided South, than any act which they could perform. Without stopping to repeat the arguments we published, in addition to those referred to, against this principle of wholesale confiscation and emancipation; we will pass to a further enumeration of some of the reasons that can be urged against it, and at the same time endeavor to show that several constitutional objections can be advanced to sustain our position.

Supposing, as we before intimated, that Congress should pass such an act as we have been discussing, and that the slaves of many of those residing within the lines of the rebel army, were to come within our lines, and by the operation of this "confiscation act," be emancipated and declared free, and ere long a successful advance of our army should be made and the protection and authority of the Government would be extended over that portion of the Southern States, in which the owners of the slaves before referred to, resided, and those owners should offer to prove their loyalty to the Union, preparatory to their demanding under the constitution, a return of their "property;" would not the Government be bound to hear their application? Most assuredly it would! Again, if the owners of slaves aforesaid, should subscribe to an oath of allegiance, and make affidavit that circumstances compelled them to become outward secessionists and rebels; would it be good policy for the government—or would it have the *right* or power—to deny them the rights of citizens of the United States? Clearly not! Not only would it not be good policy for the Government to deny them their rights of citizenship under these circumstances; but the Government has *not* the power to exclude them from the pale of citizenship.

Claiming this to be in principle a rebellion, they would be bound, and would feel pleased to receive evidences of loyalty from all who are now within the rebel lines. And further the Government would not only be troubled with matters of this kind growing out of the operation of such a law; but it would be bound if the slaves had gone beyond their reach to call upon Congress to grant him relief by an appropriation.

Again: The proposition of "confiscating" the slaves of rebels by *emancipating* them, seems to us to be such a one, as none but the most impudent sophist would advance. Webster defines confiscation as "the act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to *the public treasury*, as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense," and we apprehend his definition will not be denied to be correct. Then what is meant by proposing to "confiscate and set free the slaves?" To our mind it is a miserable subterfuge, to make this a war for the abolition of slavery and *not* for the preservation of the Union. Why not take the slaves and other property of those who *are* rebels and traitors, by adjudging it to the *public treasury?* If we are not mistaken the public treasury *needs* the proceeds of such confiscations, instead of *confiscating* the slaves and *paying* them from eight to fifteen dollars per month. The country has been impoverished by attempting to make an anti-slavery war; but we have now hopes that the Administration intend from this out to make the present war a war for the protection of the constitution and the Union, and to let the Institution of slavery be controlled by the same rules that govern all other property, instead of allowing what the abolitionists term, the "moral question of slavery," to override the constitution.

These are a few of our reasons against the proposition of "confiscation," as advocated by the radical members of Congress and their admirers; and we have no doubt but that we but utter the sentiments of the loyal and conservative masses of the Union.

Killed and Wounded of the Second Minnesota Regiment.

The *Pioneer* says, Governor Ramsay received last evening a dispatch from Col. Van Cleve, containing a list of the killed and a partial list of the wounded of the Second Minnesota Regiment at the late battle in Kentucky.

In looking over the names, we find some of them are not correctly given, and we make them conform to the muster roll as we find it in the report of the Adjutant General.

The following is the despatch:

To Governor Ramsey:

[*By Telegraph from Somerset, Kentucky*]

List of killed and wounded of the Second Minnesota regiment at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, on the 19th inst:

KILLED.

Company B.—John C. Cooper, Cyrenus Reynolds, Milo Crumb, and John Derise.

Company D.—Wm. H. H. Morrow.

Company E.—Hilon R. Thompson, (Saint Peter.)

Company G.—Frederick Rombach, (Minneapolis) Augustus Rommell, (New Ulm) Frederick Stenshaum, and Jacob Wimmer.

Company I.—Samuel M. Parker and Frederick Schneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B.—Wm. C. Smith and Cornelius White.

Company E.—John Maybold, (St. Peter.)

Company G.—Frank Keifer.

Company I.—Lieut. Timbrouch Stout.

Company K.—First Sergeant Thomas McDonough, William B. Wilson, and John Benson.

And twenty five others slightly.

Mrs. Van Cleve also received the following, yesterday:

"Your friends are all safe.

H. P. VAN CLEVE."

The Great Democratic Union Movement.

The Chicago *Times* says the apprehension is no doubt felt in some loyal and conservative quarters that the great democratic movement to which so much momentum has been given by the recent democratic conventions of Indiana and New Hampshire may have a disturbing influence upon the northern popular unity which was inaugurated at the fall of Sumpter, and which has given so much moral and material power to the government in the prosecution of the war.

Those who feel this apprehension do not survey the whole ground, but take a very limited view of things. They overlook the very essential fact that northern unity had been, not disturbed merely, but broken up by the abolition-republican leaders in and out of Congress and by the journals in their interest while yet the whole democratic party were holding their party organization in suspense and giving all their energies to the support of a republican administration pledged, if ever an administration was pledged to any thing, to conduct the war in strict conformity to the principles of the Crittenden resolution. We do not say that the administration has violated its pledge in this regard. As a whole it has not, though there have been painful indications that it might violate it, and one member of it—fortunately no longer a member—sought on a memorable occasion to commit it to a violation of it. But an apparently considerable party in the North, or as we have said, the leaders and journals of a considerable party, have openly, boldly and violently espoused the violation of it by the administration and the prosecution of the war upon principles and for purposes alike savage, unconstitutional and destructive of all hope of the restoration of the Union. It is to oppose this party and to strike it down, and to fortify the administration in all its good resolutions and to sustain it in all its right courses, and to strengthen the cause of the Union in every possible way against present and future assault from whatever quarter, that the great democratic movement formally inaugurated at Indianapolis and Concord, has been undertaken. Nor is this all. The defection of republican leaders and journals to the Union cause, and the course of other events had made it absolutely necessary to the salvation of the cause that a great political organization should take it in charge. Otherwise it would have been like a ship at sea without rudder or compass. Otherwise it would have speedily drifted into hopeless helplessness. The democratic party comes forward in this emergency as the great Union party, with doors open to all Union men of whatever political antecedents. It proposes to restore, so far as that be possible, the northern unity which abolitionism has so nearly destroyed.

If we mistake not, this democratic movement has had something to do with the change in the Cabinet which causes so much joy all over the land, and with the rumored further changes which, if they shall be as happy as the recent change, will cause rejoicing such as has not been known over any event for many years. The movement will be productive of many other immediate good results, and its good influence upon the ultimate destiny of the country no man can estimate. This truth, however, is evident that if the Union shall be saved, the democratic party will have saved it.

The New York Press on the Resignation of Sec. Cameron.

The New York *Tribune* rejects the idea that Secretary Cameron was requested to resign on account of his views on the contraband question, but because, "himself a patriot, he has been surrounded and pressed upon by troops of noisy well-wishers, who would have scorned the idea of selling their God for thirty pieces of silver as long as there was the faintest hope of making it forty." The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, on the contrary, attributes the resignation to the radical anti-slavery views of the Secretary. We quote:

"It was felt to be the solemn condemnation by the administration and the regular army of the policy of emancipation and arming the slaves of rebels so strongly recommended in the report of the Secretary of War. Senators saw in it an open issue with the anti-slavery feeling of the North and West, and shrank from the prospect of evils so suddenly opened to the eyes of men already weary with watching this war."

The *Times'* correspondent says:

"The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Mr. Cameron himself. It seems that the change made is wholly the work of the President. The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday. Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Mr. Cameron informing him of it.—This note was received by Mr. Cameron last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change in the Cabinet was determined on. It is needless to deny that the War Minister was surprised and agitated, but the President assured him of his personal good-will by the tender of the very honorable position of Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Clay, who has desired to be recalled. We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this change, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires, and has long desired, a change. It would be useless to deny, also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the administration, but, on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposed to the President and his measures."

The *Times* editorially attributes the resignation to differences with the President on the slavery question, and with General McClellan about military matters. The *Herald* and *World* devote their columns to bolstering up the waning fortunes of the house of Cameron, and attribute the resignation to the desire of the President to have a first-class man at the Court of the Czar!

The Indiana Democrtic Platform.

We find in the Chicago *Times* a full and interesting report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana. The speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, on being elected President, is one, that we think will justify us in laying before our readers in our next issue. There were five hundred delegates present. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, The democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the national conventions of the democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the constitution by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the general government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore Union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more southern States to their allegiance, the republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, in amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the government; and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendency of a Union party in the southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a national convention.

7. That the republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, northern sectionalism and southern secession, as inimical to the constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty, and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the constitution;* but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion, and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States, where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party interested any opportunity of defence, are flagrant violation of the constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country, and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen, and formidable to tyrants only.—And the attempts which have been made, since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts, and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal, or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender *under a threat;* if the latter, it was the duty of the administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the administration to civil office, and in holding party caucuses by the republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, has demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms and party organizations upon the altar of their country" are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the Army and Navy Departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in, a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our government threatened with bankruptcy, demand a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and national; and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

17. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle-field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons; and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the constitution and the Union.

How Matters Look at Washington.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 13th inst, publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Washington:

"Washington, Jan. 7, 1862.

"I learn that there is a deficit in the War Department of one hundred and eighty-nine million dollars ($189,000,000) Frank Blair is given as authority for the statement. Gen. McClellan is said to be improving. From what I see and learn, I think the whole government is going to the devil, without hope of salvation. The frauds are terrible, and corruption abounds everywhere.

"There is general depression of spirits here among all good Union men. Hope has nearly nearly departed. The incompetency of those at the head of the government is admitted by all classes, except the contractors, who are about the only ardent friends of the administration I find here, outside the departments.

"Military officers had begun to talk openly, when I first arrived, of the impossibility of conquering the South. But a stop has been put to such treasonable gabble by cashiering, as I learn, some of those who had been using the unruly member.

"Congress is a small-potato body. We look in vain for great statesmen—men of large experience and comprehensive intellect—among those who may be claimed as leaders. There are no Clays, Websters, or Bentons. The decline of the Republic could not be more painfully and fully expressed.

"Humiliation at our fall makes everything look gloomy to my eyes."

"I have a circular before me whose object is to urge action on Congress to pass a general bankrupt act. A committee of leading merchants and bankers has had an act drafted by eminent legal gentlemen. A committee has also been appointed to remain in Washington to attend to this matter. Hon. Wm. L. Hodge, of Washington; J. Edgar Thompson of Philadelphia; J. S. Burt, of Cincinnati; and Wm. Delano, of Boston, compose the committee to remain here. These proceedings are approved of by such men as August Belmont & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, and Moses H. Grinnell, of New York; McKeun, Borie & Co., of Philadelphia; and Chas. Stetson, James C. Hall, and John L. Vattier, of Cincinnati.

"An onward movement is now the talk in military circles. It will occur within ten days, if at all, which I doubt.

Gen. Rosecrans' Address to his Soldiers.—We have already announced that the campaign in Western Virginia was virtually ended, but to-day we are enabled to give official verification of the fact.

The following address has been issued to the troops of the department by its commander:

"*Officers and soldiers of the department of Western Virginia:*

"You have closed an arduous campaign with honor to yourselves and satisfaction to the country. None but those who have been with you, as I have, can fully appreciate your trials and privations.

"Your triumph has been threefold—over your own inexperience, the obstacles of nature and the rebel forces.

"When our gallant young commander was called from us, after the disaster of Bull Run, this department was left with less than fifteen thousand men to guard three hundred miles of railroad, and three hundred miles of frontier, exposed to 'bushwhackers,' and the forces of Generals Floyd, Wise and Jackson. The northwestern pass into it was fortified and held, Cheat Mountain secured, the rebels assaults victoriously repelled, and the Kanawha Valley occupied.

"A march of one hundred and twelve miles over bad roads, brought you upon Floyd's intrenched position, whence the rebels were dislodged and chased to Sewell. Finally, your patience and watchings put the traitor Floyd within your reach, and, though by a precipitate retreat he escaped your grasp, you have the substantial fruits of victory. Western Virginia belongs to herself, and the invader is expelled from her soil. In the name of our Commander-in-Chief, and in my own, I thank you.

"But the country will expect—your Commanding General expects—still more from you. A campaign without a defeat—without even a check—must be eclipsed by deeds of greater lustre.

"To this end I now call upon you, for your own future honor, to devote yourselves with energy and zeal to perfect yourselves in all that pertains to drill, instruction, and discipline. Let every officer and every soldier be emulous to teach and learn the firings, light infantry drill, guard duty, company discipline, and police.

"Your Commanding General proposes to procure for you everything necessary to prepare you for your coming work, and will soon organize boards of examiners, who will rid the service of the disgrace, and soldiers of the incubus of incompetent and worthless officers, who hold the positions and receive the pay, without having the will or capacity to perform the duties of their positions.

"Remember you are fighting for your country, for your flag, for your homes.

"Your enemies are implacable in their hatred of you; there is no measure of falsehood to which they have not resorted to blacken your good names; and their leaders—Beauregard and Jeff. Davis—have dared even in solemn proclamations, to calumniate you, charging you with crimes you abhor; from these men you have nothing to expect. You must prepare to teach them, not only lessons of magnanimity and forbearance towards the unarmed and defenceless, but to thrust their calumnies and their boastings down their own traitorous throats.

"Let not a moment be lost in your preparations for the task before you.

"W. S. ROSECRANS,
"Brigadier General United States Army.
"Commanding Dept of Western Virginia."

A Criticism.—The *Evening Post*, while acquiescing in the disposition of the Trent affair as the most politic that could be adopted at this time, has an able criticism on the correspondence, and the demand of England It says:

The part of the correspondence which was conducted by Mr. Seward is universally admitted to be exceedingly able and ingenious and seems to be generally regarded as putting the best face on the surrender of Mason and Slidell which the attendant circumstances will admit. We must confess, however, that, clever and ingenious as it is, we are not satisfied with the predicament in which it leaves us. In that correspondence we have asserted a right which we dare not put in practice. Mr. Seward claims the right to stop and search neutral vessels conveying the emissaries of rebels proceeding on their errand of treason to a foreign country.

Great Britain tells us in the dispatch of Earl Russell that she will not permit this to be done. He expressly asserts that the steamer Trent was pursuing "a lawful and innocent voyage," although he knew that she was conveying the ambassadors of the Confederate States to Europe.

It is clear therefore, that our cruisers cannot meddle with English vessels in a case like that of the Trent without provoking a war. Another attempt to enforce what until now had been regarded as the law of nations against a Britons vessel with either contraband passengers on board, would bring the British navy upon our coasts without any previous demand for reparation.

It thus shows that France and the other maritime powers of Europe will not permit us to interrupt the vessels proceeding from one neutral port to another, even though by it the rebels carry their army or munitions of war. Of the English part of the correspondence it says:

While Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons is elaborate and voluminous, the English part of the correspondence is so drawn up as to imply that the case in not one for argument or negotiation. Earl Russell' dispatch is couched in the briefest possible terms, and the demand of "what will alone satisfy the British nation" is made in such a manner as to imply that he wants nothing else. The note of Lord Lyons in reply to Mr. Seward's long letter imitates the laconism of his principal. There is no notice taken of Mr. Seward's arguments there is no expression on satisfaction that an ugly affair has been settle. *No man stiff ever carried off from his antagonist the bone that he had growled for, with less ceremony.*

A Sensible View of the Negro question by a Republican Journal.

From the Boston Journal, (Republican,) Jan. 10.

A correspondent who signs himself "In a fog," in commenting upon our article, "Is the President right?" closes with the following questions:

"1. Cannot the government in order to save its own life, and protect its loyal subjects, interfere with slavery, temporarily at least, and allow the States to re-establish it, if they choose, on the restoration of the Union and peace?

"2. Or, in case the government cannot, by military force, subdue Secessia, is the Union inevitably dissolved, and the point of the rebels carried?"

In answer, we say the government cannot save its own life by cutting its own throat.—The loyal States cannot alter the constitution without usurpation. That compact provides in what way it may be altered or amended, and to change its terms by any other mode is just as much an act of rebellion against the constitution of the United States and a constitutional government under it, as is the action of the seceding States; we see no difference between repudiating it altogether, in order to get rid of some parts of it which are obnoxious to them, or repudiating and striking out such parts of it as may be obnoxious to us. Our war with the South is to bring them back under *the* constitution which they and we jointly made, and by which we are all equally bound. If we were to add a section to the fundamental law, abolishing slavery, and then continue the war, we should be fighting to bring them (not back, but) under a constitution of our own making; it would cease to be a war for suppression of rebellion, and become a war of conquest, for we should have no more right to ask or force these people to live with us under a *mutual* compact from which we had, by the strong hand, expunged the part most essential to their interest, than we have now to compel Canada to become a part of the Union. These conclusions seem to us so clear that it is almost a waste of time to state them.

Our correspondent thinks that we may abolish slavery while the war lasts, and, after peace, allow the slave States to re-establish it if they please. But where does he find the power?—in whom is it vested? Not in the President, nor in Congress; neither of them, nor both of them, have any more legal power to change the constitution temporarily than permanently. It is a compact between the people of each State and the people of every other State, permanent and unalterable in each and all of its provisions, except by the mode of amendment in itself provided, which includes the assent of three-fourths of all the States; and this assent is just as necessary to suspend as to strike out or to add. And, as to the "restoration of the Union," clearly there is no such thing to be accomplished, because the Union has not been and cannot be dissolved, except by successful rebellion which is revolution.

In reply to our correspondent's second question, we say that the rebellion will be crushed (not "Secessia" subdued) or it will be triumphant. If crushed, that settles the matter, and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws will be restored. If victorious, it will be revolution—the Union inevitably dissolved, and the point of the rebels carried."

Effect in Cuba of Phelps's Proclamation.—Jeff Davis' agents at Havana, we see, are making the most of the Phelps (Ship Island) proclamation, to create the impression with the Spaniards that if the "Federals" subjugate the "Southern Confederacy," Mr. Lincoln will turn his army and navy against "slavery" and the "Roman Catholic religion" in the island of Cuba. The proclamation, we believe, has been heartily deprecated, if not condemned by the Administration—and the condemnation it is not improbable, will result, if it has not already resulted, in the recall of the author of it—but what of that?—The rebels will stick to it, and Spanish credulity, while gulping it all down, will be readier than ever to open Spanish ports to Jeff.'s privateers, and to give, in a variety of other ways, aid and comfort to our enemies.—Hence, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that, in the grand public reception of the Spanish General Prim, at Havana, *en route* for Mexico, the rebel flag was in the presence of high official dignitaries, lovingly sandwiched in between the English Union Jack and the French tri-color—the Stars and Stripes being left out in the cold.

The mischief which such erratic and transcendental geniuses as General Phelps, thus incontinently work to the Union cause, can hardly be overrated. It is infinitely worse than the loss of a great battle, or a dozen great battles—for while these can be redeemed, the bad impression which such proclamations must make on the Spanish mind will be difficult, if not impossible, to obliterate.

Glorious News.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

A GREAT VICTORY.

ZOLLICOFFER KILLED.

Second Minnesota Engaged.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Louisville, Jan. 20. Gen. Thomas telegraphs to Head Quarters that on Friday night Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past 3 o'clock, Saturday, P. M., Zollicoffer and Baily Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs, with the federals in hot pursuit.

LATER.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—A special from Louisville says the dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday but on Sunday evening, and that General Thomas continued to pursue until night set in.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon loads of quartermasters, commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands.

Our troops had possession of their entrenchments early this morning.

After reaching the opposite side the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field—among them Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton.

Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded on a wagon.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable.

The surgeon of the 10th Indiana telegraphs that his regiment has 70 killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, SECOND MINNESOTA, and 8th regulars, and 4th and 10th Kentucky, were among those engaged.

It was Col. Monson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana, 18th regulars; and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Schoepff's regulars as first stated that reinforced Gen. Thomas during Saturday night.

They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepff was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the hilly character of the country and the obstructions of all the roads by felled timbers.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The Baily Peyton killed in the recent engagement, proves to be Baily Peyton Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff and not Baily Peyton Sr., as was at first reported.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—A private dispatch from Somerset says that Colonel McCook, of the 9th Ohio, was wounded in the late battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and the fifth hit him. The wound is painful but not dangerous.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday says that 12 cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks the rebel army cannot escape.

There are from seven to ten regiment which were thrown across Cumberland river some days since to intercept their retreat.

Unless the rebels divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, dated Somerset, the 19th, says Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by G Lucas Fry of the 2nd Kentucky regiment.

We have taken many prisoners. The loyal Tennesseans fought like tigers and have suffered much.

The 9th Ohio is badly cut up. The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—The entire Federal loss at the late battle near Somerset was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

General Thomas' forces took fourteen cannon and 1,600 mules and horses.

General Thomas is now across the Cumberland river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight of the barges used by the rebels were burned. The Federal are using the remaining barges in transporting troops across the river.

LATER.

Particulars of the Battle.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The Somerset correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the battle:

At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the enemy drove in the pickets of the 10th Indian, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset. The 10th were drawn up in line of battle, and moved into the woods, where they were met by the enemy 6,600 strong, who instantly opened upon them.

Gen. Thomas immediately ordered up the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky, to the support of the 10th Indiana—the latter holding the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced.

The 1st and 2d Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing, for the purpose of outflanking the enemy.

Stoddart's and Whitmore's batteries in the meantime were shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky, made a desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, and drove them from the wood, completely routing and pursuing them to their entrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement, Captain Kinney ordered one section of his battery to within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's entrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell.

Night closing in, put a stop to further demonstrations.

At daylight next morning, a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland, when Whitmore's battery of pilot guns was brought to bear on the boat, which in a few minutes afterwards was in flames.

The 10th Kentucky, and 14th Ohio, were ordered forward by Gen. Thomas to advance on the enemy's breastworks.

Moving up the line of battle and scaling the entrenchments they found the camp entirely deserted, and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy.

Horses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition, and fire-arms, were found in perfect preservation. The enemy's forces in the attack were led by Crittenden and Zollicoffer, and were 6,000 strong. The Federal forces in the fight did not exceed 3,000.

Important from Mexico.

RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIED FORCES.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Columbia from Havana the 18th, arrived this evening.

Mexican news to the 16th.—Communication with the interior is cut off.

A regiment of Spanish troops started forth on the Medellion road for a reconnoissance, but were driven back by an unseen foe.

One correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded inlandward and almost beseiged. No vegetables or fuel reach the city and many articles of prime necessity sadly needed.

Many Spanish troops are sick, and there are many desertions. There are great fears of an attack on Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels have been shot.

The American steamer Star had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns and 300 lbs powder, &c., for the Mexican Republic. This was seized by the Spaniards as also was a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. More were expected, and would also be confiscated.

The English, French and Spanish flags wave over the castle, of San Juan D'Ulloa.

The French and English fleets have arrived.

Gen. Prim was also at Vera Cruz. Considerable discontent existed among the French and English at a want of courtesy in the advance of the allied expedition not having hoisted the three flags at first.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the environs of the city so that the fleet may be supplied with fresh provisions.

Most of the French troops had disembarked.

Republican Leader Wanted!—The *Republican* of last night, and other sheets of that political stripe, are now calling loudly for some leading republican paper to be started in the State. Poor orphan lambs—we pity them. They have no "bell wether" to point the road for them—no lamp of political faith to guide their erring footsteps, and are running hither and yon like a drove of mutton when lost in the woods. What a sermon on those who profess to guide the voters of the State through the shoals and breakers of politics! For shame! No leading republican paper in the State! Each unfledged shanghai bantling has a hobby of his own—and who wonders at the clashing? Leader wanted!—Why not take the Constitution of our common country for your guide, and tell your readers as the great Douglas told his children—"Support the Constitution and the Laws." There is a leader—there is a policy for you.—At last we have an acknowledgment—the blind are leading the blind, and quarreling among themselves because they cannot keep out of the ditch. Go on with your complaints—it will not be long till, instead of asking leaders, you will beg for followers!

A leading paper wanted! Then you are incompetent to lead? God be praised for this revelation to those who have heretofore palmed themselves off as men of wisdom! A leader wanted! Get up out of the dirt—stop whining—choose some occupation nature fitted you for, and go to splitting rails or running flat boats. A leader wanted. Oh for a coon tail on which these false teachers could hang, and go to political glory. In the honored Democratic party there is but one leader and that is the Constitution of the United States, and the policy it points.

A previous set of editors are those who but echo the sentiments of a leader—a fit set of men to instruct others. Get up out of the mud, you poor, lost hypocrites. A leader is wanted! Go to the devil!—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The Republicans of Wisconsin must be as "hard up" for a leader as their brethren in this State.

A Slander Retracted.—The New York *Tribune* has day after day, rung all the changes of a charge against General Gorman, alleging that he had unnecessarily and without authority ordered the whipping of slaves who came within his lines. Gen. Gorman happens to be a democrat, and the *Tribune* was delighted to assail him and have a pretext for harping on the the "nigger" at the same time. But now that paper takes it all back and makes the following statement in its leading columns:

"Nearly four months ago, two negroes living about 200 yards from Col. Gorman's camp near Poolesville, Maryland, were caught selling whisky to some of his men. The men were violently drunk; one of them had shot and killed a negro cook; another shot at an officer, and a third attempted to commit some other violence, upon his Lieutenant. The two negroes, on being accused of selling the whisky to the men, confessed it. The general orders of the division were that any man, white or black, guilty of such a violation of discipline, should be whipped by the men to whom they had sold the liquor. This order was carried out in this case, and the negroes whipped by the soldiers whom they had made drunken.—Such is the treatment as now made on authority which has a right to demand a hearing."

Suppose for argument's sake that the whipped had been white men, and the whippers negroes, does any one suppose the *Tribune* would have devoted six or eight columns of editorial and correspondence to the discussion of the subject?—*Chicago Times.*

The government of Russia, upon the friendship of which we have so confidently counted has also sent a note to Washington, condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell. All the melting effection the Czar professed for us and our cause has vanished with our increasing misfortune, and he turns a face upon us as frowning and frigid as the ugliest frozen mountain of his empire ever put on. Let us learn from this that all the Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, potentates and powers of aristocracy-ridden Europe are the enemies of our free government by birth, education, instinct and interest. Oh for a people united, fraternal and independent, that we might defy and fight the whole impertinent crowd!—*Milwaukee News.*

If the President has, as is positively asserted, given Jim Lane a *carte blanche* to carry on warfare in the southwest after the manner of his own choice, then the confidence which constitutional men have hitherto felt in the President may as well be surrendered. Lane is a ruffian and a murderer, and his appointment to a high command is disgraceful to the appointing power, as his campaign, if he shall make one, will be disgraceful to civilized warfare. It is hinted, almost avowed, that one of his modes of proceeding will be the excitement of the slaves to insurrection. When this shall be done with the direct or tacit approval of the government, we predict that there will be no more success for our arms. Heaven will not prosper a cause however holy in itself, ought to be sustained by such instrumentalities.—*Chicago Times.*

Bound to Marry.—On Tuesday last a very respectable young couple from the country before a justice of the Peace in this city to be married. The fair one did not seem to understand that age had anything to do with marriage, and upon being asked her age, said she was *sixteen*. Under such circumstances the Justice refused to marry them without the consent of the girl's parents. The couple started to go out and when they reached the door the lady said:—"If I am not old enough before the next Justice, you may call me a tea pot." They soon came before another Justice and when the young lass was asked how old she was, answerd—"nineteen years old the 24th day of last March." The answer being satisfactory, the knot was soon tied, and the happy couple "went on their way rejoicing."—*Beaver Dam Argus.*

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

LOST.

In Shakopee on Thursday, a dark brown Victorine. The finder will be liberly rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Hathaway & Briggs or at this Office,

Mrs. BEHMER.

TO TAX PAYERS.

I have for sale in sums to suit Tax-Payers
State Orders at - - - - - - - - - - 85c.
County Orders at - - - - - - - - - 85c.
School Orders " - - - - - - - - - - 90c.

D. L. HOW,
Druggist.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[v1n1tf.]

Estray Notice.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, a dark brown cow, about 12 years old. She has a white stripe over her back, and white on the tail. The owner is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay damages and take her away.

PATRICK WHITE.

New Market, Scott Co., Jan. 6, 1862.

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Scott County State of Minnesota.
Shakopee, December 2nd, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the place where the last election was held in each of the organized Townships or Election Districts in said county on the day and time hereinafter specified for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1861, as follows, to wit:

In the Township of Eagle Creek, on the 9th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Glendale on the 13th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Credit River on the 14th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of New Market on the 15th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Cedar Lake on the 16th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Sand Creek on the 17th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Helena on the 20th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Jackson on the 21st day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Louisville on the 22d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Sherman on the 23d day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Spring Lake on the 24th day of January 1862 from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.
In the Township of Shakopee on the 6th day of January 1862, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

All persons having any tax to pay in any of the foregoing Townships are hereby required to appear at the time and place herein before mentioned, in the Township in which he has taxes to pay.

To ease any person or persons to pay on the Taxes before the first day of February 1862, there will be such person to five per cent added to the tax charged to him, and I also have to come to the house and sale of goods and chattels, of which person sufficient to pay the Personal taxes together with all costs and charges.

The present year tax levie lies the Dollar Valuation of Real Estate and Personal Property in the various Townships and for the following purposes to wit:

	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Sheriff's Tax.	Co. Interest Tax.	State Int. Tax.	Library Tax.
Belle Plaine	2½	2½	3	2½		1	2½	1½	20
St. Lawrence	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Sand Creek	2½	2½	3	2½	M N		2½	1½	20
Helena	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Louisville	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Shakopee	2½	2½	3	2½	S A		2½	1½	20
Eagle Creek	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Glendale	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Credit River	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Spring Lake	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Cedar Lake	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20
Newmarket	2½	2½	3	2½			2½	1½	20

[The above figures indicate the number of mills.]

JOHN RHIET,
Scott County Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. He hopes no sufferer will neglect this, as the prescription is invaluable to them, as it has cured many of the worst cases, and he considers it a duty to benefit the afflicted, and spread this information which he considers to be invaluable, and he knows every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

[v1n13m.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS.

SMITH & STEAD,
Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Having open d a new shop on
SECOND STREET SHAKOPEE.
near the corner of Holmes, are prepared to do all kinds of work in the carriage making line.

Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs &c.

Made TRIMED, REPAIRED and PAINTED in a neat and substantial manner, and on short notice.

(v1n1tf.)

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.

[v1n1tf.]

Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

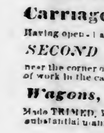
Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

(v1n41tf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT FOR HOUSEKEEPING

Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand,
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
v1n41tf.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

FOR SALE BY
Vanderwoort, Dickersen & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.

Watch out of love No check rein. 31 friction, received on balls.

(v1n41tf.)

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, JANUARY, 25, 1862.

Local Department.

THE LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Gates came off at the Presbyterian Church last evening. The object of the lecturer was similar to that of Prof. Ogden, viz: to bring about a reform in our present educational system, and the school laws of our State. Both of which are very much needed.

LUCKY BEN.—We learn that on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Endres presented her husband with a—well, what do you think?—why, a daughter!

We thought something happened when we saw Ben flying around as "spry as a cricket" for a day or two past. Ben, we'll take a keg of lager, for ours. Present our compliments to the "fraulein."

DUFFY ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.—Mr. Duffy requests us to state that, the report, that he is not at present buying wheat, is utterly false. The highest price will always be paid for wheat, delivered at his store. As we before stated during his absence at St. Paul, Mr. Lincoln will attend to his business and the buying of wheat, and all other business will be transacted as usual.

ON A FLYING VISIT.—Col. Stevens Prof. Rohr and Mr. Kennedy "the member from Carver" passed through town last evening on a flying visit" to Carver and McLeod counties. They all felt well, the burden of national politics seeming to bear but lightly upon them.

THE DRUG EMPORIUM.—How's Drug Emporium is the place to go if you want anything that is usually found in such an establishment, and a good deal more. The "squire" —as gallant a chevalier as ever enter d the lists of a tournament—will be found at his post, and ready to wait upon all who calls.—Of course we do not mean to slight the Doctor or "Georgie."

CLEVER SAVE HIS BACON.—We learn that "some person or persons, to the jury unknown did with malice aforethought, take steal and carry away a quantity of *fresh* bacon i. e. pork, from the premises of John Porter against the peace and dignity, &c." Served him right, is our verdict. He will know next time how to "save his bacon." Our advice is: *salt it down John.*"

A VISIT TO CARVER.—We this week visited Chaska and Carver, where we met several of our acquaintances and friends. We found our friend Enoch Holmes still doing a good business, and preparing to build extensively in the spring. Called at the *Transcript* of fice and found the editor thereof in his sanctum.

LYCEUM.—The question of "emancipation," which was discussed on the last evening, has been continued for discussion on next Tuesday evening, at Tabo Hall. The disputants for that evening are: On the affirmative, J. H. Brown and Mr. Markham; on the negative, Rev. Mr. Gray and J. L. Macdonald.

THANKS.—Hon. N. M. Mc illan will accept our thanks for several interesting documents; among which we would mention the Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. We shall examine the latter when we have more time.

We would suggest to the "clear as mud" editor of the *Transcript*, that according to his rule of criticism, we could take the ridiculous assertion, "Elliott is not a fool," and *transpose* it into an inquiry, that would always secure an affirmative reply:—"Is Elliott a fool?"

ALBACHTEN'S BREWERY.—We have received an advertisement from Mr. Adolph Albachten, proprietor of the lower brewery, which will appear in our next. Mr. Albachten manufactures better beer than can be had in the State. He can beat the St. Paul brewers "all hollow."

GLENCOE REGISTER.—We are pleased to state that we have received a copy of this paper, published since its reported "suspension," and find that it contains as much life as ever.

Some one gets off the following little bit of satire which is equal to anything Douglas Jerrold or the London Punch ever perpetrated:

"Britannia's breast with pity swells
For slaves—their wrongs are not forgotten.
Poor Habli! we fear her bosom's swell
Is but the rise and swell of—Cott n."

It is announced that Congress will at once make Treasury Notes a legal tender. If that has power to make *paper* into *specie*, why can't it make rain water into flannel shirts?—*La Crosse Democrat.*

They are preparing for that "order of business" "Brick." When they have, *by emancipation*, "confiscated" all the wool in the South look out for a "big stock" of *black* flannel shirts."

"A Reader" wishes to know who is "Simon." For his information we would inform him that "Simon" held forth last year over the signature of Michael *from* Glendale; in the columns of the late "Scott Co. Democrat." If this is not sufficient we will inform him who "Michael" *was*, and "Simon" *is*.

Woon! Woon!!—We wish that those who are indebted to us, and who can, and have agreed to bring us wood, would do so at once; and not compel us to believe that no reliance is to be placed upon what they agree to do.

HON. CYRUS. ALDRICH.—This gentleman will accept our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Directory.

The quantity of cord wood that is being piled up in Chaska and Carver, is almost beyond calculation. If the farmers keep on, both villages will be regular "wooden towns" and well barricaded.

We learn that a Bohemian, who resides in the lower part of the city, lost two children by the croup, this week.

Reader if our local news is not as extensive or lengthy as usual, we trust that in the cheering news of the victories, that we publish elsewhere, will amply compensate you, for any deficiency in this department.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Release of Mason and Slidell.

GREAT SATISFACTION,

Advance in Consols,

The steamer City of Washington from New York arrived out on the 8th. Steamship Jura from Portland also arrived on the 8th. They took out the announcement of the adjustment of the Trent affair which was read with the greatest satisfaction.

Consols immediately advanced from 1 to 1¼ per cent.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton to watch the Nashville which was ready for sea.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The City of Washington and Jura both arrived here on the 9th, and brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the Trent affair.

The rendition of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded.

Others accord due credit for the act and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being unsettled with light transactions.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull at 29 and 33s per barrel.

SEDUCTION BY A PREACHER.—Just as we go to press we learn that another preacher has been arrested. The charge is for the seduction of several young ladies in Martin, where the seducer officiated as a Presbyterian preacher. He was arrested in Philadelphia by Deputy Sheriff Allen Haggar. We could not learn the preacher's name.—*Allegan (Mich) Jurnal, Jan. 6.*

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PENSACOLA.—One of the two supply-pipes of the steamsloop Pensacola was plugged last spring by a yard employed in the rebel interest. Had the other pipe been served in th same way a boiler explosion must have ensued. The discovery was made only a few days ago.

THE SMALLEST DWARF.—The smallest dwarf in the world is undoubtedly Commodore Nutt, of Manchester, N. H. He is 18 years of age. His sponsorial appendage is George Washington Nutt. He is the son of Major Rodnia Nutt, a thrifty and highly respected farmer of the above town. In stature he is inconceivably small. All other dwarfs tower as giants by his side. Gen. Tom Thumb, with whom Barnum created such a furor in Europe some years ago, stands thirteen inches higher than Commodore Nutt, "boots and all." Liberal overtures have been made by our first showmen for the privilege of exhibiting the little Commodore to the public, but his parents, and indeed, the little Nut himself, have decided objections to his being made "a show" of.—The little fellow is well educated, both in English and foreign languages. His great passion is to drive a spanking team of fast horses.

Irish News.

The singular and difficult feat of a boy of 15 years crossing the river Lee on a tight-rope was performed in this city. The place chosen for the performance was that portion of Lavitt' quay, at the end of the Athenæum, from whence the rope ran across to a spot opposite Mulgrave road. Besides the guys at the ends the rope was supported by three others at various points across. Its elevation above the water was about 15 feet. There was a very large attendance of people.—*Cork Enquirer.*

We observe with much pleasure that, at the late examinations held in London, Mr. Joseph O'Brien, son of Mr. Hugh O'Brien, Newtownlimavady, was declared one of the successful candidates for the situation of Assistant-Surgeon of the Royal Navy.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

We have to perform the sad duty of announcing the death of the Rev. Charles James O'Connor, the much esteemed and respected curate of the parish of Sandyford. He was a member of the ancient and most respectable family of the O'Connor, Kerry, nephew of the late illustrious Liberator. He died on the 24th ult.—*News.*

Mr. Foley has completed the model for a bronze statue of Goldsmith, to be placed in front of Trinity College, in company with a statue of Burke.

In the truly melancholy condition of this country from dearth of food, it is most gratifying to find that the Midland Great Western Railway Company have reduced the freight on coal from Dublin to one-half the usual rates —*Vindicator.*

Another instance of Lord Castlerosse's liberality towards his tenants has come to light. Bryan D. M'Swiney, occupier of a farm of 100 acres at Knocmanagh, six miles from Killarney, having, in consequence of the badness of the past season, found himself unable to meet his demands, determined to leave the country, and intimated to Mr. Gallewey, agent, his intention of selling the farm, exclusively of £34, the yearly rent. In addition, he was handed, through Mr. Gallewey the last half-year's rent.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Harman Pope, Esq., of Skerrick House, Athy, to the commission of the peace for the county of Kildare.

We learn that Mr. Corballis, Q. C., has resigned the County Judgeship, which he has filled with so much benefit to the community and so much credit to himself.

We understand that the spread of small-pox throughout some rural districts in this county is assuming a serious character, which is attributable, we learn, to the inoculation of children by a number of wretched quacks who have been exercising their "calling" to a fearful extent.—*Mayo Constitution.*

We (Dublin *News*) have received several letters from constituents of The O'Donoghue, suggesting the propriety of the electors of Tipperary presenting that gentleman with an address, congratulating him on the manly and dignified position assumed by him in his late correspondence with the Lord Chancellor relative to the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. John Flynn, of the Newport Irish Factory, has taken Six-mile Bridge Paper Mill, and converted it into a first-class factory for Irish tweeds, blankets, flannels, &c.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Empress Eugenie has purchased a mantle made of Irish frieze, from a piece sent to Paris by Mr. W. Gordon, of Mullingar.

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of several of THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES manufactured; including the new unrivaled

TWELVE DOLLAR
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

All of which will be furnished by Him AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

☞ For Samples of work, or other information call at J. H. Tibbetts Jewelry Store, Holmes St. Shakopee; or to

J. M. KERLINGER,
Agent.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.

First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	12,00
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.	10,00	Shilling,	10,00
Lager, ₱ keg,	1,25	Lath,	2,50@2,59
Beans.		Shingles,	2,50@3,00
White ₱ bu.,	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₱ lb,	10
Firkin, ₱ lb,	8@10	Shot, ₱ bag,	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molassee**	
Candles		Plantation, ₱ gal.,	60
Tallow, ₱ lb,	13	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₱ lb,	8@10	Cut, ₱ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₱ bushel,	50
Rio, ₱ lb,	20@0	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguira,	25@25	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Java,	25@30	Lard Oil, ₱ gal.,	1,00
Mocha,	25@28	Neat Foot,	1,50
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
₱ doz.	10	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,00	Kerosene,	60
" dr. ₱ lb,	3@6	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₱ bu.,	1,00	Beef, ₱ lb,	2½@04
Peaches, ₱ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins boxs,	3,00@4,00	Lard,	5 to 5
" ½ box,	1,62@2,00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ₱ lb	12	Per bushel,	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ₱ lb,	5	Per lb,	10
White,	8@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ₱ lb,	10@11
Extra, ₱ bbl.	3,50@4,00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	2	Powdered,	14@15
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ₱ bbl.	5,00@5,50	**Soap**	
Corn,	50	Common, ₱ lb,	8½
Oats,	15@20	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	12½
Rye,	35	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ₱ gal,	50
Lumber		Monongahala,	1,50
Common, ₱ M,	10,00	Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
Western "	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	3 P. M.
Farmhault,	6 P. M. Wednesday,	6 A.M. Monday
Northfield,	4 P. M. Wednesday,	6 A. M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Thursdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Western Mail at 2 P. M

Post Office Hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICE WIN!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c, &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1n39tf

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

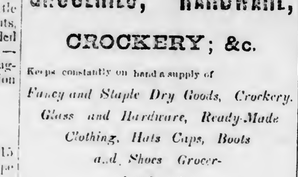
Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee,

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1n41tf.



D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

[v1n41tf.]

JOHN SCHWARTZ

Merchant Tailor.

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1n43tf.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrel his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land by ing and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government surveys;" conditioned upon the payment of said sum as agreed in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 13th. day of June A. D., 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book "G" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th. day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over to D C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th. day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands thereby described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door at the office of the Register of Deeds at the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 1st. day of March, A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Jan. 9th A. D. 1862 } D. C. JONES
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN } Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'ys for assignee.

v7n7w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 207 and 208 of the 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and be ing thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south east quarter, of south west quarter of north west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County, at one in Shakopee o'clock in the afternoon on the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale, dated November 20th, 1861.

RICHARD SHEPHARD,
ISAAC CROWE, Mortgagee.
Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (v1n3.6w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Rose and Charlotte S. his wife, mortgagors to Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 23d A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25th A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "C" of mortgages pages 420 and 421, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards by writ on the 13th day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and B. W. Ingersoll Assignee of said record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at Do'clock A. M., in Book "D" of mortgages page 82, and whereas the 27th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter R. Brown to Pamela Bouchet, wife of S. Silberton, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1860 at 5 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 104, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is actually due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of three thousand one Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3169) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the following lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in Block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block thirty-two, lots eight in block thirty-eight, lot five in block forty two, all eight in block sixty-one, lots fourteen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots one, two and three in block seventy-four, lots two and three in block eighty-nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and nine, lots five and eight in block one hundred and thirty five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting lot eight in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County at Shakopee in said Scott County, on the 25th day of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14th, 1861

PAMELA GIBERTON,
Assignee.

A. GIBERTON,
Agent.

The above sale is postponed to till Saturday February 1st A. D. 1862. Dated Jan. 25th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henrickes a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313 which said mortgage deed was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty three dollars and twelve cents (253,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage deed deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to Wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recor ed plat of said city, being the premises granted by said deceased in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirtieth day of January A. D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage debt and also costs and expenses of notice and sale Dated Shakopee Nov. 29th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS

J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y Executrix.

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Fuller deceased. Upon reading and filing the petition of Horace Fuller praying for reasons therein set forth that letters of administration be granted by said court upon the said estate of Joseph Fuller late of said county deceased.

It is hereby ordered adjudged and decreed that Monday the 6th day of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Probate Judge in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott be and the same is hereby set apart for the hearing of said petition, And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice of the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "ARGUS" a newspaper published in said city of Shakopee, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, December 10, 1861.

J. L. MACDONALD,
Probate Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT

Court 5th District, Scott County.

Francis Pace } Summons.
against
Henry F. Adams and Eliza Adams his wife

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint has been filed in the office of District Clerk at his office at Shakopee in the said County of Scott, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the town of Belle Plaine Scott County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffin this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 13th, 1861.

F. J. WHITLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, have been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Scott County, State of Minnesota, to hear and adjust all claims against the estate of Richard Kennedy, late of the town of Belle Plaine, in said county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against said estate, that the time limited for creditors to present their claims is to the 26th of February, A. D., 1862, and that the undesigned will attend at the store of John O'Neill, in the town of Belle Plaine, aforesaid, on the 4th and 18th of January, A. D., 1862, and the 1st, 15th, and 26th of February, A. D., 1862, for the purpose of examining and allowing such claims, and all creditors can present their claims to either of the undersigned, at their dwellings, or places of business, on or before the said 26th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JOHN O'NEILL,
JONATHAN CHADDERDON,
Commissioners.

Dated Belle Plaine, Dec. 20, 1861. 5-4w

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at How's Drug Store. (v1n24tf.)

C. H. SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

:o:

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

:o:

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

[v1n1tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

:o:

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOES.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[v1n41tf.]

HERSHER & PETERS,

FURNITURE AND CHAIR

MANUFACTURERS.

HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.

All kinds of work done to order.

(v1n41y)

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

:o:

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delaines, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota

[v1n41tf.] COLLER & BRO.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF

172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

v1:o1:tf.

PETER GEIRMAN,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods Groceries &c

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.

v1; 8.6m.

W. HEIDENRICH,

TAILOR AND DRAPER

FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice and reasonable terms. (v1,n,3,14

HENRY NIEBERGALL,

DEALER I

AGRICULTURAL AND FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

CURING PORK.—A French chemist has lately asserted, that scurvy will never arise from the use of salt provisions, unless saltpetre be used in the curing; that salt alone answers all the purposes provided, the animal heat be entirely parted with before salting. He claims that the insertion of pork in pickle alone is not sufficient, but that it should be rubbed thoroughly with dry salt after it has entirely parted with its animal heat, and that then the fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in the barrel. This should be done sufficiently closely to admit no unnecessary quantity of air, and some dry salt should occupy the space between the pieces, and then pickle, and not water, should be added. Great care must be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any time project above the surface of the fluid; for, if this occur, a change of flavor ensues such as is known with rusty pork.

The pickle, of course, must be a saturated solution of salt and water, that is, so strong that it is incapable of dissolving more salt. It must be remembered that cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.—*Working Farmer.*

Carrots--Feeding to Horses.

Prof. Mapes in the *Working Farmer* says carrots should never be used in place of grain, but only as a substitute for a portion of grain. The value of the carrot does not consist altogether in its nutritive properties, but rather in its ability to gelatinize all fluids with which it is mixed. Thus, a horse fed with three quarts of oats and three quarts of carrots, will do as well as if fed on six quarts of oats without carrots; when fed on oats alone he voids them in part in an undigested state; his dung will be found to contain the shells of oats, whole oats and when these are not discernible the quantity of starch unappropriated by the horse is so great, that his dung will fire fang in the compost heap.—When carrots form part of his food, then the oat, instead of passing the stomach mixed with a quantity of water and in a condition that the peristaltic motion of the intestines cannot operate upon them, will be gelatinized by the pectic acid of the carrot, causing their entire digestion and more perfect appropriation; and thus three quarts of oats with carrots, will make more horse than six quarts without carrots, in addition to which the small amount of nutritive matter in the carrot itself, goes to the credit of the account. Horses while being fed on carrots have always a silky coat and a soft skin. They are never troubled with heaves; indeed, their general health is materially improved by the use of carrots. When fed to milch cows as part of their food, they increase the flow of milk and give to the butter a superior flavor.

Animals not accustomed to the use of carrots, sometimes refuse them if washen or cut. In such cases they may be fed to them a few times unwashed, then partially washed, and then thoroughly washed, and afterwards cut up and mixed with their food. We are in favor of pulping carrots and all other roots, before feeding them; with such practice there is no danger of colic, which, by the bye, seldom occurs with carrots, although frequently caused by the use of other roots, particularly when not pulped.

POOR FARMING.—As the road to POOR FARMING is not generally understood, though it is crowded with travelers, we throw up the following landmarks, from the *Springfield Republican*, for the common benefit.

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.
2. Hire money to stock your farm.
3. Have no faith in your own business, and be always ready to sell out.
4. Buy mean cows, sparined horses, poor oxen, and cheap tools.
5. Feed hog hay, and mobly corn stalks exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; finely cattle are terrible hard on old, rickety wagons and plows.
6. Use the oil of hickory freely, whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, keeps the hair lively and pounds out all the grubs.
7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun; beanties of runts, shin in the bams, and pot-bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from that haven't strength to herd.
8. Be cautious in the manufacture of manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.
9. Never waste time in setting out fruit and shade trees: fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.

Best Laying Fowls Classified.

I. *White-face Black Spanish* fowl as laying the greatest number of pounds of eggs. The Spanish hens are notorious for abundant layers of very large sized eggs, weighing from two and a half to three ounces each. They require warm housing and abundance of good clean water, &c.

II. The *Black Poland*, with a white top-knot. The Polish fowls are prolific of rather large-sized eggs, and are slow to sit, in fact, rare incubators. Hens of this variety have been known to lay from two hundred to two hundred and fifty eggs in a year. Chickens rather delicate and difficult to rear.

III. The *Hamburg fowls*. All the Hamburg fowls are distinguished as great layers of middling sized eggs, but rich in quality, and like all great laying fowls, poor incubators; indeed, mostly everlasting layers; they are great favorites of those who require an abundance of eggs, rather than frequent broods of chickens.

IV. The *Crested Hamburgs*, like the foregoing, are great layers of rich, good flavored, medium sized eggs. Non-sitters—never know one that wanted to sit.

V. The *Game Fowls*, are next in order as good layers of rather small-sized, delicious eggs, excellent mothers and rearers of chickens, good for the table. Hardy and great foragers. Are preferred by some to all other breeds.

VI. The *Bolton Greys* are esteemed prolific layers, of medium-sized eggs of good quality, poor sitters, indeed, mostly what are called "every day" layers, but less invariably so than some other breeds.

VII. The *Dominique*. This well known fowl, taken "all in all;" is generally considered one of the very best we have, being pronounced good layers, good sitters, good mothers, and eggs and flesh of first quality.

VIII. The *Dorkings* are moderate layers of large and well flavored eggs; sit steady, and are excellent mothers, rather delicate in constitution, chickens not easy to rear. They are to be ranked among the largest of fowls, and are esteemed the best in quality of flesh.

IX. *Brahmas and Cochins*. These fowls are more noted for early than abundant layers. Eggs of good quality, averaging about two ounces each—rather small in proportion to the size of the breed—good mothers, chickens strong, grow rapidly with good feeding, fit for the table at four months old, not after, until they arrive at maturity. As has often been said "they are *early* and *excellent* layers, and arrive at maturity earlier than any other large breed. By the term "maturity" is meant the age at which a pullet will commence laying, and thus perpetuate its race.

X. The *Guinea fowl* is prolific of eggs, small but very nutritious; shells hard, and on that account can be transported any distance with safety. The young Guinea fowl is delicate eating, the flesh little inferrior to our partridge, and is in season when chickens and Prairie hens are scarce—in March.

GOOD LAYERS.—We conceive it a good hen that will lay 150 eggs the first year, 130 the second, and 100 the third; after which she should "go to pot."

ARE THE ANIMALS COMFORTABLE?—Fretful men are seldom fat. Irritation and annoyance interfere with both appetite and digestion. It is your man of comfortable circumstances and easy disposition, that increases in bulk. The same is true of animals. A fiery, excitable beast is fattened with difficulty, and frequent annoyance of any kind will seriously interfere with the thrift of stock. Profit as well as kindness demands that the comfort of animals should be studied. Let us note a few items which are often neglected.

Regularity in feeding is of the first importance. An animal fed at irregular periods will often be hungry, and will constantly be on the lookout for a supply; this causes continual uneasiness. Where the hour for feeding is fixed, and punctually observed, the appetite is regulated accordingly; the food is taken with a relish, and when it is disposed of, there is no further anxiety until the next feeding time comes around.

Keep animals cleanly. All are so naturally. Swine roll in the mud, and hens wallow in dust to clear themselves of vermin; they only choose the least of two evils. In Switzerland it is said that the hair of cows is kept as well combed and dressed as that of the women, and the animals themselves learn carefully to avoid all soiling of their coats. This is going to one extreme; but the opposite one, the entire neglect which allows the hind quarters of animals in the stable to become coated with manure, is a sin against common decency. Cleanliness is essential to health. The skin performs some of the most important functions of the body. Keep it in good order by frequent carding and brushing. A coarse card is better for this purpose than a stiff curry-comb. Much of the labor may be saved by supplying the stalls with plenty of litter. A good bed of straw will also aid in keeping the animal comfortably warm. The importance of this has too often been urged in the *Agriculturist* to need repetition here.

Continued confinement is irksome to all living creatures. Stock of every kind should be allowed to spend a little time in the yards during the warmest part of every pleasant day. Sunshine is stimulating to all natural functions, and is necessary to full health. Finally, keep the animals in good humor by keeping good-natured yourself. A "jolly" fat man will be much more likely to have *jolly* fat animals, than one who can not pass through the yard without venting his spleen by a kick or a curse upon some unoffending brute.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

FLAT MILK PANS. As cream cannot rise through a heavy mass of milk, it can be most effectually obtained by putting the fresh milk in very shallow pans—deep pans are desirable where the object is to retain the cream in the milk for a time. The last pint of cow's milking is always much richer that the first, and the morning's milking is said to be richer that the evening's. Milking should be done in pails fitted with strainers at one side so that the milk may be strained at the same time that it is poured into pans or other vessels.—*Working Farmer.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GREAT

Substitute for Tobbacco.

It is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobacco, is the prominent cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of mankind is subject, as careful analysis and long and tasteful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain deleterious and poisonous properties, both dangerous in its effects, while by entering into the blood deranges the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself in all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony with Insanity, Nervous Debility, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved complete successful in a multitudes of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in its nature, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste where has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the unhealthy and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always a consequent upon all tobacco from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are by this habit undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches that instantly and throw off the ingestions and impurities of the blood, and system.

These Troches or lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form for the pocket of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepaid solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 21 & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment Three $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Ren, of this city, at our option. They have taken the job to be sold out to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (Gratis)

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed to extol the literary character of their publication, already so well known and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are confident that they can now add great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like The Atlantic. They will, therefore, from time to time give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important questions of the great problems of the day, and giving to its pages all liberal freshness, variety, and importance, for the presentation of the best Thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:

Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates:

Subscribers to get their own postage. Postage thirty cents a year.
Two copies, five dollars; five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

VANITY FAIR.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED,
HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL JOURNAL.

Special Notice.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of

VANITY FAIR,

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the second volume, new features both LITERARY and ARTISTIC, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, fully sustaining the proud position accorded to it, as the *Leading Comic Journal* in America.

VANITY FAIR is issued regularly every Wednesday and for sale by all News-men and at the office of Publication, 113 Nassau Street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per year in advance—at 6 cents a single copy.

RATES FOR CLUBS:

Two copies to one address $5 00
Five copies 10 00
Ten copies 20 00

An extra copy will be allowed to the getter up of every club of ten or more copies.

The back numbers to Vol. 1, and back numbers can be procured at any time.

C. H. SCRIVEN is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

BE A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Expositor.*

"It is always ready: this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Willet Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,000 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

(Sole Manufacturers)

78 WILLIAM STREET,

Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

Tell whom this may concern, and it concerns every body,

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS OF ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, Public Buildings, Churches, Factories, Warehouses, Depots, Cars, and on Public Institutions generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Railroads. Acid rots and destroys, during the past year, several hundred roofs, to be CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING now in use in every respect A SURE, WATER, WEATHER and FIRE PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally considered to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application, The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT OR COLD or FROSTS, SHRINKING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION EVER KNOWN which will success*fully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres firmly, forming a layer equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT ASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ENSURING A DRY AND WATER PROOF ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is the only material used for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., and is for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not affected by the contracting and expanding of metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD NOR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale Warehouse 78 William Street,

Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (vlnn1y)

Vella's Sarsaparilla.

Greatest Medic'l Discovery in Existence

A Sure Cure and Preventive.

Of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fevers, Asthma, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness, Pimples or Blotches, Dropsy, Syphilitic and all Mercurial Diseases, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sour over Complaints, Biliousness, Phlegm, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The aloe & oil leaves are far from its great primitive causes of all diseases, namely, Impure Blood. The Sarsaparilla is intended to purify and give tone to it, so that life will be a pleasure instead of pain. Secure a Circular and read for yourselves. The Medicine is recommended to all for a fair trial, and as an inducement it may be proper to state that there's nothing in its composition in the least detrimental to the health of the patient.

For sale wholesale and retail by N. H. HEHUP & CO., Sole Agents in St. Anthony for the same.

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota,)
County of Scott,) ss.
Probate Court.)

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas George Spencer did on the 18th day of November A. D. 1859 file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and praying for the probating thereof and the granting of letters testamentary thereon to him the said George Spencer, and whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said County.

It is therefore ordered that Monday the 26th day of December A. D. 1859, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Court House, in the Town of Shakopee in said County of Scott at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testament admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks previous to said hearing.

Dated Shakopee, Dec. 20th, 1859. EDMUND RICE
(2 w1 $4) Probate Judge.

Blackwood's Magazine
— AND THE —
British Reviews.

	PER ANN
For any one of the four Reviews,	$ 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861. And as a

Promiums to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals defy age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1860.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offers for 1859 '60 and '61, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	. . . the	three years,	$5 00
For any one Review,	. . . do	do	5 00
For any two Reviews,	. . . do	do	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	do	do	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	do	do	12 00
For three Reviews,	do	do	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	do	do	15 00
For the four Reviews,	do	do	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do	do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices:

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $32.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address,
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.
No. 43 Gold-st., New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country, all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits, the genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieve Incipient Consumption Lung Disease.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieve Irritation of the Throat and Tonsils.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Are adapted for Singers and Public Speakers.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Are a blessing to the Citizens and Constitutions.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Are in a shape pleasant to the taste.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.	
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.	

No family should be without a box of *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* in his pocket.

No person will ever ride 10 miles for *Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* Twenty-five Cents.

JOHNSON'S, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by N. H. Heiup & Co., St. Anthony, and all good Druggists.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the bowels, they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations; cause the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints which are Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and speedily these remedies.

DARLINGS.

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the vegetable and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, counteracts every disorderly action restores a natural and healthy action to the digestive organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior Tonic and Diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, Costiveness, Low or weakness, Irregularities, pain in the side and back, Chills and fever, and bloating, piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY.

Jas. L. Brownell, merchant, 191 Pearl street, New York, writes, August 15, 1857: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLINGS

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Crosswell, s. "Brooklyn, March 1859, In the spring of 1858 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Stanley, Esq., 125 East 26th street, N.Y., writes, "August 11, 1857—I took a severe attack with Kidney Complaint three weeks, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had tried most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebo, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 28, 1861.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found any thing equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bill regulator."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

B. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburgh, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and restoring the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you are suffering either or both of these most excellent Remedies, begin for them at the store of you do not find them, take no other, but inclose the Dollar in a Letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

(vlnn36m)

MORTGAGE SALE.

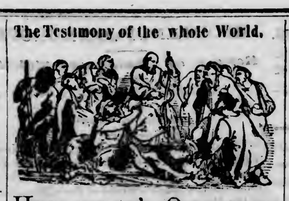
Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August fifteenth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Ellis T. Wilder of Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 18th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "H" of mortgages pages 519, 520, and 521, and conveys from said Russell to said Wilder to for the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: The west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eight-en (18) in Township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russell for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after due at the rate of three per cent per month. No action proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty cents ($331.50/100) and there also being due said Wilder from said Russell the further sum of ten dollars and thirty-five cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 12th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

ELI T. WILDER,
Mortgagee.

Dated Hendrickson Oct. 1st, 1861.
WILSON & WILSON,
Attorneys. (vlnn1w)

The Testimony of the whole World.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remidable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system before its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the ungent in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Stricture.

The above class of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should do not a moment in arresting their further progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day. But it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and milk poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Botches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only pop up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require a time with the use of the Pills to ensure a last ing cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they will require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparative short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin Diseases
Bad Breasts,	Chapped Hands,	Lumbago,	Sore-throats,
Burns	Coco, (Scald)	Rheumatism,	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns,	Swellings,	Scrofula,
Bites of Mosquitoes,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Tumors,
Chigoes and	Contracted and	Piles,	Ulcers,
Sand Flies,	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," as discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York and he all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—and one only—that will not stimulate, excite or agitate, or add to the nervousness, but will soothe, tranquilize and give tone to the nerves, and that remedy is

Holloway's Pills.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. This valuable medicine as the sovereign remedy for females complainte, the never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sudden us, most frequently arise from sympathies or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, a disordered stomach, and inactive liver, and must be relieved if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed Instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, when good will as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head.

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains attended in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and they will soon restore these important organs to the soundest health and strength. This treatment will give immediate relief all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following disorders:

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation,	Sore Throats,
Ague,	Dysentery,	Jaundice,	Stone & Gravel,
Blotches on the skin,	Female irregularities,	Liver Complaints,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Lumbago,	Tic Douloureux,
Colics,	Fits,	Rheumatism,	Tumors,
Constipation of the bowels,	Head-ache,	Retention of Urine,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or	Venereal Affections,	
Debility,	Indigestion,	Kings' Evil,	Worms of all kinds.

Weakness from whatever cause, etc.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. In boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

B. GUENTHER,

DRAPER and TAILOR

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall

Belle - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms (q1-1y1.dlt

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough Hoarseness, Influenza and Asthma or Soreness of the Throat, Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Clears and gives strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" contains eminent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"That trouble in my throat, (for which I used your Troches) is entirely gone. I have long made use often a more whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."

REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

"Almost instantly relieved the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to Asthma."

REV. C. A. EGGLESTON

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious.

DR. A. A. HAYES,
Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, Etc.

DR. G. F. BIGELOW,
Boston.

"Beneficial in Bronchitis."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV. H. W. WARREN,
Boston.

"Benefited when compelled to speak suffering from Colds."

REV. S. J. F. ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with public speakers and singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,
La Grange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness, from their